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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

PROVINCE of ALBERTA

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



EDMONTON:

PRINTED BY J. W. JEFFERY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

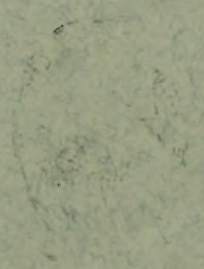
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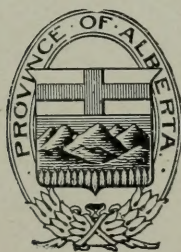
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
EDMONTON, January 20, 1915.

To His Honour

GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS BULYEA,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1914.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

CONTENTS.

Administrative Heads.

Report of The Deputy Minister.

Report of The Superintendent of Demonstration Farms.

Report of the Schools of Agriculture.

Report of the Provincial Veterinarian.

Report of the Dairy Commissioner.

Report of the Live Stock Commissioner.

Report of the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

Report of the Superintendent of Seed and Weed Branch.

Report of the Crop Statistician.

Report of the Publicity Commissioner.

Report of the Poultry Superintendent.

Report of the Recorder of Brands.

Report of the Chief Game and Fire Guardian.

Report of the Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Sanitary Engineer.

Report of the Director of the Provincial Laboratory.

Appendices—

A.—Report of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association.

B.—Report of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

C.—Report of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association.

D.—Report of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association.

E.—Report of the Alberta Provincial Fat Stock Show.

F.—Report of the Alberta Natural History Society.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Heads of Branches.

H. A. Craig—Superintendent Demonstration Farms.

S. G. Carlyle—Assistant Superintendent Demonstration Farms.

C. P. Marker—Dairy Commissioner.

C. S. Hotchkiss—Chief Publicity Commissioner.

P. R. Talbot—Provincial Veterinarian.

Dr. T. J. Norman—Provincial Health Officer and Deputy Registrar General.

R. B. Owens—Sanitary Engineer.

W. F. Stevens—Live Stock Commissioner.

C. E. Lewis—Superintendent Fairs and Institutes.

J. D. Smith—Superintendent Seed and Weed Branch and Acting Superintendent Fairs and Institutes.

A. W. Foley—Poultry Superintendent.

Benj. Lawton—Chief Game and Fire Guardian.

Miss M. McIsaac—Superintendent Women's Institutes.

Jas. Wilson—Brand Recorder.

A. C. Rankin, M.D.—Director of Provincial Laboratory.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

EDMONTON, December 31st, 1914.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the eighth annual report of the Department of Agriculture which includes an account of changes in various administrative branches, a consideration of agricultural conditions within the province, tables of vital statistics, followed by special reports from the heads of administrative branches and appendices from the different breed and other associations of the province.

General.

The year 1914 is one which will be long remembered by the agricultural community of the province. The outbreak of the greatest war in history, the financial stringency, the drought in certain portions, with excellent crops in other portions of the province, the high prices of farm products and the back-to-the-land movement are all outstanding features of the year.

Changes.

The regrouping of several lines of work on moving into the new buildings as reported last year has worked satisfactorily.

In the early part of the year, Mr. C. E. Lewis, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, while supervising the work of the short course schools, was taken ill so suddenly and seriously that it was deemed advisable for him to take a complete rest for a few months. His work was undertaken by Mr. J. D. Smith, Superintendent of the Seed and Weed Branch, who was associated very closely with Mr. Lewis in the short course school work. Mr. Smith carried on the work with acceptability and later Mr. James Clements, manager of the Demonstration Farm at Olds, was appointed assistant to Mr. Smith to take charge of the work until Mr. Lewis could again assume control.

Later in the year Miss Georgina Stiven resigned her position as Superintendent of Women's Institutes in order to take up work in the Technical School in the city of Edmonton. Her work in organizing women's institutes and in connection with the short course schools met with keen appreciation, which indicates that there is a great work to be done along these lines. The fact is that the women in the farm homes have as many and varied problems as the men on the land. No appointment of a successor was made during the year, the work being continued under the general direction of the branch.

The outbreak of the war compelled Dr. Rankin, the newly appointed Director of the Provincial Laboratory, to leave for the front as he was a reservist. Dr. Heber Jamieson was appointed to take charge in his absence.

The Provincial Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, volunteered for medical service and was granted leave of absence. His duties in the meantime have been assumed by Dr. T. J. Norman, one of the Medical Inspectors of Health. He is conducting the work most acceptably.

The department was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Percy Talbot as Provincial Veterinarian. In addition to giving a series of lectures in veterinary science at the schools of agriculture, his services will be available for investigating outbreaks of diseases throughout the province and in looking after the health of the live-stock on the various demonstration farms. He comes to the work with a wide experience gained in the veterinary service of the Dominion government. He has been fully occupied, for he found a big field awaiting him, and he has fully met the requirements of the position.

It is my sad duty to record the death in the month of May of the Hon. W. T. Finlay, Medicine Hat, the first Minister of Agriculture for the province. He was an Irishman by birth. He settled in the Medicine Hat district before the railway reached the town and established a lumber business. He took an interest in municipal affairs and filled the mayor's chair for some time. He later entered politics and was elected to the North-West Legislature. On the creation of the provinces in September, 1905, he was chosen by the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, who was called upon to form the first government, to occupy the position of Minister of Agriculture. Under Mr. Finlay's direction the department was established and its various activities organized.

Back to the Land.

The financial stringency and the collapse of the real estate and building booms in 1913 had their effect upon agriculture. This was intensified by the outbreak in August of the biggest war in history. The money to be made in real estate attracted many people from the land. Many moved to the city to engage in speculation, while others left their homesteads once they had secured their patent, in order to educate their families, in the meantime finding work with their teams hauling coal, brick, sand, gravel, etc. This condition prevailed for some years, but 1914 saw nearly all these people back again on the land. It was an unhealthy condition as nearly forty per cent. of the population of the province was to be found in the cities, towns and villages.

In addition to those who left the land for a good excuse and have now gone back again, there were many others of the city who through lack of employment were compelled to leave the city and town to work on the land. The people of the province are realizing as they never did before that the soil is the greatest producer of wealth there is and that life on the farm offers possibilities little thought of during the last few years. It is to be hoped that the lesson, severe as it may have been, will be the means of establishing on the land a class of people who will stay, realizing that it is the best place to earn a comfortable living, to grow a family and to make a home, for that is after all the main purpose in any man's work.

Grain Crops.

While the spring opened late, the land was in fine condition to work and the work of seeding was done under very favourable conditions for both man and beast. Growth was slow, however, it being estimated that

vegetation was at least three weeks behind an average year. The month of June saw exceedingly propitious weather, so much so that by the middle of July vegetation was abreast, if not in advance of most seasons. In the central portion of the province an excellent harvest was reaped. In the extreme southern portion of the province, while early conditions were favourable, a large acreage seeded, and good growth started, drouth set in, and in some districts little crop was harvested.

The light precipitation within the growing season this year will give a new impulse to summer-fallowing for moisture storage. Though the average precipitation over a period of years is nowhere in the province so light as to put the climate in the dry class, a dry season sometimes occurs and if the moisture of a previous year has been drawn upon to exhaustion by a heavy crop, partial failure at least is likely to follow. The system of cropping and soil management in our areas of lightest precipitation must be such as to ensure some carried forward residue of moisture from year to year even by summer-fallowing in alternate years if necessary. It is not possible to do steady business in crop production on current moisture alone. There must be capital moisture to be drawn on if current moisture fails.



OATS READY TO THRESH IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The quality of the crop was remarkably high and brought the highest price in many years. This, together with abundance of rain in the fall, has caused a very large area to be prepared for seeding next spring. This crop will be sown in the hope that the high values obtaining on account of the war will continue long enough to cover next year's crop.

Milling Industry.

In connection with the grain industry, it is pleasing to note the steady increase in the milling capacity of the province. This is as it should be. If the province is to succeed as a live-stock country abundant

mill-feed must be available and the more mills that can be erected to grind our grain, the better for the province. Then, too, it must not be forgotten that if the opening of the Panama Canal means anything to Alberta at all, it must mean a development of our milling industry and the grinding of our grain in the province rather than at the seaboard.

The Cutworm.

The season was without special note as to serious damage by insect pests. Cutworms did more or less damage in gardens and in a few fields and were so serious in certain fields in the south that the Dominion government had an agent at work making a special study of conditions. The failure of the Paris green and bran mixture to arrest depredations gave the matter rather a serious turn. It is hoped that further experiments will show a simple method of exterminating the pest.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is making progress. It has been handicapped by the fact that many do not understand how to use water to the best advantage or do not know the right class of crops to grow and do not follow a system of cropping or farming that is suitable to irrigation. To make matters worse, an attempt is invariably made to work too much land. Experience is gradually teaching the irrigation farmer that with high-priced and too often indifferent help, he cannot handle large areas of grain with profit under irrigation. Those farmers who have been seeding down their land to grass, particularly alfalfa, have been meeting with considerable success. The situation is likely to gradually solve itself here as it has done elsewhere by men being content to work a smaller area of land and pasture off the grass with stock. In order to divide the work over the year, provision must be made for feeding in winter a large portion of the crop.

Irrigation Meetings.

The department was represented at the annual gathering of the Western Canadian Irrigation Association at Penticton, British Columbia, by the principals of the Schools of Agriculture at Olds and Claresholm and by the Deputy Minister. It was the best and most enthusiastic gathering the association has held. Next year the gathering will be in Alberta.

The province was fortunate during the year in having the annual gathering of the International Irrigation Congress of the United States. It was held at Calgary in October and for some months previous the secretary made Calgary his headquarters. The province thus obtained considerable publicity, but on account of the European war and the financial depression the actual attendance from outside of the province was not as large as it would otherwise have been. There were a number of excellent addresses given and the congress was the means of giving many farmers new ideas and inspiring others with new hopes. In general all benefited from the addresses and social intercourse with experienced irrigators from across the international boundary. The exhibit of farm products was an exceedingly good one. The exhibits of the Canadian Pacific railway and the British Columbia government were such as would have done credit to the largest exposition.

Live Stock Conditions.

The year generally was quite favorable to the growth and development of live stock. The winter was fine for stock but the spring was late and grass so slow in coming that stock wearied for it. When vegetation did start, however, the growth was most rapid and abundant, and stock were soon in excellent condition.

The outbreak of war at first indicated high prices for all meats, and farmers rejoiced accordingly. But grains advanced quite rapidly and caused such free marketing of all classes of live stock that prices were badly broken. Rather than feed high priced grains, farmers rushed to market all surplus stock, the result being that the market was badly demoralized, and money was lost on cattle and hogs. The market for hogs, so good in the early half of the year, saw a tremendous development of the industry only to meet with bitter disaster in the early fall and winter.



SCENE IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The growers of horses were also very much disappointed that an embargo was put on the export of horses from Canada as they were anticipating an opportunity of disposing of large numbers of horses for army purposes. Judging from the large numbers purchased by the British, French and other governments in the United States and the good prices paid, it would seem that our Canadian farmers are being called upon to pay a high price for their loyalty. It is especially unfortunate at a time when financial conditions are so unfavourable and ready money means so much. Altogether it was too bad that the movement for diversified farming should have received the blow it did during the close of the year.

The adaptability of the climate of Alberta for raising all kinds of live stock has been once more exemplified. The newest enterprise is the raising of the Karakule-Arabi sheep. These are the sheep from whose

lambs' skins are made the Persian lamb coats. A company has been organized to start the industry in the province and its development will be watched with great interest.

Schools of Agriculture.

The three schools of agriculture opened for the second term in October. The attendance was exceedingly satisfactory considering the character of the year, the war, and the financial condition of the province. The attendance was such as to justify the idea that small schools closer to the farm than a single college could be, will be patronized, provided their courses of study are thoroughly practical.

Revenue from Game.

It is pleasing to report that the amendments to and changes made in The Game Act at the previous session of the Legislature have worked out satisfactorily. The result has been that the revenue derived has paid all the cost of protection, given a small surplus, and enabled the department to better enforce the provisions of the Act. This has been done without imposing any undue burden on anyone. The province has an asset in its game which few people appreciate. It is a great game country and with the inaccessible portions set aside as game preserves, there should be game for many generations. With the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and other rough places and parks set aside as preserves for breeding grounds, the overflow should afford excellent hunting for many generations of hunters and at the same time give a revenue that will pay the cost of protecting the game. The revenue from game during the year 1914 will exceed \$50,000. The craze for fox farming during the year has had a great deal to do with increasing the revenue derived from game. The legislation of the previous session was responsible for placing export fees on foxes being shipped out of the province and for issuing paid licenses to catch young foxes.

Wolf Bounty.

The ravages of timber wolves are well known and as an aid in keeping in check these pests a bounty has been steadily offered for their destruction. During the year a bounty of \$10.00 per head was paid on 460 full grown wolves and \$1.00 per head on 17 pups.

Acknowledgments.

In conclusion I wish to state that the thanks of the department are due to the press of the province for their readiness to publish information furnished to them and for their willingness to assist whenever it lay in their power the work the department had in hand. In the same way the thanks of the department are also due to the various railway companies for their willingness to co-operate in any way possible for the advancement of the agriculture of the province.

GIFTS TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND BELGIAN RELIEF.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, a gift of 500,000 bushels of oats was offered by this province to the Imperial Government. At the same time, a gift of 5,000 bags of flour was offered to the Belgian relief. Both of these gifts were gratefully accepted by the respective governments and the material promptly purchased and forwarded.

Vital Statistics.

The number of registrations of birth received were 13,685, of marriages 4,623 and of deaths 4,147. This is the first time in the history of the province that the number of marriages and deaths has been smaller than the number of those recorded in the previous year. This reduction is satisfactory in the case of deaths, as it evidently denotes an improvement in the sanitary conditions of the province. The reduction in the number of marriages can probably be attributed to the stringent financial conditions existing throughout the province during the year. There is an increase in registrations of birth over last year, the number for this year being 1814. This is the largest increase in any one year since the inauguration of the province.

As stated in last year's report, more stringent measures for registration were to be undertaken during the year 1914, and part of the increase in the registrations of birth is, no doubt, due to these measures. There are still foreign districts and sparsely settled districts in the north, where the collection of vital statistical returns is a difficult matter. The public are, however, becoming better educated with respect to the importance of registration, and the result is more complete returns.

It is regrettable that the mortality of children under one year is still so high, 1,376 of such deaths having occurred during the present year. This is 33.2 per cent. of the total deaths. The percentage last year was 32.4.

Still births numbered 315, as compared with 290 last year.

Vital Statistics, 1905 to 1914 (Inclusive)

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Total
1905	421	187	114	722
1906	3,033	927	1,091	5,051
1907	4,732	1,907	1,578	8,217
1908	5,973	2,032	2,188	10,193
1909	6,897	2,384	2,662	11,943
1910	8,231	3,086	3,526	14,843
1911	8,813	3,630	3,618	16,061
1912	10,284	4,429	4,232	18,945
1913	11,871	5,053	4,432	21,356
1914	13,685	4,623	4,147	22,455

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS received of all Births, Marriages and Deaths for each month of the year, 1914.

Months	Births	Marriages	Deaths
January	1,102	380	382
February	1,105	341	333
March	1,230	333	337
April	1,218	392	325
May	1,168	322	356
June	1,159	520	495
July	1,201	362	368
August	1,221	370	392
September	1,105	359	357
October	1,127	362	301
November	1,027	466	269
December	1,022	416	232
Totals	13,685	4,623	4,147

REGISTRATIONS by Electoral Districts for the year 1914.

BIRTHS.

Electoral Districts	Male	Female	Total
Acadia	99	120	219
Alexandra	82	70	152
Athabasca	53	62	115
Beaver River	172	145	317
Bow Valley	46	31	77
Calgary North	0	2	2
Calgary South	2	1	3
Camrose	187	139	326
Cardston	69	69	138
Claresholm	30	29	59
Clearwater	7	5	12
Cochrane	39	38	77
Coronation	119	105	224
Didsbury	114	95	209
Edmonton South	182	163	345
Edson	60	62	122
Gleichen	80	67	147
Grouard	35	30	65
Hand Hills	142	108	250
High River	68	50	118
Innisfail	66	67	133
Lacombe	68	50	118
Lac Ste. Anne	55	67	122
Leduc	73	74	147
Lethbridge District	21	15	36
Little Bow	86	80	166
Macleod	60	60	120
Medicine Hat District	142	127	269
Nanton	49	37	86
Okotoks	35	40	75
Olds	78	89	167
Peace River	33	14	47
Pembina	61	48	109
Pincher Creek	63	54	117
Ponoka	63	49	112
Redcliffe	95	112	207
Red Deer	104	112	216
Ribstone	99	89	188
Rocky Mountain	182	168	350
St. Albert	94	82	176
St. Paul De Metis	121	76	197
Sedgewick	102	79	181
Stettler	170	138	308
Stony Plain	72	57	129
Sturgeon	86	88	174
Taber	177	161	338
Vegreville	187	165	352
Vermilion	151	128	279
Victoria	126	114	240
Wainwright	68	55	123
Warner	42	59	101
Wetaskiwin	58	61	119
Whitford	175	187	362
Calgary City	1169	1185	2354
Edmonton City	930	894	1824
Lethbridge City	161	186	247
Medicine Hat City	215	204	419
Totals	7123	6562	13685

REGISTRATIONS by Electoral Districts for the year 1914 by months.

Births by Electoral Districts	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Acadia	20	18	18	18	22	18	24	9	22	19	12	19	219
Alexandra	8	23	12	9	19	6	6	9	23	13	13	11	152
Athabasca	15	5	9	9	10	10	8	13	9	12	6	9	115
Beaver River . .	14	16	20	12	18	37	25	40	40	44	30	21	317
Bow Valley . . .	8	4	5	8	6	5	3	6	8	6	11	7	77
*Calgary North	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*Calgary South	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Camrose	30	23	35	44	22	29	28	23	24	27	24	17	326
Cardston	6	12	14	15	19	18	14	19	4	7	8	2	138
Claresholm . . .	4	12	12	1	5	3	4	3	5	1	6	3	59
Clearwater . . .	7	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Cochrane	9	1	8	6	9	3	8	9	6	6	3	9	77
Coronation . . .	10	24	18	25	19	14	20	25	18	18	18	15	224
Didsbury	17	12	27	22	12	14	16	17	16	16	18	22	209
Edmonton S. . .	25	25	43	39	33	30	34	26	24	23	14	29	348
Edson	5	8	6	8	13	14	12	14	10	5	13	14	122
Gleichen	11	10	11	19	13	11	11	15	12	19	7	8	147
Grouard	2	2	1	6	4	5	3	9	5	11	7	10	65
Hand Hills . . .	20	18	24	11	17	20	24	16	23	19	24	34	250
High River . . .	9	10	6	9	9	8	13	14	14	13	8	5	118
Innisfail	9	13	12	9	10	12	9	10	15	12	11	11	133
Lacombe	11	13	16	12	14	7	14	8	5	9	7	2	118
Lac Ste. Anne.	9	8	11	6	11	13	12	14	8	12	8	10	122
Leduc	11	23	19	6	17	12	6	15	8	14	6	10	147
*Lethbridge Dis	5	2	5	2	0	5	4	4	1	1	4	3	36
Little Bow . . .	16	9	17	17	26	9	10	16	11	11	13	11	166
Macleod	9	9	10	11	13	14	9	8	12	9	7	9	120
*Med. Hat Dis.	22	20	25	24	25	19	14	13	16	30	39	22	269
Nanton	5	5	6	6	11	7	5	14	5	7	10	5	86
Okotoks	5	7	3	4	8	9	12	5	7	4	5	6	75
Olds	13	12	10	23	13	19	15	11	19	15	8	9	167
Peace River . .	1	2	6	4	2	2	4	3	3	9	8	3	47
Pembina	6	13	11	10	7	8	11	11	9	12	7	4	109
Pincher Creek.	18	8	18	17	5	8	7	12	3	2	6	13	117
Ponoka	6	10	8	9	13	8	14	12	9	7	8	8	112
Redcliff	18	11	17	25	12	16	18	21	20	17	18	14	207
Red Deer	12	20	18	18	22	16	14	20	20	17	20	19	216
Ribstone	12	13	14	24	14	15	14	21	16	19	11	15	188
Rocky Mount'in	22	31	38	33	26	33	38	36	14	28	21	30	350
St. Albert	19	13	25	14	13	11	12	14	13	14	15	13	176
St. Paul	23	14	15	22	15	17	19	16	15	12	15	12	197
Sedgewick	14	17	22	22	12	17	10	13	15	13	10	16	181
Stettler	29	35	32	31	19	30	26	12	16	28	25	25	308
Stony Plain . . .	14	11	14	15	11	7	9	12	11	10	8	7	129
Sturgeon	17	12	16	14	14	14	28	16	7	14	12	10	174
Taber	28	36	27	28	26	22	41	23	38	27	15	27	338
Vegreville	40	28	46	27	24	27	30	32	27	31	16	24	352
Vermilion	25	15	19	20	30	25	32	22	26	19	25	21	279
Victoria	21	12	22	22	25	23	20	22	18	27	13	15	240
Wainwright . . .	13	15	15	10	12	8	9	10	10	6	9	6	123
Warner	8	5	10	7	11	9	6	9	11	10	9	6	101
Wetaskiwin . . .	8	6	9	8	7	13	9	18	10	13	8	10	119
Whitford	33	54	33	42	45	36	26	11	19	18	18	27	362
Calgary City . .	169	174	202	212	206	187	208	242	187	189	191	187	2354
Edmonton City	149	150	125	155	163	185	179	169	158	137	131	123	1824
Lethbridge City	25	26	26	18	20	16	17	18	26	21	23	11	247
Med. Hat City.	34	30	38	28	14	34	36	41	34	42	45	43	419
Totals	1102	1105	1230	1218	1168	1159	1201	1221	1105	1127	1027	1022	13685

*Excluding City.

Births by Electoral Districts during the year 1914 by Nationality.

Districts	Canadian	British	U. S. A.	Foreign	Mixed	Unknown	Total
Acadia	66	47	53	12	40	1	219
Alexandra	51	62	10	20	9		152
Athabasca	72	16	16	7	4		115
Beaver River	88	12	15	184	17	1	317
Bow Valley	13	19	17	9	19		77
Calgary North	1		1				2
Calgary South	1	2					3
Camrose	28	26	87	110	75		326
Cardston	6	19	82	14	17		138
Claresholm	7	12	15	12	13		59
Clearwater	3	2	3	3	1		12
Cochrane	21	32	12	7	5		77
Coronation	56	50	34	42	42		224
Didsbury	62	46	43	12	46		209
Edmonton South	58	142	21	85	39		345
Edson	27	45	6	30	14		122
Gleichen	24	46	30	21	25	1	147
Grouard	52	8	3	2			65
Hand Hills	54	48	43	50	55		250
High River	36	29	33	3	17		118
Innisfail	35	38	18	8	32	2	133
Lacombe	22	21	36	12	27		118
Lac Ste. Anne	32	27	17	28	18		122
Leduc	9	9	19	90	18	2	147
Lethbridge District	5	17	4	5	5		36
Little Bow	43	31	40	28	24		166
Macleod	22	49	17	15	17		120
Medicine Hat District	17	23	45	123	61		269
Nanton	23	19	21	9	14		86
Okotoks	13	32	6	7	16	1	75
Olds	55	28	23	30	31		167
Peace River	22	8	9	2	5	1	47
Pembina	27	13	17	25	27		109
Pincher Creek	45	31	10	12	16	3	117
Ponoka	15	20	28	28	19	2	112
Redcliff	32	35	47	58	35		207
Red Deer	60	12	21	40	33		216
Ribstone	25	45	36	41	41		188
Rocky Mountain	42	137	10	128	33		350
St. Albert	66	36	13	30	31		176
St. Paul	111	28	20	18	19	1	197
Sedgewick	16	29	33	80	23		181
Stettler	75	51	69	49	64		308
Stony Plain	16	9	17	69	18		129
Sturgeon	23	17	25	92	17		174
Taber	34	65	123	74	42		338
Vegreville	35	23	39	219	36		352
Vermilion	50	31	19	151	28		279
Victoria	29	19	16	148	28		240
Vainwright	44	34	16	14	15		123
Warner	9	17	48	10	17		101
Wetaskiwin	15	14	17	44	29		119
Whitford	34	5	30	279	14		362
Calgary City	551	1098	112	302	291		2354
Edmonton City	472	691	97	349	212	3	1824
Lethbridge City	70	77	26	30	44		247
Medicine Hat City	100	177	37	60	45		419
Totals	3020	3729	1705	3330	1883	18	13685

MARRIAGES—Country of Origin of Contracting Parties.

Total	Brides	Bridegrooms.											
		English Speaking Countries				Foreign Countries							
		Canada	Britain	U. S. A.	Total	France	Russia	Scandinavia	Austria	Germany	Italy	Others	Not Stated
1280	*Canadian Brides married	734	247	238	1219	1	6	2	13	5	1	33	..
1342	*British Brides married	211	954	138	1303	..	2	1	3	2	..	31	..
1061	*U. S. A. Brides married	296	130	540	966	3	16	6	7	14	2	46	1
21	**French Brides married	2	2	1	5	9	..	..	1	1	..	5	..
155	**Russian Brides married	10	4	10	24	2	118	..	1	3	..	7	..
29	**Scandinavian Brides married.	1	3	8	12	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..
434	**Austrian Brides married	6	1	7	14	..	15	..	398	2	1	4	..
17	**Italian Brides married	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14	1	..
67	**German Brides married	10	7	15	32	..	1	1	3	26	..	4	..
209	**Others	14	23	38	75	..	5	..	4	3	1	121	..
8	**Not Stated	1	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
4623	Total				3655								968

*English Speaking Countries.

**Foreign Countries.

MARRIAGES by Religious Denominations in Electoral Districts, 1914.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS		Religious Denominations.																	
		Sex	Presbyterian	Methodist	Anglican	Roman Catholic	Lutheran	Baptist	Congregational	Salvation Army	Mennonite	Mormon	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Greek Independent	Moravian	Others	Not Stated	Totals
Acadia	M	11	9	4	1	13	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	51
	F	10	16	1	1	9	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
Alexandria	M	6	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19
	F	7	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Athabasca	M	2	6	4	4	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	F	2	4	6	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Beaver River	M	..	7	1	27	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	47	..	..	1	..	86
	F	..	8	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	2	..	..
Bow Valley	M	4	6	3	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23
	F	3	5	4	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Camrose	M	1	12	7	16	46	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	96
	F	5	19	4	14	38	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..
Cardston	M	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	41
	F	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Claresholm	M	3	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13
	F	5	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Clearwater	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochrane	M	5	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	F	2	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coronation	M	6	15	10	4	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	50
	F	10	8	11	1	9	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Didsbury	M	10	7	5	2	2	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	41
	F	7	5	7	4	6	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..

MARRIAGES by Religious Denominations in Electoral Districts, 1914.—(Continued.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	Sex	Religious Denominations.													Totals			
		Presbyterian	Methodist	Anglican	Roman Catholic	Lutheran	Baptist	Congregational	Salvation Army	Mennonite	Mormon	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Greek Independent		Moravian	Others	Not Stated
Pembina	M	11	5	1	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	F	9	3	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pincher Creek	M	7	2	5	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	7	3	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ponoka	M	3	7	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	F	4	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Redcliff	M	7	5	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	26
	F	8	4	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Red Deer	M	22	16	15	6	10	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	83
	F	23	19	11	4	11	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
Ribstone	M	13	14	6	11	12	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	68
	F	6	11	7	12	15	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
Rocky Mountain	M	16	9	18	25	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
	F	14	14	15	27	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Sedgewick	M	10	6	4	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	F	8	11	4	..	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
St. Albert	M	3	..	..	28	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	4	1	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
St. Paul	M	3	4	2	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	4	3	1	31	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Stettler	M	16	23	13	9	9	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	3
	F	16	18	13	10	16	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	89

Stony Plain	M F	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	1 ..	8 9	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	13
Sturgeon	M F	2 1	3 3	3 3	13 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22
Taber	M F	12 7	16 11	3 5	6 8	4 4	1 4	.. ..	.. ..	12 15	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	55
Vegreville	M F	12 11	10 12	11 10	41 37	14 14	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 16	19 23	.. ..	128
Vermilion	M F	12 14	9 5	10 12	14 11	1 2	.. 2	1 1	.. ..	1 1	4 5	.. ..	5 4	57
Victoria	M F	5 6	9 11	5 3	13 12	4 7	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 3	21 23	1 ..	76
Wainwright	M F	8 10	9 9	12 12	4 4	2 2	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43
Warner	M F	2 2	5 4	1 2	2 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11
Wetaskiwin	M F	15 15	12 11	2 3	6 6	19 14	3 5	.. 1	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	59
Whitford	M F	2 2	2 2	.. 1	7 8	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 4	28 29	.. ..	47
Peace River	M F	3 3	3 2	6 7	10 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23
Calgary City	M F	320 284	168 180	291 278	79 109	67 72	91 88	15 21	3 3	.. 2	16 16	5 4	.. 56	1121
Edmonton City	M F	240 236	218 204	203 200	119 150	75 85	65 61	15 8	2 3	.. ..	3 5	8 13	2 2	1009
Medicine Hat City	M F	50 44	25 24	35 32	22 30	19 17	11 14	1 2	.. 2	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	179
Lethbridge City	M F	54 47	38 40	41 44	39 35	9 9	13 19	2 2	.. ..	2 3	7 7	.. ..	.. ..	221
Totals		1997	1599	1661	1303	868	554	104	19	25	114	263	27	794623

REGISTRATIONS by Electoral Districts, 1914.

DEATHS.

	Sex			Under One Year	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Acadia	29	16	45	12	8
Alexandra	14	18	32	4	6
Athabasca	22	23	45	4	4
Beaver River	31	17	48	14	8
Bow Valley	17	8	25	6	2
Camrose	48	21	69	11	6
Cardston	21	14	35	4	6
Claresholm	20	7	27	4	2
Clearwater	2	3	5	..	2
Cochrane	12	4	16	2	2
Coronation	35	22	57	14	4
Didsbury	24	20	44	7	5
Edmonton South	65	56	121	30	21
Edson	30	14	44	4	8
Gleichen	12	6	18	4	1
Grouard	17	14	31	4	2
Hand Hills	30	21	51	10	7
High River	21	13	34	4	5
Innisfail	13	19	32	4	5
Lacombe	31	18	49	8	5
Lac Ste. Anne	13	15	28	5	2
Leduc	21	16	37	4	2
Lethbridge District	13	5	18	3	..
Little Bow	21	19	40	6	5
Macleod	17	17	34	15	5
Medicine Hat District	30	22	52	7	9
Nanton	11	9	20	5	2
Okotoks	11	6	17	3	1
Olds	25	17	42	4	8
Peace River	17	14	31	5	3
Pembina	9	7	16	..	3
Pincher Creek	22	12	34	4	3
Ponoka	36	23	59	9	2
Redcliff	21	10	31	6	6
Red Deer	35	20	55	6	7
Ribstone	22	15	37	5	5
Rocky Mountain	240	23	263	10	10
Sedgewick	13	13	26	8	2
St. Albert	20	15	35	9	6
St. Paul	52	31	83	16	13
Stettler	50	30	80	15	18
Stony Plain	16	11	27	3	5
Sturgeon	32	32	64	12	14
Taber	27	28	55	14	8
Vegreville	73	56	129	20	19
Vermilion	37	24	61	13	20
Victoria	43	42	85	15	13
Wainwright	16	6	22	3	1
Warner	9	9	18	1	3
Wetaskiwin	36	30	66	5	7
Whitford	67	50	117	31	36
Calgary City	385	300	685	154	117
Edmonton City	377	275	652	163	113
Medicine Hat City	68	94	162	26	22
Lethbridge City	72	66	138	23	34
Total.....	2451	1696	4147	778	633

REGISTRATIONS by Electoral Districts, 1914, by Months.

DEATHS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	Months.												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Acadia	5	3	6	5	5	1	4	4	8	3	1	..	45
Alexandra	2	6	4	5	..	..	2	2	4	3	1	3	32
Athabasca	4	7	4	2	1	5	6	5	3	3	4	1	45
Beaver River .....	..	3	4	5	5	3	1	1	5	11	2	8	48
Bow Valley	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	25
Camrose	10	12	4	2	3	10	2	5	3	10	5	3	69
Cardston	3	4	3	4	1	3	6	..	2	5	3	1	35
Claresholm	4	2	1	2	4	1	3	..	2	3	4	1	27
Clearwater .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5
Cochrane	3	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	16
Coronation	6	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	8	5	4	2	57
Didsbury	7	1	4	4	2	1	4	4	4	..	6	7	44
Edmonton South	11	9	9	18	4	7	10	18	15	3	7	10	121
Edson	5	5	..	4	2	8	7	1	4	4	3	1	44
Gleichen	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	4	4	18
Grouard	3	..	1	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	7	3	31
Hand Hills	5	5	6	5	5	2	4	3	4	4	5	3	51
High River	2	5	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	34
Innisfail	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	..	4	5	2	32
Lacombe	6	2	8	8	5	2	3	1	4	3	5	2	49
Lac Ste. Anne	1	2	2	1	..	..	3	2	4	2	5	6	28
Leduc	3	5	4	3	5	4	..	1	3	2	2	5	37
Lethbridge District .....	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	3	18
Little Bow	1	1	6	3	6	7	2	3	1	..	6	4	40
Macleod	3	4	..	..	3	2	3	1	9	4	5	..	34
Medicine Hat District	2	3	3	7	3	6	4	5	3	2	2	12	52
Nanton	4	..	3	2	1	..	3	2	2	..	2	1	20
Okotoks	2	2	2	1	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	2	17
Olds	7	1	2	3	6	2	4	3	5	8	..	1	42
Peace River	4	..	2	3	7	3	2	3	1	3	..	3	31
Pembina	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	3	2	1	..	16
Pincher Creek	5	2	4	..	5	4	4	4	3	..	2	1	34
Ponoka	6	5	5	6	6	5	9	2	4	3	1	7	59
Redcliff	2	..	4	1	9	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	31
Red Deer	3	1	4	7	5	5	1	15	1	6	5	2	55
Ribstone	3	4	..	1	5	4	1	..	9	1	5	4	37
Rocky Mountain	5	6	6	1	9	196	6	5	5	8	9	7	263
Sedgewick	2	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	26
St. Albert	5	5	5	4	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	..	35
St. Paul	5	5	4	8	11	12	7	4	12	5	8	2	83
Stettler	9	7	8	8	8	4	5	9	4	6	6	6	80
Stony Plain	2	2	5	3	1	1	3	5	1	..	1	3	27
Sturgeon	4	4	4	9	4	3	9	3	2	5	13	4	64
Taber	7	7	4	5	6	3	8	3	4	2	3	3	55
Vegreville	20	14	6	3	12	7	12	14	12	9	13	7	129
Vermilion	9	2	7	9	5	4	3	9	4	4	2	3	61
Victoria	6	13	7	9	4	8	8	9	10	3	3	5	85
Wainwright	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	22
Warner .....	..	1	1	4	1	1	3	3	2	..	1	1	18
Wetaskiwin	8	8	8	1	3	6	4	3	14	1	6	4	66
Whitford	9	20	9	5	16	26	5	5	3	8	4	7	117
Calgary City	70	61	63	55	62	50	60	72	60	49	38	45	685
Edmonton City	53	45	58	53	58	45	93	96	55	57	32	7	652
Medicine Hat City	20	14	13	11	22	7	13	12	21	10	3	16	162
Lethbridge City	17	9	10	10	13	9	10	14	17	19	9	1	138
Total	382	333	337	325	356	495	368	392	357	301	269	232	4147

Ratio of Male to Female Births and of Births to Deaths

Year	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females	Ratio of Births to Deaths	Year	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females	Ratio of Births to Deaths
1901	1,081	3.55	1908	1,077	2.73
1902	1,010	2.59	1909	1,086	2.59
1903	1,056	2.95	1910	1,065	2.69
1904	1,118	3.04	1911	1,103	2.43
1905	1,059	3.11	1912	1,084	2.43
1906	1,094	2.07	1913	1,053	2.67
1907	1,075	2.96	1914	1,081	3.30

Deaths of Infants under One Year, during 1914.

To 1,000 Births	100.54
To 1,000 Deaths from all causes	334.22

Convulsions of Infants
Diseases of the Ear...

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Pericarditis
Other Diseases of the Heart
Angina Pectoris
Atherosclerosis, Aneurysm, etc.
Embolism and Thrombosis
Diseases of the Veins (Varicos, Haemorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)
Haemorrhagic, other Diseases of the Circulatory System

IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Diseases of the Nasal Passage
Diseases of the Larynx
Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi
Broncho-Pneumonia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Diseases of the Mouth and Anus
Liver of the Stomach
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)
Diseases of the Gallbladder
Hernia and Intestine (two years and over)
Appendicitis and Typhilitis
Diseases of the Intestines
Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver
Biliary Calculi
Other Diseases of the Liver
Diseases of the Spleen (Splenitis)
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer excepted)

VI. NON-VENTRAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA

Acute Nephritis
Bright's Disease
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa
Diseases of the Prostate
Diseases of the Bladder
Diseases of the Uterus
Cysts and other Tumors of the Ovary
Scapitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs

VII. THE PTERAL STATE

Accidents of Pregnancy
Puerperal Hemorrhage
Accidents of Labour
Puerperal Septicemia
Puerperal Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolus, Sudden Death
Following Childbirth (not otherwise defined)

VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE

Congestive
Acute Abscess
Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa
Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis excepted)

IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION

Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis excepted)
Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included)

X. MALFORMATIONS

Congenital Deformities (Stillbirths not included)

XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY

Congenital Debility, Icterus and Scurvy
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy

XII. OLD AGE

Senility

XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES

Stupeor by Poison
Stupeor by Hazing
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments
Other Suicide
Other Suicide
Other Acute Poisonings
Burns (Congestion excepted)
Accidental Drowning
Traumatism by Firearms
Traumatism by Mines and Quarries
Traumatism by Machinery
Traumatism by Other Causes (Valicles, Railroad, Landslides, etc.)
Starvation
Effects of Heat
Lightning
Laceration (Laceration excepted)
Homicide by other Means
Fractures (Cause not Specified)
Other External Causes

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES

Ill-defined Organic Diseases
Sudden Death
Cause of Death not Specified or Ill-defined
TOTAL

Stillbirths (not included in the above), 215

MARRIAGES by Ages in Electoral Districts, 1914.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	Ages.											
		Under 15	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total
Acadia	M F	.. ..	.. 17	11 19	32 10	7 2	.. 2	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	51
Alexandra	M F	.. ..	.. 13	6 3	9 3	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19
Athabasca	M F	.. ..	1 12	11 9	8 3	4 1	1 2	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	27
Beaver River	M F	.. 1	.. 65	53 12	19 3	7 1	3 2	2 ..	.. ..	1 1	1 1	86
Bow Valley	M F	.. ..	.. 4	4 9	7 4	9 3	1 2	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	23
Camrose	M F	.. 1	3 34	29 32	41 16	15 8	3 3	3 ..	1 1	.. ..	1 1	96
Cardston	M F	.. ..	3 20	24 15	10 3	.. ..	1 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. 2	2 ..	41
Claresholm	M F	.. ..	.. 1	3 3	4 6	2 3	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13
Clearwater	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cochrane	M F	.. ..	.. 2	3 5	4 2	4 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	12
Coronation	M F	.. ..	.. 18	12 22	22 6	12 3	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	50
Didsbury	M F	.. ..	1 13	17 19	11 5	10 2	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	41
Edmonton South	M F	.. ..	1 26	29 36	46 22	22 20	9 8	5 5	3 ..	3 1	1 1	119
Edson	M F	.. ..	.. 3	3 7	6 3	2 2	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Gleichen	M F	.. ..	.. 14	15 13	8 2	6 3	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32
Grouard	M F	.. ..	.. 5	5 8	8 1	1 1	2 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16
Hand Hills	M F	.. ..	.. 20	16 29	28 7	15 9	5 4	2 2	2 1	4 1	1 ..	73
High River	M F	.. ..	1 4	3 10	9 5	7 4	2 2	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	25
Innisfail	M F	.. ..	.. 6	6 14	16 7	7 4	1 ..	1 ..	.. 1	1 1	1 ..	33
Lac Ste. Anne ..	M F	.. ..	1 5	1 7	3 2	9 2	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16
Lacombe	M F	.. ..	3 18	23 29	18 13	7 3	3 3	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 1	67
Leduc	M F	.. ..	.. 9	7 10	11 4	5 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24
Lethbridge Dis...	M F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Little Bow	M F	.. ..	1 7	9 14	12 4	3 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	28
Med. Hat District	M F	.. ..	.. 7	10 6	4 4	3 1	1 ..	1 2	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	21

MARRIAGES by Ages in Electoral Districts, 1914—(Continued.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	AGES											TOTAL
		Under 15	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	
Macleod	M	..	1	18	11	5	4	1	..	1	..	41
	F	..	13	19	3	4	1	1	..	..	..
Nanton	M	..	..	4	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	16
	F	..	3	6	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
Olds	M	..	..	9	9	9	1	2	1	..	..	31
	F	..	12	11	4	2	..	1	1	..	..
Okotoks	M	..	..	3	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	13
	F	..	4	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pembina	M	..	1	8	12	3	..	1	..	3	..	28
	F	..	12	8	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	
Pincher Creek . .	M	..	2	4	9	3	1	4	..	..	..	23
	F	..	4	9	4	5	1	..	..	..	..
Ponoka	M	..	..	5	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	20
	F	..	7	6	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
Redcliff	M	..	..	12	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	26
	F	..	5	12	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	
Red Deer	M	..	..	25	33	14	7	2	1	1	..	83
	F	..	19	31	19	6	5	2	..	1	..	
Ribstone	M	..	2	14	30	12	5	3	1	1	..	68
	F	..	27	31	4	..	2	2	..	2	..	
Rocky Mountain	M	..	..	21	34	19	5	1	..	1	..	81
	F	..	28	28	8	9	5	3	..	..	..
Sedgewick	M	..	..	13	12	4	4	1	1	..	..	35
	F	..	13	10	10	1	..	1	..	..	..
St. Albert	M	..	..	12	13	4	4	1	..	1	..	35
	F	..	12	14	6	1	2	..	..	..	..
St. Paul	M	..	2	19	14	5	1	1	..	..	..	42
	F	2	25	9	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
Stettler	M	..	1	29	33	15	4	3	2	1	1	89
	F	..	27	29	18	7	1	2	2	1	2	
Stony Plain	M	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	13
	F	..	4	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sturgeon	M	..	..	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	22
	F	..	11	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Taber	M	..	..	18	19	13	2	2	..	1	..	55
	F	..	19	18	9	5	2	2	..	..	..
Vegreville	M	..	1	51	45	13	6	6	3	3	..	128
	F	1	73	31	14	4	1	2	..	2	..	
Vermilion	M	..	1	20	21	8	4	1	1	1	..	57
	F	..	27	13	10	5	2	..	..	..	..
Victoria	M	..	1	36	32	4	1	..	..	1	1	76
	F	..	50	15	5	4	..	..	..	2	..	
Wainwright	M	..	..	12	19	8	..	2	2	..	..	43
	F	..	15	13	8	4	2	..	1	..	..
Warner	M	..	1	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	11
	F	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Wetaskiwin	M	..	2	25	20	8	4	..	..	..	..	59
	F	..	17	31	7	3	1	..	..	..	..

MARRIAGES by Ages in Electoral Districts, 1914—(Continued.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	AGES											TOTAL
		Under 15	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	
Whitford	M	..	2	32	7	2	..	1	..	3	..	47
	F	1	31	9	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Peace River	M	..	1	2	11	5	..	..	2	1	1	23
	F	..	5	7	5	2	..	2	2	..	..
Calgary City ...	M	..	4	293	414	228	99	39	23	15	6	1121
	F	..	150	434	285	135	68	27	14	7	1	
Edmonton City..	M	..	4	239	410	210	88	36	12	9	1	1009
	F	..	181	375	253	129	49	15	3	3	1	
Med. Hat City...	M	..	1	62	56	28	16	9	2	4	1	179
	F	..	46	69	36	15	8	2	1	1	1	
Lethbridge City.	M	..	..	53	95	42	19	3	3	3	3	221
	F	..	57	81	42	28	5	3	1	4	..	
Totals.....		6	1266	3029	2650	1300	531	223	101	104	36	4623

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the work of the Demonstration Farms for the year 1914.

It is gratifying to be able to report that during the year, substantial progress has been made towards the effective working out of the purposes for which the Demonstration Farms have been established. This has been made possible by the improvement in the condition of the land by tillage and cropping and the completing of the building and other equipment as well as by the defining of the appropriate services and uses of the farms through the experience gained in trying to serve the agricultural interests of the province.

The Demonstration Farms and the Farmers.

The work of the past two years has demonstrated that the farms are discharging an important and helpful function in relation to the farming industry. As the name implies, the farms are intended to exemplify in practice the best methods of work connected with the various branches of farming, including tillage, crop production, and live-stock breeding and management. They are not explicitly experimental. In the matter of buildings and operating equipment, likewise they are not set above a standard that may not be obtained by a good farmer who applies brains and industry to the establishing of a successful enterprise and a good home on the land. At the same time, it is the aim of the management to use up-to-date methods of cultivation and cropping, such as are suggested by the results of work done on the experimental farms, particularly within the province, but also by the results of experiments in other places under conditions similar to those in the different sections of Alberta. The farms thus become the channels of conveying to the farmers concretely the results of investigational work instead of leaving them to get these through experimental farm literature, which does not reach many people and is not always diligently read and applied by those who are hard driven by the details of farm work.

With respect to the number of people coming within the influence of the work of the farms, it is a pleasure to be able to report that the number of visitors is steadily on the increase. These include not only local farmers but some from considerable distances, as well as others from outside points. The close relation of the farms to the special conditions of the locality in which each of them is situated, makes it possible for local visitors and the officials of the farms and schools to reach a common point of view to the profit of both parties concerned.

Agricultural Conferences.

During the past year, the farm and school centres have served as meeting places for various conventions to the extent that they have now become established as the logical centres for such interests. During the year, conventions for municipal and government weed inspectors have been held at the farms and the meetings have been thrown open to local farmers. It is the hope of the department that through such work as this, as well as by direct local extension, the communities in which the farms are situated may be steadily improved as to farm

practice and work. The Dairy Convention for the province met at the Olds school which is situated in the centre of the dairy interests of the province, and a number of other conventions are booked to be held at the schools in the ensuing year. A number of conferences of officials of the schools and of the department have also been held at the schools, which in addition to serving the immediate end concerned, have helped to harmonize and standardize the work of the schools and of the farms.

The Schools and the Farms.

It has been fully demonstrated that the establishment of the schools in conjunction with the farms has not been a mistake. The easy co-ordination of the work of the farms and the schools has been a benefit to both. While the work of instruction is directly a school concern, in a number of cases the managers of the farms have been able to assist in the practical instruction in the schools. The live-stock of the farms has been in constant use for demonstration work in the schools, not only as to the stock belonging to each farm where a school is situated, but other breeds of stock from other farms have been brought in while moving back and forward through the school centres during the itinerary of the short course schools. The students of the schools take a live interest in the concerns of the farm, particularly as to the breeds of stock kept on the farms. The influence of modern farm environment on the students is felt by everybody to be wholly desirable and beneficial.

Extension Work.

The farms and schools are in close co-operation in extension work. The Stony Plain demonstration farm has been made the centre of a flourishing potato club which was organized as an extension project from the Vermilion school. A potato fair was held at Stony Plain in the fall with the potatoes produced from seed furnished by the Vermilion School of Agriculture. The year 1915 will result in an effort at community production of a single variety of potatoes in the Stony Plain district. Members of the staff of the schools and farms have assisted in the work of the short course schools and have been freely available for assistance at local meetings in the interests of agriculture and horticulture.

Distribution of Pure Seed, Pure-Bred Stock and Building Plans.

During the past year, seed grain in considerable quantities has been sold from the farms. This has included wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. The prices charged have been reasonable, standard, market prices for seed of the quality furnished.

The most important work of this general kind relates to the distribution of pure-bred stock. Pure-bred stock is not common in most parts of the province and the cost of bringing it in from outside is generally high. Locally produced stock is invariably more satisfactory for breeding purposes. As in the case of seed grain, the aim of the department has been to furnish this stock at reasonable prices in order to make it available and to secure its introduction and establishment without interfering with the market of local breeders who are entitled to derive reasonable profit for their enterprise in establishing pure bred

herds. The classes of stock sold have included Shorthorns of both beef and dual purpose type, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys. The most important of these has undoubtedly been the dual purpose Shorthorn of which breed about sixty bulls have been sold during the past two years. Swine have been sold of the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. Sheep include Oxford and Shropshire exclusively. A number of pens of poultry of the utility breeds have also been furnished. An interesting and not important aspect of pure-bred stock distribution has been the awarding of live-stock prizes in the dairy competitions. These prizes, especially in the case of boys and girls, have been the means of establishing an interest in the breeding and care of good stock.

DAIRY COMPETITIONS.

Pure-Bred Herds.—The pure-bred dairy herd test conducted under the direction of Mr. S. G. Carlyle of the Department of Agriculture, closed on April 1st. The competition was open to all owners of pure-bred dairy cows in the province and was conducted under rules substantially the same as those of the Canadian Record of Performance Tests for pure-bred cattle, except that the test was not confined to one period of lactation, but covered twelve consecutive months, and omitting also the rules with respect to the freshening of cows. The rules require that all cows in the herd shall be entered but the final award is made on the record of fifty per cent. of the cows in herds of over ten or of five cows if the herds are under ten. No herd shall be less than five in number. The relative standing of animals of different ages is determined also by the rules governing the Canadian Record of Performance Tests.

Prizes are awarded according to the following scale of points:

25 points for each pound of butter fat.

3 points for each pound of solids not fat.

The awards for the season of 1914-15 just closed are as follows:

1st.	Glen White, Lacombe	13124 points
2nd.	Norman Michener, Red Deer	12551 points
3rd.	H. J. Smith, Clover Bar	11416 points
4th.	C. Julian-Sharman, Red Deer	10162 points

It is the intention of the department to discontinue the testing of pure-bred herds. This work is covered by the Canadian Record of Performance Tests. Additional attention will be given to the tests for grade herds as this work touches a much larger constituency and applies to representative and average conditions to a greater extent than the pure-bred competitions do. The Schools of Agriculture are made the centres from which the tests are directed and carried on and the schools through their graduates, and also through their general influence on the people of the district in which the schools are situated have been able to do a great deal towards strengthening and giving effect to cow-testing work.

Grades.—Competitions closing on April 1st were conducted at each of the schools at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion. The competitions were open to all students who have attended the schools and to farmers likewise within a radius of twenty miles of one of the schools. The

number of cows that may be entered is not limited, only grade cows are admitted, and the competition runs for two hundred and forty days from the date of freshening. The department furnishes scales and sheets and conducts a regular inspection. The regulations under which the competition for 1915-16 is to be conducted are given at the end of the report and are essentially the same as those for the present year.

This year all the competitions were well filled. Ten prizes were awarded at each centre and the prizes were all live-stock prizes, the first four being calves varying from one year old down to four months of the Shorthorn, Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein breeds; four others are of young pigs, and two are pens of poultry. The nature of the prizes has given great interest to the competitions, especially as many of the competitors are young people who in winning a prize are attaining to the status of owners of good stock.

The names of the winners, the prizes they won, the total weight of milk and the percentage of butter fat for the different entries are given below:

Claresholm.

Name	Prize	Milk Record For Year	Per Cent. Fat
Geo. F. Beatty	Yearling Shorthorn Heifer	11213.8 lbs	3.50
F. H. Forbitt	Eight Months Shorthorn Heifer	10721.1 lbs	3.70
H. Paulson	Four Months Shorthorn Heifer	9681.9 lbs	3.83
Miss B. Benson	Holstein Heifer Calf	9630.6 lbs	3.60
C. E. Tillotson	Pair Duroc Sows, four months	8503.3 lbs	4.05
E. Tovell	Pair Berkshire Sows, Under Four Months	10519.1 lbs	3.04
A. Parry	Pen Six Wyandotte Fowls	5647.7 lbs	6.12
E. R. Slipp	Pen Four Rhode Island Reds	7498.3 lbs	4.35
P. Vandervort	Poland China Boar Pig	7468.6 lbs	4.23
Mrs. S. B. Price	Berkshire Sow Pig	6751.4 lbs	4.64

Olds.

J. A. Dodd	Beef Shorthorn Bull	7697.3 lbs	4.08
Miss H. Jensen	Milking Type Shorthorn Bull	7121.5 lbs	4.5
A. W. Upham	Milking Type Shorthorn Heifer	7352.8 lbs	3.96
Miss Stroyan	Milking Type Shorthorn Bull	7118.5 lbs	4.
T. E. Smith	Pair Poland China Pigs	6491.9 lbs	4.28
R. Gratz	Pair Berkshire Pigs	5675.2 lbs	4.8
W. McCallum	Pen Plymouth Rocks	6543.2 lbs	4.1
H. Gunn	Pen Plymouth Rocks	6315.5 lbs	4.17
A. E. Noad	Duroc Jersey Sow Pig	5821.8 lbs	4.44
J. Campbell	Berkshire Sow Pig	5417.4 lbs	4.4

Vermilion.

J. Hunt	Yearling Shorthorn Bull		
J. H. Bell	Eight Months Shorthorn Bull		
Miss M. McDonald ..	Holstein Heifer Calf		
H. Geake	Shorthorn Heifer Calf		
Mrs. D. L. Kennedy.	Pair Berkshire Boars		
B. A. Wilson	Pair Duroc Jersey Pigs		
Mrs. R. H. Reid	Pen White Wyandottes		
G. Mallett	Pen Plymouth Rocks		
J. Shrigley	Berkshire Sow Pig		
P. R. McDonald	Berkshire Sow Pig		

Regulations.

Below is given the latest code of regulations:

1. The competition shall be open to anyone living within a radius of 30 miles from the Olds, Claresholm and Vermilion schools of agriculture.
2. The competition shall be open only to grade herds and shall commence 1st of April, 1915, and fresh cows will be admitted until 1st of June, 1915.
3. The competition shall close 31st January, 1916.
4. All cows in the herd must be entered, but the final awards must be made on the relative average milk and butter fat produced of the highest yielding 50% of the cows in each herd provided ten cows or over are entered in the contest. (See Sec. 20.)
5. In herds of less than ten cows the highest five cows shall be taken.
6. A herd must consist of a minimum of five cows.
7. The test for each cow shall be started from the day she freshens, and shall continue for a period of 240 days.



FOUR-HORSE TEAM FROM DEMONSTRATION FARMS WHICH WON AT EDMONTON SPRING HORSE SHOW.

8. Any cow freshening previous to April 1st may be started in the competition beginning April 1st.
9. Scales and milk sheets will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.
10. An inspector will be appointed to inspect the cows, and weigh their milk once in six weeks, or as often as he deems advisable.
11. All milk record sheets must be sent in promptly to the inspector by registered mail at the end of each calendar month.
12. When a new cow freshens the inspector must be immediately notified by writing.
13. The inspector must be furnished at the time of entry with the age, and description of each cow.
14. At each visit of the inspector the competitor shall furnish a statement of the amount and kind of food fed each animal.
15. In cases of dispute the inspector's ruling shall be final.
16. Any competitor not complying with the rules shall return the scales to the inspector.
17. Each competitor complying with the foregoing rules in the competition will be allowed to retain the scales as their own.
18. The prizes will be awarded according to the following scale of points:

25 points for each pound of butter fat.
 3 points for each pound of solids not fat.
 (Solids not fat to be calculated by approval formulae.)

19. No competitor shall be awarded more than one prize.

20. In calculating the relative standing of animals of different ages the rules governing the Canadian Record of Performance Test will be used.

Applications are to be made to the principals of the agricultural schools at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm, Alberta.

Requests for assistance and direction in the improvement of housing for live-stock have been met by the furnishing of barn plans. Upwards of thirty sets of barn plans have been sent out, chiefly within the province, but in a few cases to neighboring provinces.

With respect to horse stock, while breeding is carried on successfully on the farms, there has not been any surplus to dispose of. The extension of the tilled area on the farms will probably require most of the horse stock produced.

A few changes have been made in the allotment of stock to the different farms. At Claresholm where both Ayrshires and Shorthorns were kept, the cattle are now all pure-bred or high grade Ayrshires. The Shorthorns from Claresholm have been distributed between Athabasca and Sedgewick.

Health of Live Stock.

The health of the stock on the farms is generally good. It has been subject to general inspection by the provincial veterinarian and all cattle stock is subject to tubercular tests annually. The record in both pure-bred and grade dairy cows is held by the demonstration farms. Vrouka Queen, a pure-bred Holstein, has to her credit in the seven days' test 25.96 lbs. of butter, an average daily milk yield of 74½ lbs., a yearly record of 15,166 lbs. milk and 606 lbs. of butter. A grade Holstein in the twelve months' test shows a production of 17,257 lbs. of milk.

MILK RECORDS—OLDS FARM

Name of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Grade No. 2	8214.3		353 days 1914
Grade No. 3	9857.4	3.5	359 days 1914
Grade No. 4	9888.1	3.1	365 days 1914
Minnie May of Ormond	12516.4	3.2	345 days 1914
Vrouka Queen	15078.6	3.19	314 days 1914
Rubena of Rouville	9349.1	3.04	305 days 1914
Daisy of Ferndale	12524.5		336 days 1914
Mabel Belle	11364.8	2.6	345 days 1914
Grade No. 16	14449.8		335 days 1914
Grade No. 17	8567.4		365 days 1914
Grade No. 18	6823.7	3.4	387 days 1914
Grade No. 19	7185.8	3.2	272 days 1914
Grade No. 20	14331.9	3.02	365 days 1914
Grade No. 21	14689.7	3.5	365 days 1914
Grade No. 22	9657.4		335 days 1914
Grade No. 23	17269.0		365 days 1914
Grade No. 25	10940.6		365 days 1914
Grade No. 26	8851.9		365 days 1914
Grade No. 27	9989.5		305 days 1914
Grade No. 28	8342.1	4.1	365 days 1914

MILK RECORDS—VERMILION FARM

Name of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Queen of Dundas DeKol	8835.7		245 days 1914
Katy	6477.2	3.6	260 days 1914
Beula	9052.2	3.2	288 days 1914
Barbara Tensen 3rd	8131.5	3.3	284 days 1914
Camille Abbekirk 2nd	13302.0		365 days 1914
Irene	13372.1	2.9	365 days 1914
Bessie	8551.3		275 days 1914
Alma	10954.1	3.1	296 days 1914
Maxy's Beauty	11916.5	3.5	365 days 1914
Beauty	8906.1	3.8	305 days 1914
Phoebe Calamity	9829.2	3.4	365 days 1914
Bertha	8257.2	3.0	321 days 1914
Valma	8009.8	3.5	365 days 1914
Sadie	10607.6	3.4	365 days 1914
Favorite	7111.6		365 days 1914
Mary	7811.0	3.9	350 days 1914
Pauline	7228.8	3.4	365 days 1914
Mabel	8850.6	4.1	343 days 1914
Princess	11715.4	3.7	365 days 1914
Cora	9729.7	3.4	321 days 1914
Blossom Hengerveld Teake	13308.3	3.3	380 days 1914
Georgie	10180.1	3.3	335 days 1914
Jessy	10611.7	3.7	365 days 1914

MILK RECORDS—CLARESHOLM FARM

Name of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Sybil	9554.9	3.7	291 days 1914
Bessie 5th of Auchenbrain	3657.3	3.6	229 days 1914
Rose of Armstown	5976.3	3.8	276 days 1914
Blossom of Maplehurst	7125.7	4.0	380 days 1914
Belle	7975.3	3.3	305 days 1914
Auchlochlan Pride	7745.5	3.9	365 days 1914
Burnside Elfrieda 2nd	10860.0	4.3	365 days 1914
Miss Janet	7418.3	6.4	320 days 1914
Burnside Ivy Queen	6167.7	5.6	290 days 1914
Miss Bruce of Maplehurst	4281.1	5.1	290 days 1914
Burnside Clara 6th	5346.3	3.4	211 days 1914
Janet	3609.1		229 days 1914

MILK RECORDS—MEDICINE HAT FARM

Name of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Brampton Beauvoir Tornado	7208.0	4.9	293 days 1914
Brampton Wolseley Bess	5161.8	7.1	285 days 1914
Brampton Derry's Fancy	8206.9	5.1	334 days 1914
Brampton Gold Willoh	7361.0	7.0	334 days 1914
Brampton Oxford Carleto	5918.3	3.9	224 days 1914
Brampton Winney	3492.0		168 days
Brampton Lady Hawthorne	5369.0	6.1	285 days 1914
Brookhill's Finance Countess	6416.5	6.1	365 days 1914
Brampton Rosalie	7786.4	5.2	316 days 1914
Brampton Florina Plymouth	6608.8	5.0	365 days 1914
Karnack's Fancy	6096.8	5.8	365 days 1914
Brampton Lady Rosebay	3067.8	4.8	202 days 1914
Brampton Cora	6028.7	5.9	365 days 1914
Alfriston Queen	7353.2	5.8	364 days 1914
Brampton Noble's Sultana	7189.1	5.3	381 days 1914
Brampton Eureka	7234.5	5.1	373 days 1914
Brampton Foxy Beam	7075.6	5.5	380 days 1914

MILK RECORDS—STONY PLAIN FARM

	Number of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Grade No. 1	7285.0		365 days 1914
Grade No. 4	6240.0	3.8	Do not know
Grade No. 5	6072.0	4.1	232 days 1914
Grade No. 6	7560.0	3.3	304 days 1914
Grade No. 7	6459.0	2.8	291 days 1914
Grade No. 8	8095.0		340 days 1914
Grade No. 9	7594.0		355 days 1914
Grade No. 11	7387.0	4.2	307 days 1914
Grade No. 13	7511.0	3.1	302 days 1914
Grade No. 15	7393.0	2.6	291 days 1914
Grade No. 16	7210.0		285 days 1914
Grade No. 18	9725.0	4.1	365 days 1914
Grade No. 19	5390.0	3.7	279 days 1914
Grade No. 20	6617.0	3.3	290 days 1914
Grade No. 21	6290.0	2.8	259 days 1914
Grade No. 24	7278.0	4.1	276 days 1914
Grade No. 24	7254.0	3.9	276 days 14-15
Grade No. 25	10986.0	3.4	380 days 14-15
Grade No. 26	7753.0	3.8	244 days 1914
Grade No. 27	5461.0	4.0	307 days 1914
Grade No. 28	7535.0	3.5	365 days 1914
Grade No. 29	10943.5	3.4	365 days 1914
Grade No. 31	9869.5	3.3	307 days 1914
Grade No. 32	6613.0	3.7	276 days 1914
Grade No. 33	7151.0	3.8	259 days 1914
Grade No. 34	7673.0	4.6	340 days 1914
Grade No. 35	7326.0	3.2	259 days 1914
Grade No. 36	6262.5	3.8	259 days 1914
Grade No. 37	6341.0	2.3	276 days 1914
Grade No. 38	7043.0	3.4	365 days 1914
Grade No. 39	9693.0	3.2	365 days 1914
Grade No. 40	8044.0	3.5	307 days 1914

MILK RECORDS—SEDGEWICK FARM

	Name of Cow	Lbs. of Milk	% Fat	No. of Days in Milk
Roan Blossom	9150.5	3.7	317 days 1914
Maple Lodge Averne	4047.4		281 days 1914
Lady McDonal	5955.1		276 days 1914
Butterfly's Lady McDonal	5546.9	5.7	365 days 1914
Gem of the Meadows 6th	4701.3	3.6	259 days 1914
Lady McDonal 3rd	7048.7	4.7	335 days 1914
Butterfly's Lady McKay	4418.8		300 days 1914
Kilblean Beauty 3rd	9694.8	4.8	330 days 1914
Daisy 5th	9900.5	4.2	395 days 1914
Lady McKay 3rd	8285.4	4.4	350 days 1914
Butterfly Lady McKay	6823.5	4.8	324 days 1914
Dairy Blossom	6175.4	4.4	365 days 1914
Kilblean Rose	5976.7	5.0	350 days 1914
Rose of Kentucky 36th	7078.9	3.5	305 days 1914
Minnie 2nd	6605.5	4.4	260 days 1914
Braemar's Belle	4918.3	5.7	350 days 1914
Butterfly's Kilblean Beauty	4576.7	4.3	249 days 1914
Ruby	9006.8	3.9	365 days 1914
Lady Dryden 3rd	5568.1	3.5	260 days 1914
Princess Royal 5th	5786.4	3.7	298 days 1914
Alice of York	6280.3	3.7	334 days 1914
Lady McKay 2nd	10491.3		365 days 1914
Daisy Blanch 2nd	5416.0		320 days 1914

Farm Improvement.

The chief work of improvement on the farms has been at Athabasca. Work done on the farm this year has put it on a good working and producing basis. The farm has been fenced with woven wire, and a hundred acres of timber has been cleared and put under crop. The buildings erected include a house, a cattle barn 38x72, a temporary machinery shed, a temporary horse barn, a hen house and hog pens. The dairy barn is a two-storey building with large fodder and grain storage space in the upper storey, and equipped with a chopper and a hay cutter, driven by a stationary gasoline engine. The power stock includes two four-horse teams and two driving horses. The cattle stock consists of ten pure-bred dairy Shorthorn cows and three heifers, fourteen high grade Holsteins and pure-bred males for each herd. Five pure-bred Berkshire sows and a boar, a good flock of Rhode Island Red chickens and four wild Mexican turkeys complete the stock equipment. The stock is sufficiently complete to enable the farm to furnish good young stock to local farmers from the beginning.

The building equipment has been increased at Vermilion, Olds, Claresholm and Sedgewick by the addition of a box stall barn at each place, the three at the school farms being built from funds appropriated out of the Dominion grant for agricultural instruction. A silo was built at Vermilion, which is the second one in use, the other being at Sedgewick.

Crops in 1914.

Crops in the season of 1914 have been on the whole satisfactory, the only exceptions being on the Medicine Hat and Claresholm farms, which are both within the area that suffered from scant rainfall this year, though at Claresholm a good crop of turnips was harvested. Part of the crop at Stony Plain was injured by hail. Both the grain and root crops at the other farms were excellent.

Forage.

Special attention has been paid to increasing our feed resources for live-stock by enlarging the variety of our forage crops and also adding to the supply of succulent feed by the supplementing of roots by silage. The prevalence of extensive cultivation in the province has rather operated against the economical and successful raising of really good live-stock owing to the limiting of our rations to dry fodder and concentrated grain feeding. Improvement must be in the direction of adding to these feeds a balance of succulent feed for the sake of both economy and good health. A rather specific need is that of leguminous forage crops such as alfalfa and pea fodder.

Corn.

The increase in silo accommodation has warrant in the success that is attending our efforts at the production of fodder corn. Corn is now a successful crop at all the farms and it has been produced in quantities to make a substantial addition to the feed supplies of the farms. Its success depends upon the choice and preparation of suitable land, the selection of the right varieties of seed and the proper cultivation of the crop. Though good crops have been secured from breaking,

as is the case with all cereal crops, the best crops on the old land have been secured from sowing on sod land. Sod of tame meadows should be broken after being well manured in July of the season previous to seeding and should be packed at once and kept well disked and harrowed. This makes a bed for the seed that is warm from progressive and steady decomposition of organic materials such as the sod and manure. It should be harrowed in early spring, well disked a couple of times and seeded in hills thirty inches apart to cultivate both ways. It should be harrowed each week until about six inches high and then worked with the scuffer and hoe. The suckers should be cut out and the stand in each hill limited to three or four plants. It should be sown by the tenth of May and should stand as long as possible, until the first light frost, about September 1st. If used for dry fodder it should be stooked, but for silage it is wise to cut up and store immediately. The varieties that have been most successful are the Minnesota No. 13, North-Western Dent and King Phillip. Though the production of fodder corn in the province has not yet reached very great volume, the plant may be safely included among our desirable and profitable forage crops.

Green Oats.

In siloing corn it has been the practice on the farms to mix it with green oats in the proportion of one of the oats to two of corn. These both cured well and fed out satisfactorily. The silage was not matured when filling but was well tramped in.

Owing to the emphasis that is being put on dairying, both special and general, as a branch of farm business, the successful use of silage is of very great importance. Dairy work is a fixed interest of the demonstration farms and the department feels that in the success of root and silage production, the question of winter milk flow is solved. The winter ration for dairy cattle on the farms commonly includes cut green-feed, wild hay, turnips, silage, chop, bran and oil-cake.

Fall Rye.

With regard to summer feeding similar effort is being made to increase the supply and lengthen the period of feeding on succulent pasture. Fall rye is being used for late fall and early spring pasture, not only for cows but for sheep and pigs. It is commonly sown in June and is grazed from about October 1st till the snow covers it completely. It is available as soon as the snow disappears and is grazed until the first of June and is finally cut for hay. Rape in successive sowings is being used for sheep and hogs in small enclosures.

Alfalfa.

Success in alfalfa growing has been secured through a change in the methods of cultivation. Briefly, this has been the changing of the ordinary broadcast meadow system to one of cultivation in thirty inch rows. The sowing of alfalfa in rows has not only secured a better stand but also higher ultimate yields. The best preparation for alfalfa is the summer-fallow as the plant will not stand the competition of weeds or nurse crop while establishing itself. Subsoiling seven inches deep in a fairly deep furrow is being successfully practised. This should be done at the first plowing. It increases the depth of the water reservoir in

hard subsoil and also makes the subsoil more easily penetrated by the young roots. The other points observed have been the selection of hardy varieties such as Grimm and Baltic, cultivation not only in the first year but also in the second, and thin seeding, usually about three pounds per acre. If the plants get too thick, it should be double disked crosswise in the second year. A mulch covering a long manure in the first winter is desirable. Alfalfa does not do well on sod land. It should be sown only on fallow or in land following a cultivated crop such as potatoes or roots.

Peas.

Peas have succeeded on the different farms to a point that establishes their value as both forage and grain. They give additional value and relish to green oat fodder and have been used for this purpose. They have ripened satisfactorily on all the farms except Stony Plain, with differences in ripening in favor of the lighter lands on the farms at Medicine Hat, Claresholm, Sedgewick and Vermilion. The farms have raised their own seed for the past two years. Experiments are favorable to the practice of inoculation. Indications point to success in the establishing of good stands by sowing the crop for two or three years in succession on the same land. Seeding at a rate up to three bushels per acre is advised. The varieties that have succeeded best are the Arthur and Prussian Blue. Late ripening crops have been cut and cured for fodder for cattle. The threshed straw has been used for roughage for sheep.

Steer Feeding Tests.

During the year, steer feeding tests were conducted at five of the farms, viz.: Vermilion, Stony Plain, Sedgewick, Olds and Claresholm. The lots varied in number from twenty-four to over a hundred. The methods of arriving at the results of the tests has been to credit the enterprises with total cash receipts and charge them with the initial capital investment, interest, production, cost of feed, labor, freight, inspection, purchasing commission, gasoline used in power, etc. The statement takes account of outlay and does not charge against the enterprises the ultimate market value of feed or credit them with the value of the manure. While it is wholly necessary to include labor charges in large commercial feeding enterprises, it should be remembered in considering the results of the tests that in small feeding enterprises on the ordinary farm, labor charges do not stand for additional outlay. On the contrary, feeding enterprises furnish a way of securing value for labor outlay.

The cattle used in the tests were mostly range steers, two years old past, with a few threes and fours. Cattle were fed loose and in the open on the lee side of buildings and with eight foot high board fence shelter on the other sides of the enclosures. The feeds included hay, green-feed and straw for fodder, and oats, frozen wheat and barley for grain. The racks were kept filled with long feed, consisting of hay and green sheaves, and chop were fed on tables twice a day. Salt and water were always available. Water was warmed by tank heaters. The yards were kept well littered. Feeding began about November 1st and the cattle were sold about May 1st. Grain feeding began with an allowance of about two pounds per day, increasing to about twelve pounds at the close of the feeding period.

Apart from the financial results, the experience gained in the tests has resulted in the following conclusions:

1. Profits would be considerably increased by the earlier purchasing of cattle so as to secure a hundred pounds of gain per head on pasture or on succulent cultivated forage.

2. Under present conditions of marketing, the small additional price for highly finished cattle does not pay for the additional outlay for high priced feed necessary to secure it.

3. It is not advisable to feed cattle of varying sizes together.

4. Cattle should be carefully dipped before going into the feed lots to destroy lice and germs and give them a clean skin.

Below is given the condensed table of results for the five farms:

Weight of 370 steers weighed out	521545 lbs
Weight of 6 steers sold during winter	6265 lbs
Weight of 1 steer kept over	1404 lbs
Weight of 1 steer died	1404 lbs
	<hr/>
	530618 lbs
Weight of 378 steers weighed in	446478 lbs
	<hr/>
Gain in weight	84140 lbs

Average weight of 378 steers weighed out	1404 lbs
Average weight of 378 steers weighed in	1181 lbs
	<hr/>
Average increase in weight	223 lbs

By sale of 370 steers weighing 521545 lbs @ \$7.07 per 100 lbs (average price)	\$36859.39	
By sale of 6 steers 6265 lbs @ \$5.83 per 100 lbs....	365.52	
By rebate of interest on Vermilion note on sale of 3 steers Feb. 16-May 6th @ 7%	3.00	
By gain in weight on hogs running after steers— 7756 lbs @ 6c (average price)	465.38	
By 4 cows wintered with Sedgewick steers	100.00	
By 1 steer kept over	105.30	\$37898.59

To price of 378 steers weighing 446478 lbs @ \$6.13 per 100 lbs	\$27382.16
To weighing 58 head of steers @ 5c	2.90
To buying commission	140.00
To feeding 24 head of cattle for 1 day @ 20c per head	4.80
To freight	259.70
To brand inspection	4.70
To purchasing expenses	7.80
To interest on note	1042.40
To feed of steers:—	
To 9040 bus. oats @ 24 1-6c per bus. (average price)	2184.20
To 4020 bus. barley @ 35¼c per bus. (av. price)...	1416.06
To 1100 bus. frozen wheat @ 20c per bus.	220.00
To 294 bus. wheat at 35c per bus.	102.90
To 133 bus. wheat screenings @ 20c per bus.....	26.60
To 295 tons and 1400 lbs green feed @ \$4.00	1182.80
To 240½ tons hay @ \$3.64 per ton	875.72
To pasture	94.85

To 109 loads straw @ \$1.00 per load	109.00	
To 2200 lbs oilcake @ \$2.40 per cwt.	26.90	
To coal	19.00	
To salt	32.10	
To lumber	42.43	
To gasoline	250.82	
To water	30.00	
To labor	1330.77	\$36788.61
		<hr/>
Total net profit		\$1109.98
		<hr/>
Net profit per head		\$2.94
		<hr/>
Average selling price per steer including gain on hogs, etc.....		\$100.26
Average purchase price per steer		72.44
		<hr/>
Gross profit per steer		\$27.82

Changes in Managing Staff.

During the year, a number of changes have been made among the managers of the farms. H. H. McIntyre of Sedgewick resigned to complete his college course, his place being taken by G. Brown, manager of Medicine Hat farms. Farm is now in charge of G. D. McMillan, from the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. J. H. McNally, formerly in charge of the Claresholm farm, is now on the agricultural school staff at Olds. The Claresholm farm is under the management of M. L. Freng of Brooks and the Athabasca farm under C. A. Murray of Calgary.

H. A. CRAIG,

Supt. of Demonstration Farms.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEMONSTRATION FARMS FOR THE YEAR
1914.

DEBIT.

Operating expenses	\$50,257.05		
Value of feed, seed, etc., grown on farms and on hand December 31st, 1913	18,246.91		
<i>Depreciation of Live Stock:</i>			
Horses	\$1,280.00		
Cattle	975.00		
Hogs	20.00	2,275.00	\$70,778.96

CREDIT.

Revenue:

Dairy	\$20,852.87		
Poultry	472.84		
Steers	8,626.42		
Hogs	3,279.53		
Sheep	148.38		
Wheat	3,377.40		
Barley	458.50		
Vegetables and Roots	431.94		
Peas	3.00		
Green Feed	26.00	\$37,676.88	

Appreciation of Live Stock:

Horses	\$ 2,910.00		
Cattle	11,037.50		
Hogs	1,876.20		
Sheep	181.00		
Poultry	377.00	\$16,381.70	

Value of Feed, Seed, etc., grown on farms and on hand December 31st, 1914	13,632.14		
Balance	3,088.24	\$70,778.96	

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

The work in the three Schools of Agriculture during the past year has been very satisfactory. In spite of the crop shortage, the attendance was quite as large as we expected, and at Claresholm, much larger than we had hoped for. Had there been a first class crop in Southern Alberta, we would have had twice as many applications from students as we could have accommodated at the Claresholm school.

One of the most satisfactory features of the work in the schools is the many expressions of appreciation that are received from the parents of the boys and girls who were in attendance. In every case we find the farmers expressing surprise at the amount of useful information that their boys and girls acquired at the school.

The graduating exercises at the close of the first two year term passed off very satisfactorily, and we now have quite a number of young men and women on farms in the Province of Alberta who hold diplomas from our own Schools of Agriculture, and the work that they will do on the land will be observed with a great deal of interest.

The extension work in these schools is growing, and during the present summer a large amount of work is being carried on by students and others on the different farms of the province under the direction of the teachers in the schools, that should have a very material effect upon the improvement of agriculture in the province.

The following three reports will give a detailed account of the work done in the schools during the past year.

VERMILION SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

1914.

This report covers the work of the Vermilion School of Agriculture during the second half of its first year course and the first term of its second year course. There was no change in the personell of the staff during that time. The names of the members of the staff and the departments administered by each were as follows:

E. A. Howes, B.S.A.—Principal and Instructor in Field Husbandry.
E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A.—Instructor in Elementary Science.
J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.—Instructor in Animal Husbandry.
L. Shanks, B.S.A.—Instructor in Farm Mechanics.
Miss A. Carlyle—Instructress in Household Science.
Miss F. Hotton—Instructress in Household Science.

Other instructors visited the school at regular intervals for the purpose of giving certain arranged courses. These were:

Miss Mary McIsaac—Home Nursing.
H. W. Scott, B.S.A.—Farm Management.
P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian—Veterinary Science.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture visited the schools from time to time and gave assistance in the work of instruction. The department also arranged for lectures by men prominent in their respective lines of agricultural practice. Most of this outside work consisted of instruction in the important department of animal husbandry. In passing it is only fair to say of the members of the staff that the utmost harmony prevailed and that good team work was maintained.



Enrollment.

The school drew its students from a large area but the territory chiefly tributary to the school may be roughly outlined as from Edmonton to the eastern provincial boundary, and northward from the Grand Trunk main line. Practically all the students come from farm homes and many were either the children of new settlers, or were actually new settlers themselves. In view of the pioneer conditions obtaining in this part of Alberta, the attendance at the school may be considered very satisfactory. Agriculture is moving forward rapidly in this portion of the province. Crops have been uniformly good, and there has been a wonderful increase in live stock, so that it is only a matter of a short time until this school will be filled to capacity. Following is a list of the students in agriculture attending during the winter term of the first year of the course which closed on March 28, 1914:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
Stewart Arthur	Vegreville	18
Wm. Barr	Vermilion	19
C. Barr	Vermilion	16
N. F. Bell	Islay	25
F. Bird	Vermilion	22
Mac. Cameron	Vermilion	17
Walter Dale	Vermilion	18
G. Fletcher	Stony Plain	26
A. P. Good	Vermilion	18
B. Hawley	Vermilion	26
T. H. Taylor	Vermilion	31
Wm. Jones	Ponoka	28
H. Lobb	Duhamel	19
H. Shannon	Mannville	29
B. Whitbread	Lloydminster	21
C. McLean	Vegreville	25
J. D. McPherson	Red Deer	17
Eric Rowbottom	Fartown, Sask.	17
Jack Rowbottom	Fartown, Sask.	18
Floyd Shaw	Vegreville	18
Wm. Sheppard	Edmonton	21
Ed. Sparrow	Sedgewick	21
A. Sparrow	Sedgewick	18
Roy Trimble	Vegreville	17
P. S. Ure	Vermilion	18
A. G. Moore	Jarrow	21
Alva Morrison	Mannville	15
W. J. Cunningham	Vegreville	16
*Alex Rivet	Cardiff	15
*Eugene Auve	Cardiff	16
**Reggie Bryden	Vermilion	17

*Withdrawn.

**Died.

During the months of March and April a short course in household science was given by Miss Marjorie Goldie, assisted by Miss Nan Lawson. This course was much appreciated and was taken advantage of by the following students:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
Miss N. Shortell	Kitscoty	15
Miss L. Graham	Wildmere	16
Miss Marion Leslie	Vermilion	19
Miss G. Dandy	Vermilion	16
Miss J. Brundage	Vermilion	21
Miss G. M. Bruce	Lashburn	19

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
Miss Mabel Eckford	Vermilion	22
Miss M. McLaughlin	Cardiff	23
Miss L. Reid	Vermilion	19
Miss Mary Lovell	Vermilion	29
Miss D. Bell	Mannville	17
Miss I. Morrison	Mannville	23
Miss O. Morrison	Mannville	20
Miss B. Witherbe	Vermilion	22
Miss G. Smalley	Vegreville	18
Miss E. Armstrong	Vermilion	17
Miss Bessie McPhee	Vermilion	24
Miss F. Demers	Vermilion	29
Miss I. Craig	Vermilion	21
Miss H. Henton	Paradise Valley	19
Miss Ada Rawle	Staplehurst	17
Miss N. Maggs	Vermilion	15
Miss V. Armstrong	Vermilion	19
Miss A. McLay (Mrs. Watt)	Vermilion	19

The first term of the second year of the course began with a larger enrollment of students in agriculture. It included students entering for second year work in addition to new students:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
B. Anderson	Bardo	25
L. Craige	Dewberry	17
W. Eyre	Vermilion	22
Frank Eyben	Cummings	16
John Eyben	Cummings	15
Wm. M. Fleming	Sedgewick	26
L. D. Fife	887 24th St., Edmonton	23
A. Faulkner	Cairns	23
H. E. Gares	Gilpin	16
F. Connelly	Vermilion	23
F. L. Gracey	Edgerton	24
N. M. Howes	Millet	24
J. W. Gray	Tofield	18
J. A. Lawson	Meeling Creek	18
E. Moore	Jarrow	24
M. B. McLeod	Oxville	21
S. McNaught	Strathmore	24
J. P. Rozmahel	Wavy Lake	20
H. S. Shopland	Rochester	18
H. S. Slater	Lloydminster	18
Archie Stewart	Gilpin	18
Herbert Spencer	Edgerton	29
C. Jenkins	Elk Point	15
W. J. Watts	Vermilion	17
T. R. Booth	Edmonton	21
Glen Moore	Jarrow	17
Mac. Cameron	Vermilion	18

Second Year.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
Stewart Arthur	Vegreville	19
C. Barr	Vermilion	16
N. Bell	Islay	26
F. Bird	Vermilion	22
G. Fletcher	Stony Plain	26
A. P. Good	Vermilion	19
B. Hawley	Vermilion	26
T. H. Taylor	Vermilion	32
H. Lobb	Duhamel	21

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
H. Shannon	Mannville	29
B. Whitbread	Lloydminster	21
J. D. McPherson	Red Deer	17
Ed. Sparrow	Sedgewick	21
A. Sparrow	Sedgewick	18
P. S. Ure	Vermilion	19
A. G. Moore	Jarrow	21
W. Sheppard	Edmonton	22

The household science course was attended by a comparatively small number of girls. It would seem that while the farmers were willing to make the necessary sacrifice to send the boys to the school, they were hardly yet inclined to do the same thing for the girls:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Age</i>
Miss Hazel Heuton	Paradise Valley	19
Miss Ada Rawle	Staplehurst	17
Miss Isabel Morrison	Mannville	23
Miss Viola Armstrong	Vermilion	19
Miss Ellen Maggs	Vermilion	16
Miss Alma Boe	Mannville	20
Miss Edna Sloman	Gilpin	18
Miss Allie Gares	Gilpin	17
Miss Bertha Arthur	Vermilion	16
Miss Venus McNish	Paradise Valley	19
Miss Gladys Hall	Lloydminster	19

It may not be out of place to note that the agricultural students of the second year were on the average younger than those who entered the school the first year. They also had received more education; in other words they were of a higher academic standing. This difference is easily explained. Several of the young men of the first year were from their own farms. Taken away from school at an early age in the country they had left, they came to Alberta under conditions that rendered further school education impossible, and they welcomed the advent of the school of agriculture as a fine last chance to improve their education. Needless to say these boys were often outstanding students in the practical phases of the year's work.

The school of agriculture is not a boarding school. The students board with private families. Previous to the opening of the term a list of possible boarding houses is prepared and the students are assigned to quarters as soon as they register. The boarding houses in Vermilion are kept by people familiar themselves with farm life and conditions and the students are well looked after. The principal maintained a careful supervision of the boarding house life of the student body. Very little trouble occurred and this was easily adjusted. Board was at the rate of \$5.00 per week, this of course including room, although often two boys occupied one room.

Course.

The course in the school of agriculture consists of two terms of five months each, beginning about the first of November and ending the last of March. These five months constitute the slack period on the farms in this province and the time when the children can best be spared. There is an examination at the termination of the first year, and successful students are allowed to enter the second year of the course. At the end of the second year, which is the conclusion of the two year course,

a final examination is given. In the case of the agriculture students the scheme is to grant a graduation diploma to all who pass this final examination. In addition to this all who in the opinion of the examining board are eligible, are given entrance standing to the course laid down by the faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta. Over eighty per cent. of the students will probably return to the farm and the remaining small percentage will seek higher agricultural education. In the case of the girls, while the two year course will no doubt entitle the students to certain credits should they seek higher education, it may as well be understood that the course aims at no preparation of students for professional work. Practically all of the girls will return to their homes at the conclusion of the course.

In 1914 twenty-eight boys were successful in passing the examination for entrance to the second year. Seventeen of these took advantage of this to enter the second year course. As the spring course for the girls was a short course only, the beginning of the two year course was in the fall of 1914. The enrollment for household science was small but conditions in this part of the province offer a very logical explanation.

The courses at the school of agriculture are very popular with the students chiefly because of the practical nature of the work. All that the teachers are able to give of the practical side of scientific agriculture is crowded into the two five month terms. The calendars sent out give a good outline of the work attempted, because the course as there laid down was followed as closely as possible. What may have been slighted in the way of instruction in science will be of chief use to the students who go on for advanced instruction, and this lack can easily be made up in the first year of the course at the university.

Student Life.

The matter of discipline at the Vermilion school of agriculture was handled directly by a student council, responsible to the principal. This scheme worked out very satisfactorily indeed. It must be noted that the student body was very unique in its composition, including students of widely differing ages, training and education. Self-government was a success from the start and the principal had no difficulty in the matter of discipline.

The literary society was a strong factor in developing personality and in bringing out latent possibilities in the students. Debates were held frequently in the H. S. Debating League, with local town contestants, and between classmates. It would be difficult to estimate the importance of this feature, as a part of the educational life of the students.

The usual athletic organization was not forgotten. In our latitude skating and hockey were the only outdoor sports practicable, and for these an open rink was built and a good sheet of ice, well lighted, was maintained throughout the winter. Facilities for indoor exercise are necessarily limited, but the boys had boxing and wrestling contests, and used a punching bag and a cable exerciser. There are good reasons why this part of the course should be emphasized, aside from the immediate consideration of health.

A branch of the Y. M. C. A. was organized at the school. The meetings, attended by all the students irrespective of denominational differences, were largely devoted to a consideration of uplift in social

life of rural communities. This may differ from the orthodox Y.M.C.A. meetings, but much good was accomplished in the field indicated, since the discussions dealt with conditions familiar to every student and these students must some day be leaders in their respective communities.

Experimental.

One half of the area (16 acres) allotted to the school for experimental purposes, was maintained in summer fallow, and the other half was devoted to plot work. The experiments were little more than variety tests—trials in duplicate of the leading varieties of the chief economic crops. We tested the following:

- Wheat—6 varieties.
- Oats—6 varieties.
- Barley—7 varieties.
- Peas—8 varieties.
- Corn—4 varieties.
- Millet—7 varieties.
- Field Roots—18 varieties.
- Potatoes—9 varieties.
- Grasses—11 varieties.
- Clover—3 varieties.
- Alfalfa—Many strains.

Variety tests, besides opening up the way to other experiments, are of definite value in a new province where hardihood and early maturity are such important factors. Records were kept of dates of seeding and maturity, of yield per acre, and of other characters pertaining to the classes of crops. The plot tests were very satisfactory and attracted much interest. Mention should be made of variety tests in vegetables and small fruits. These were very satisfactory also, but a second year would show more as to relative adaptability of the many varieties tested.

Extension Work.

The activity of the school of agriculture does not end with the close of the school term. In different ways the institution has attempted to serve the people of the territory tributary to the school. Some of these schemes for service may be outlined here.

1. In a general way the school sought to be a centre for information on questions agricultural. Correspondence was answered promptly. Members of the staff attended farmers' meetings when requested and gave advice on many subjects of vital interest to farmers. This circle of influence will be found to widen from year to year.

2. The school has entered on its second year in conducting a dairy competition. The object of this contest was to demonstrate to farmers the surprising differences among the individuals of a dairy herd in the matter of yield and quality of milk. Prizes of young pure bred stock were offered for competition. During the summer of 1913, twenty-five entered the contest. To these scales were furnished by the department of agriculture, that the milk of each animal should be correctly weighed at each milking time. The farmers were also given report sheets for the keeping of records. As often as possible a member of the staff visited each contestant, taking samples which were subjected to Babcock

test to ascertain the quality of the milk. At the close of the contest a meeting was held at the school of agriculture when the Minister presented to the winners the prizes earned. Much interest was evinced and a request was made by the farmers present for a continuance of the good work. In 1914 the number of competitors increased to 41 and the number of prizes was also increased. The work of inspection and testing was carried on by some members of the school staff.

3. At the school of agriculture a standard germinator has been installed and many farmers have taken advantage of this to send samples of the grain intended for seed the next spring. These samples were carefully tested and a report showing the percentage vitality of the seed was mailed to the sender at the conclusion of the test.

4. Co-operative experiments in crop and soil work has been a phase of extension work in many agricultural institutions. Our school attempted something of the kind in 1914. Of course each student had some problem to work out during his summer at home, but independent of this an attempt was made to co-operate with farmers in certain districts. At Vermilion and at Stony Plain tests in potato growing were made. The local demonstration farms co-operated with the school in the work. Potatoes of nine chosen varieties were furnished to certain farmers named by the local agricultural societies. A potato fair was held in the fall. This experiment has been rather widely written up, and it is sufficient here to say that it is only a striking example of what may be done by the school in the future.

In concluding this report it may be well to say that the year 1914 has been a successful year for the Vermilion School of Agriculture. Although the attendance was comparatively small the work was thoroughly done and the many expressions of appreciation from those who were in a position to know, show that the agricultural public think well of the institution.

E. A. HOWES,
Principal.

CLARESHOLM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

1914.

At the Claresholm School of Agriculture, the second term of the first year of its operation commenced on January 5th, 1914, with the following staff:

W. J. Stephen, B.A., B.S.A.—Principal, and Instructor in Field Husbandry.

P. M. Abel, B.S.A.—Instructor in Animal Husbandry.

O. S. Longman, B.S.A.—Instructor in Mechanics.

J. C. Hooper, M.A.—Instructor in Science and English.

John McNally—Instructor in Farm Management, Bookkeeping and Mathematics.

Dr. Talbot—Instructor in Veterinary Science.

H. S. Pearson—Instructor in Dairying.

A. W. Foley—Instructor in Poultry.

The following occasional lecturers rendered valuable assistance from time to time:

Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A.—Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

H. A. Craig, B.S.A.—Superintendent Demonstration Farms.

S. G. Carlyle—Assistant Superintendent of Demonstration Farms.
 Alex Galbraith—Special Lecturer on Horses.
 W. F. Stevens—Provincial Livestock Commissioner for Alberta.

The following young men, whose ages varied from fifteen to thirty, were in attendance in agriculture:

F. Brown, Claresholm.	C. Carney, Claresholm.
S. Ellis, Granum.	S. Hillerud, Claresholm.
R. Gowdy, Claresholm.	T. Hagerman, Parkland.
H. Jenkins, Fishburn.	H. Hirsch, Lethbridge.
J. Long, Stavely.	W. Morrison, Claresholm.
A. J. Middleton, Coleridge.	E. Malchow, Stavely.
H. Malchow, Stavely.	O. Malchow, Stavely.
W. Marshall, Stavely.	C. Milnes, Claresholm.
J. B. Marshall, Vulcan.	T. McNally, Claresholm.
J. McDonald, DeWinton.	H. McLean, Macleod.
R. G. McLean, Macleod.	R. McLean, Macleod.
J. McNichol, Claresholm.	O. Oliver, Barons.
L. Oliver, Barons.	J. Ward, Claresholm.
J. Walker, Lethbridge.	T. Wilfred, Stavely.
W. Wilfred, Stavely.	W. Strangway, Claresholm.
C. Strangway, Claresholm.	R. Soby, Claresholm.
E. White, Claresholm.	B. R. Armor, Nanton.
A. Barley, Claresholm.	S. Barley, Claresholm.
L. Barr, Claresholm.	A. Butler, Claresholm.
M. Butler, Claresholm.	W. Clark, Vulcan.
M. Caspell, Cayley.	W. Drollinger, Claresholm.
E. Drollinger, Claresholm.	W. Gibbie, Claresholm.
M. Gordon, Vulcan.	W. Harvey, Claresholm.
W. Hempell, Claresholm.	J. Johnson, Woolchester.
M. Lee, Claresholm.	A. Lange, Claresholm.
E. Mosley, Claresholm.	P. Neilson, Claresholm.
R. Ostrum, Stavely.	J. Ohler, Stavely.
G. Price, Claresholm.	D. Peterson, Raymond.
L. Pierce, Claresholm.	E. Rushfeldt, Vulcan.
W. Schnell, Claresholm.	D. Shearer, Black Spring Ridge.
H. Taitinger, Claresholm.	E. Woodhard, Chapleau, Ont.
M. Ward, Diamond City, Alta.	R. Walker, Claresholm.
L. Walker, Claresholm.	W. Walker, Claresholm.
E. Stange, Claresholm.	

The results of the household science examinations which were held in the previous December, were announced early in January. The instructors in charge of this department were Miss M. Goldie and Miss N. Lawson.

The following young ladies, whose ages varied from sixteen to twenty-five, were successful:

Miss Mae Averill, Claresholm.	Miss M. Bower, High River.
Miss Bertha Benson, Claresholm.	Miss Ollie Carlson, Claresholm.
Miss J. Elverum, Claresholm.	Miss E. Edwards, Cluny.
Miss N. Fraser, Claresholm.	Miss A. Foss, Claresholm.
Miss C. Funk, Claresholm.	Miss M. E. Johnson, Taber.
Miss E. E. Knight, Claresholm.	Miss F. Marshall, Stavely.
Miss G. Malchow, Stavely.	Miss B. Price, Claresholm.
Miss L. Pierce, Claresholm.	Miss E. Strangway, Claresholm.
Miss M. Snyder, Carmangay.	Miss L. Shoof, Minneapolis, U. S.
Miss N. Thompson, Claresholm.	

Practically all the students in household science and in agriculture came from the farm to take advantage of the course of study which is thoroughly practical and applicable to farm conditions, particularly in Southern Alberta.

Accommodation.

Boarding places were secured for students from out of town in most respectable families close to the school. The boarding house lady is required to keep the principal informed regarding the discipline of the students while in her house. Study hours each evening, except Fridays and Saturdays, are from seven-thirty to nine-thirty.

Students driving in from the country usually bring their lunch with them, and stable their horses on the demonstration farm.

Courses of Study in Agriculture.

The following subjects are dealt with in a thoroughly practical manner:

Soils and soil cultivation, farm crops, the eradication of weeds, judging seed grain, fertilizing, selection of seed grain, rotation of crops, irrigation, livestock and its place in agriculture, breeds and breeding, feeds and feeding, judging livestock (the different breeds of livestock are got from the different demonstration farms and from farmers in the surrounding district for class room work), veterinary science, carpentry, blacksmithing, farm machinery, cement, gasoline engines, steam engines, road-building, milk production, milk testing, butter making, cheese making, poultry, horticulture, chemistry as applying to agriculture, physics, botany, farm management, farm bookkeeping, mathematics, and a thorough course in English, including English composition, dictation, authors and public speaking. The courses of study are supplemented by a first class reference library.

The courses of study in household science are: Cooking, sewing, laundrying, household administration, physiology and hygiene, home nursing and sanitation, foods, English, arithmetic and home bookkeeping, horticulture, home-dairying, poultry and physical culture.

Student Organizations, and Activities.

The balance of the winter of 1914 was spent in various activities. Aside from the purely academic work, student organizations were receiving their first real test. The previous term saw them brought into existence. They are:

(a) The student self-governing organization. This organization deals with matters of a purely student nature. It has worked out well and added greatly to the success of the institution.

(b) The literary executive, which arranges for debates and entertainments every Friday evening, which was given over to a program of music, debates and a social time in the assembly room of the school. A very keen interest was manifested in debating and public speaking. A team of young men in the school did credit in the Provincial High School Debating League.

(c) The athletic association, which arranges for field-day sports, foot-ball, base-ball, tennis and hockey. There is a good rink at the school.

(d) The lady's athletic association.

(e) The Y. M. C. A. which was organized early in the term, and has grown steadily ever since in number and in interest.

The final examinations of the first year boys were held in March of 1914, the result being that fifty-eight were successful. The standing was particularly high which was an indication not only of the good work done by the instructors in the various departments, but also of the particularly good class of thoroughly practical boys who showed throughout keenest interest and enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the examinations the students returned to their own home farms in time for seeding.

Student's Experimental Work.

Experiments in field husbandry, animal husbandry, dairying or poultry were conducted by the students on their own farms during the summer, under the direction of the staff of the school. The majority of the young men who attend the school purpose returning to the farm. A few, however, purpose going to the agricultural college in Edmonton at the completion of their diploma course.

Extension Work.

When the examinations were completed the staff of the school was engaged in extension work. For example: a dairy competition was conducted under the animal husbandry branch. Fifty farmers entered this competition. Judges were supplied to a large number of summer fairs, institute meetings were addressed, good farming competitions conducted and grain crops were inspected for the Canadian Seed Grower's Association. Instructors were supplied to the summer school for teachers in Edmonton.

Experimental Work.

In connection with the school there is an experimental area of twenty acres. The results of all experiments are submitted to the students during the academic year. The following experiments were conducted: Planting of trees, shrubs, flowers, small fruits; variety tests with potatoes, field corn, garden corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, celery, beets, carrots, field and garden peas, turnips, rutabagas, mangles and sugar beets.

Extensive experimenting was started with alfalfa and clover in rows and broadcast. The different cultivated grasses and grass mixtures were commenced. In spite of the fact that the summer of 1914 was so very dry, the hoed crops and vegetables were above the average, while the grasses, clovers and alfalfas could not be better, indicating that encouragement should be given to experimenting with these crops. On account of the experimental area having had grain crops on it the previous year, no experiments were conducted with cereals.

Fall Term of 1914.

October 28th of 1914 witnessed the beginning of the second year of the school's history.

The following young men enrolled in agriculture:

First Year Boys:

H. A. Hansen, Barons.
M. A. Gordon, Vulcan.
C. E. Davis, Vulcan.
O. J. Rushfeldt, Vulcan.

P. D. Campbell, Vulcan.
L. W. Coombs, Leavitt.
E. Depoe, Vulcan.
D. Maxwell, Claresholm.

W. Edey, Carmangay.
 W. Neilson, Carmangay.
 E. Panger, Claresholm.
 C. Sterne, New York.
 D. Humon, Carmangay.
 G. Straughan, Parkland.
 H. Benson, Claresholm.
 S. Barclay, Claresholm.
 M. Meehen, DeWinton.
 T. Summers, Carmangay.
 W. Rushfeldt, Vulcan.
 S. Ellis, Granum.
 C. Tapp, Nanton.
 P. Williams, Claresholm.
 C. Cyr, Rosebudd.
 J. Jamieson, Calgary.

R. Neilson, Carmangay.
 G. Bailey, Magrath.
 H. Sterne, New York.
 Geo. Hilger, Poplar, Mont.
 H. Dahlin, Claresholm.
 J. Straughan, Parkland.
 J. Morrison, Okotoks.
 G. Sangster, DeWinton.
 W. Bussian, Claresholm.
 H. Summers, Carmangay.
 T. Long, Macleod.
 E. Buckingham, Claresholm.
 F. Jackson, Calgary.
 H. Harris, Retlaw.
 F. Harvey, Magrath.

Second Year Boys:

J. McDonald, DeWinton.
 R. Ostrom, Stavely.
 W. Schnell, Claresholm.
 G. Butler, Claresholm.
 W. Harvey, Claresholm.
 W. Drollinger, Claresholm.
 C. Carney, Claresholm.
 R. G. McLean, Macleod.
 D. Peterson, Raymond.
 H. Taitinger, Claresholm.
 J. Walker, Lethbridge.
 E. Lange, Claresholm.
 H. Malchow, Stavely.
 E. Malchow, Stavely.
 B. R. Armor, Nanton.
 F. Brown, Claresholm.
 H. Steen, Nanton.
 T. Haggerman, Parkland.

J. Johnson, Woolchester.
 J. Hood, Carmangay.
 M. Lee, Claresholm.
 A. Butler, Claresholm.
 D. Shearer, Black Spring Ridge.
 W. Strangway, Claresholm.
 J. McNichol, Claresholm.
 H. Hempell, Retlaw.
 E. Mosley, Claresholm.
 H. J. Hirsch, Lethbridge.
 W. Gibbie, Claresholm.
 L. Barr, Claresholm.
 O. Malchow, Stavely.
 M. Caspell, Cayley.
 S. Hillerud, Claresholm.
 L. B. Oliver, Barons.
 T. McNally, Claresholm.
 A. J. Middleton, Coleridge.

First Year Girls:

Miss M. Maxwell, Claresholm.
 Miss C. Walters, Claresholm.
 Miss H. Rogers, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Jackson, Midnapore.
 Miss E. Lawrence, Parkland.
 Miss M. Soby, Claresholm.
 Miss F. Morrison, Okotoks.
 Miss C. Malchow, Stavely.
 Miss J. Craig, Black Spring Ridge.

Miss E. Braren, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Lepard, Claresholm.
 Miss E. Wilhite, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Straughan, Parkland.
 Miss A. Brown, Kelowna, B. C.
 Miss E. Blackwood, DeWinton.
 Miss G. Malchow, Stavely.
 Miss R. Nichols, Granum.

Second Year Girls:

Miss M. Thompson, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Amundsen, Claresholm.
 Miss E. Strangway, Claresholm.
 Mrs. Panger, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Snider, Carmangay.
 Miss E. Knight, Claresholm.
 Miss A. Foss, Claresholm.

Miss M. Averill, Claresholm.
 Miss L. Pierce, Claresholm.
 Miss J. Elverum, Claresholm.
 Miss M. Donnelly, Dublin, Ireland.
 Miss L. Shoof, Minneapolis, U. S.
 Miss B. Price, Claresholm.

It will be noted that students attended the school from practically every district of Southern Alberta.

OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

1914.

The attendance at the school of agriculture during its first year was very much greater than any one had anticipated, sixty-one boys and thirty-nine women registering for the course, making a total of 100 students.

These students came from nearly every part of Central Alberta,—from Strome, Killam and Bawlf on the C. P. R. east of Wetaskiwin, from Oyen and Alsask in the eastern part of the province, and from Strathmore and Langdon, east of Calgary. Notwithstanding the fact that students came from widely separated points in Central Alberta, yet the great bulk of the students came from within 50 miles of the school. A great deal of satisfaction was expressed by those students who came from homes situated only a short distance from the school because of the fact that they could “run home” occasionally.

During the term of 1914-15 the attendance of boys greatly increased while the attendance of girls did not quite come up to that of 1913-14. In all 92 boys and 24 girls attended the school. The boys were divided as follows: 67 in the first year and 25 in the second year. Of the second year students eight girls and twenty-two boys graduated and received their diplomas.

List of students attending School of Agriculture, Olds, in the Household Science Department, 1914-15:

First Year.

Miss Lilian Archibald, Lochinvar.	Miss Magdalen Moore, Olds.
Miss Maude Cheeseman, Olds.	Miss Merle Miller, Olds.
Miss Amy Cattnach, Sterlingville.	Miss Mary McAllister, Penhold.
Miss Pearl Densmore, Hunterville.	Miss Mary Marnach, Nateby.
Miss Davida Edlund, Wetaskiwin.	Miss Estelle Phillips, Olds.
Miss Elizabeth Fawcett, Stettler.	Miss Kate Scott, Olds.
Miss Grace Ford, Armstrong, B. C.	Miss Lorine White, Craigmyle.
Miss Lottie Holmes, Olds.	Mrs. Wong Pond, Olds.
Miss Laura Ingles, Penhold.	

Second Year.

Miss Daisy Bjoinson, Markerville.	Miss Edyth Rhodes, Bowden.
Miss Marion Craig, Olds.	Miss Lucile Shea, Olds.
Miss Hattie Clarke, Bocket.	Miss Elizabeth Stroyan, Perbeck.
Miss Laura Hartman, Olds.	Miss Aggie Walters, Clive.
Miss Nellie Grant, Calgary.	Miss Ruth Walrod, Olds.
Miss Laura Nelson, Carseland.	Miss Verna Welsh, Olds.

List of students attending School of Agriculture, Olds, for the term 1914-15:

First Year.

Arnold Baker, Clive.	Paul D. Fulton, Langdon.
Walter Bicknell, Didsbury.	Fred W. Falkner, Strathmore.
Donald Black, Prospect, Calgary.	Oscar Foreman, Leslieville.
Herbert Batley, Olds.	Royal Gawley, Veteran.
Leonard Blois, Sheerness.	Geo. W. Gorman, Olds.
Arthur Carmode, Crossfield.	Jack Hodgson, Calgary.
Allen Crawford, Ponoka.	Bryan E. Hammond, 822 14th Ave.
Wm. T. Carter, Langdon.	W., Calgary.
Lee Drew, Olds.	Hans C. Hansen, Eckville.
Arden Deadrick, Didsbury.	Wm. Hansen, Sterlingville.
Alex. E. Ellis, Lacombe.	R. F. Hansen, Bentley.
Victor P. Ellis, Melba.	Harold C. Hopkins, Bentley.
J. Phillip Fulton, Langdon.	Alvin Hays, Carstairs.

Otto Jensen, Olds.
 Fred Kroetsch, Hastings Coulee.
 Arthur Kemp, care Experimental
 Farm, Lethbridge.
 Oscar Kuester, Wetaskiwin.
 Campbell Lindsay, Eye Hill.
 James Leigh, Didsbury.
 Peter D. Menzies, Chilliwack, B. C.
 Ralph H. Morrison, Bentley.
 Geo. A. Murray, Killam.
 Paul Marnach, Nateby.
 Hector McArthur, Knee Hill Valley.
 James W. Meeres, Wimburne.
 A. L. Miller, Olds.
 Stephen Maxson, Markerville.
 Mitchell Moir, Olds.
 M. McColl, Collholme.
 J. Mangan, Priddis.
 Otto Miller, Olds.
 John Ogren, Wetaskiwin.
 Leslie Peterson, Lacombe.

Harold Phillips, Langdon.
 J. Quantz, Penhold.
 Lyle Russell, Ponoka.
 W. Gordon Ritchie, Summerland, B.C.
 Richard Reddon, Olds.
 Wilmer Reist, Didsbury.
 Harold Steele, Lacombe.
 Oscar Sundberg, Alix.
 John Scott, Innisfail.
 John E. Scarlett, Innisfail.
 Carol Stewart, Merna.
 J. W. Smith, Olds.
 Christ Sorensen, Olds.
 Harold Thornton, Red Deer.
 Thos. Thompson, Camrose.
 Wm. Thurston, Milnerton.
 Thos. Wilkerson, Leduc.
 Wm. Winters, Langdon.
 Albert Wiancko, Earlville.
 G. A. Whiteside, Zenith.
 Henry White, Craigmyle.

Second Year.

Judson Archibald, Lochinvar.
 Jesse Block, Strome.
 John E. Ellis, Edmonton.
 Gordon Flack, Lacombe.
 J. A. Goldie, Richmond Avenue, Vic-
 toria, B. C.
 Henry Guenther, Olds.
 Robert Gratz, Sunnyslope.
 H. Higginbotham, care Grain Grow-
 ers' Guide, Winnipeg.
 Russel Ide, Olds.
 Aurman, Johanson, Innisfail.
 E. C. Menzies, Bergen.
 Angus McNeil, Olds.
 Arthur McAllister, Penhold.

Thos. McNally, Olds.
 Angus McKinnon, Langdon.
 J. L. McKinnon, Leslieville.
 Howard Pierce, Daysland.
 Proctor Paulson, Asker.
 Wm. Rodgers, Penhold.
 Roy Redford, Olds.
 Carl Scholl, Olds.
 Frank D. Stevenett, Penhold.
 Robert Sinclair, Innisfail.
 Tom Sigurdson, Burnt Lake.
 Swain Swainson, Burnt Lake.
 Einar Stephenson, Innisfail.
 Wm. Whiteside, Penhold.

Discipline.

We think that a word should be offered regarding the splendid discipline that was found among the students. During the two years not one serious case of discipline came before the principal. Student government was instituted. It was readily received by the students and loyally supported.

Experimental Work.

Surrounding the school is 20 acres of ground devoted to experi-
 mental work with grains, grasses and roots. All of the well known
 varieties of each are tested out with reference to their adaptability to the
 district. The result of this experimental work is brought up for dis-
 cussion before the students who attend the school, and will be published
 in suitable form for general distribution.

Experimental Union.

During the spring of 1914 an experimental union was formed
 among the students, for the purpose of carrying to the homes of the
 students some experiments with grains, grasses and live stock, similar
 to those conducted at the school by the staff of instructors. The union
 has been well received by the students and at the present time some 40

students are conducting on their home farms, experiments similar to those that are undertaken at the school of agriculture.

Dairy Competition.

A dairy competition was also conducted with the farmers in the district surrounding the school, and also with such students as so desired. Thirty-five farmers entered 266 cows and the school kept a record of these cows for a period of eight months. The real purpose of these tests was to help the farmer to begin testing the milk given by each of his cows, thus enabling him to keep the best and eliminate the poorest. Seven live stock prizes were presented to the owners of the seven best cows by the department of agriculture.

Work of the Staff.

The regular staff at each school consists of a principal and three assistants for the agriculture work, and an instructor and an assistant for the household science work. During the five winter months the staff is, of course, busy with instruction in the schools. For the seven summer months the staff carries on extension work with the students on their own farms, and with all farmers in the district who require assistance. Each school is supplied with an automobile for this work, and needless to say the staff is kept quite as busy in the summer as in the winter.

Assistance to Institutes, Short Courses, Etc.

The various members of the school staff are called upon frequently for addresses at farmers' gatherings and short course schools. During the year the principal addressed fourteen special farmers' meetings, and assisted in judging at several agricultural fairs; the agronomist supplied at a short course school for two weeks, addressed four special meetings and judged at the Provincial Seed Fair; the instructor in farm mechanics was called on for addresses on six special occasions. The instructor in household science assists the superintendent of women's institutes during the summer months.

Office Work.

The correspondence end of the principal's work is becoming heavier all the time. Farmers are taking full advantage of the schools to ask for all kinds of information and instruction. Some idea of the correspondence may be gained from the fact that during the year January 1st 1914 to December 31st 1914, the correspondence of the office amounted to 3,184 letters, besides several thousand circulars. This correspondence may be regarded as more or less in the nature of a correspondence course, as it deals with almost every phase of the agricultural work.

The Schools of Agriculture.

The school building is open on every working day of the year. Some of the staff are on hand at all times to meet those seeking for information or advice, and the school building during the summer is being used constantly by the various farmers' organizations, district council, women's institute, and by various agricultural conventions.

It is very gratifying to see how the farmers of the district are visiting the schools and experimental plots during the summer. From the very fact that more and more visitors are looking over the school and experimental work, we are led to believe that the school shares the confidence of the farmers of the Olds district.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. ELLIOTT,
Principal, School of Agriculture,
Olds, Alberta.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL VETERINARIAN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Provincial Veterinarian's Branch of the department for the year 1914.

The work of the branch is concerned with general conditions relating to the health of stock in the province, educational work and the veterinary care of live stock belonging to the demonstration farms:

1.—AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES.

The time from about November 1st to March 31st is devoted principally to lecturing on veterinary science at the three Provincial Schools of Agriculture, namely: Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm, the subjects taken up in these lectures being: anatomy; materia medica; stable sanitation; the common diseases of the horse, ox, sheep, and hog, with their causes, symptoms, and treatment; simple surgery, and some of the principles and considerations underlying the care of farm animals. Lectures are concretely illustrated from the live stock of the demonstration farms. Lectures have been given also at the Short Course Schools and at a number of institute meetings.

2.—LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN THE PROVINCE.

At the close of the school term and at such other times as necessity demands, attention is given to requests for assistance from settlers throughout the province who are losing stock from various diseases which they are unable to diagnose, and who in many cases, on account of the distance they live from a qualified veterinary surgeon, are compelled to call on the government for assistance. This branch is likewise responsible for the sanitary condition of stables and the veterinary care of the live-stock on the demonstration farms throughout the year.

The care of live-stock diseases within the province is shared with the Dominion government. Contagious diseases such as glanders, tuberculosis, hog cholera, rabies, and dourine, come under the provisions of The Dominion Animal Contagious Diseases Act, and are looked after by the veterinary branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. In the case of other diseases which are not classed as contagious, but which are nevertheless causing a great deal of loss among stock, suggestions and help as to prevention and extermination are given by this branch.

Judging from the reports received throughout the province, the following are the diseases which are most prevalent:

HORSES.

Typhoid Influenza.—This disease is seen most frequently in the spring and autumn, and at times apparently assumes an epizootic form in certain localities. It is unquestionably due to the presence of a specific organism of a bacterial nature. Some of the principal causes pre-disposing horses to this bacterial invasion are an insufficient supply of good food, poorly ventilated stables, and the common practice among many of the farmers of working their horses all day and then turning them out at night, which in this country, on account of its exceptional coolness, is not to be recommended.

Swamp Fever.—This disease unfortunately continues to find victims from time to time, especially in the northern part of the province, though it is not nearly of such frequent occurrence as was the case a few years ago. No new views on the etiology of this disease have been discovered by the Canadian or United States pathologists, other than that the agent causing this disease is ultra-microscopic; so that there is little chance of isolating the germ until a microscope is made which will detect it. Experiments show, however, that some insect carrier is instrumental in bringing about this trouble.

Contagious Abortion.—Numerous inquiries from horse breeders throughout the province for information from this department as to the nature, cause, and treatment of this disease have been received, which proves that the disease is prevalent and responsible for considerable loss to stock-raisers. The only means we have of eradicating this trouble is by isolation of the animal which has aborted, and disinfection of the premises where the outbreak has occurred.

CATTLE.

Blackleg.—This disease is seen almost exclusively in cattle, particularly in young animals, and seldom in those over two years, and rarely in those over four years of age. Judging from the letters and inquiries received at this department, preventive inoculation against blackleg is now being widely practiced, especially in localities where it is known that this disease exists. We think, therefore, that if the cattle breeders will vaccinate carefully for a few years the losses from this affection will be greatly decreased.

Contagious Abortion.—Outbreaks of contagious abortion are being reported with constantly increasing frequency, and there is no question but that the trouble is becoming more prevalent. Up to the present time there has been no new treatment or preventive offered, but complete isolation and thorough disinfection of the premises have assisted materially in stamping out this disease. It should be mentioned, however, that the practice of giving carbolic acid and methylene blue has been tried with varying success. Another fact worthy of notice is that in herds where changes are few and infrequent, the disease has a tendency to disappear after two or three years, as the result of acquired immunity.

Weed-Poisoning.—In contending with this condition we are having more trouble than with any other affection in live-stock. The poisonous weeds brought to our attention most frequently are the water hemlock and larkspur. These are found mostly in the country north of Edmonton, west of the Calgary and Edmonton railroad from Ponoka north, and in the Porcupine Hills in southern Alberta. On account of the settlers being unacquainted with these weeds and not knowing their deadly effects, considerable loss of stock results each year.

Up to the present we have not found any absolutely sure antidote to these poisons, and we have been trying to get the settlers acquainted with these weeds so that they will examine their pastures carefully for them, and by digging up and burning them will lessen the danger to a very great extent.

SHEEP.

According to reports received in this department the sheep in the province seem to be particularly free from disease, though occasionally we hear of losses which on investigation prove to be digestive derangements due to mistakes in feeding.

Goitre in Lambs.—This condition is common in farm flocks and causes considerable trouble. The disease is of a highly insidious character. Whether it is hereditary or due to malnutrition, insufficient exercise, or certain conditions of the feed, the soil, or the water, we are not prepared to say. Curative treatment with mature sheep may be effective, but goitred lambs as a rule only live a short time, and treatment as far as lambs are concerned must be largely preventive or precautionary, and in the present condition of ignorance as to the causes of the disease must be general rather than special. The condition of badly goitred lambs indicate malnutrition either direct or indirect. In addition to the characteristic swelling in the neck lambs are commonly short of development in bony framework, wool, and hoof, as well as low in muscular tone, which conditions probably result from want of exercise and want of variety in suitable foods. A system of feeding in which sheep are obliged to work for their roughage and in which the corrective value of roots and the tonic quality of a little grain feeding are recognized, is doubtless better for sheep than the relying on a single rough ration such as greenfeed without roots, grain, or exercise.

Weed Poisoning.—Occasionally we get reports of losses from the following poisonous weeds: Loco, lupine, water hemlock, larkspur, and death camas; but the mortality rate from these is hardly worthy of mention.

Alkali Poisoning.—This is sometimes met with, but it is limited to certain localities where there is a great deal of alkali in the soil and water. The poisoning occurs in the later summer, or during winter thaws, when the water collects in the alkali flats, and may then be drunk to excess by sheep in need of salt. Salting sheep regularly is believed to prevent this trouble, and animals when first turned on alkali ranges should be kept from the more stagnant pools until they become accustomed to the more dilute form of the salts.

SWINE.

The only trouble affecting swine which is reported to this department is hog cholera, which being a contagious disease, comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, and reports of which are therefore forwarded by us immediately to them.

Respectfully submitted,

P. R. TALBOT.

REPORT OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch for the year ending December 31st, 1914, under the following heads:

- I.—General.
- II.—Creameries and Cheese Factories.
- III.—Marketing of Creamery Butter by the Department.
- IV.—Educational Butter Scoring Contest.
- V.—Grading of Cream and Butter.
- VI.—Convention of Creamery Delegates.
- VII.—Judging at Agricultural Exhibitions.
- VIII.—Dairy Instruction Work.
- IX.—Public Meetings.
- X.—Correspondence.
- XI.—Acknowledgments.

I.—GENERAL.

The annual value of the dairy products of the Alberta farms is now in the neighborhood of \$10,500,000. This figure is based on the census returns for the year 1910, the estimated "cow population" of 179,068 at the end of June last (Census and Statistics Monthly) and 10 per cent. increase in the quantity, quality and value of product per cow.

According to the census returns practically 45 per cent. of the entire milk production of the province was manufactured into butter and cheese, leaving the remaining 55 per cent. for direct consumption in the form of milk, table cream, and ice cream.

Following was the cheese and butter production reported for the census year, viz.:

- 7,689,432 pounds home made butter.
- 141,604 pounds home made cheese.
- 193,479 pounds factory made cheese.
- 2,149,121 pounds creamery butter.

THE MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

To obtain the best and most remunerative market for his surplus product is, of course, of paramount importance to the dairy farmer. Some farmers are able, by reason of favorable location and transportation facilities, to cater to the milk and cream trade in the larger centres of population. This market is generally conceded to be the more remunerative, though it is also more exacting from a quality point of view and, in the nature of things, somewhat limited. Others sell their cream to their local creameries or to some of the large city dairies for butter making purposes. In a few localities others, again, patronize a cheese factory during its operating season and those who are not within convenient reach of either make butter and sell their surplus to private customers or at a local store, in the latter case generally in exchange for merchandise. Disadvantages in the form of uncertain market conditions, lack of uniformity in the quality and make up of the product, poor storage facilities for, or careless treatment of such a perishable commodity, make the handling of home dairy butter a precarious and often unprofitable business for both the producer and the initial buyer. The

probability is that before long the manufacture of butter in the home dairy will be limited to purely local requirements. Outside of a few well settled districts cheese making on a commercial scale has not as yet proved practicable.

With these limitations it will be readily seen that an annually increasing proportion of the surplus milk production of our farms will find its way into the larger markets in the form of creamery butter. The markets in this western country for good creamery butter are practically unlimited, and since such butter is now generally bought by the wholesale trade on the basis of quality there is every incentive to the manufacturers to gradually improve and enhance the quality and value of their product. This is accomplished through a system of grading the quality of the cream which their patrons furnish, and of grading the price paid for it. In applying this grade principle the creameries are doing their part in the building up of an efficient marketing organization from the producer to the consumer, they are helping directly to establish higher standards in the quality and value of the milk and cream produced and, indirectly a keener appreciation of the quality idea in the production of other commodities on thousands of farms throughout the province. A realization of this should encourage the dairyman on the farm to a larger and more profitable production. He can encourage quality basis marketing by dealing with persons or firms who base quotations on quality.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION.

Forty-six creameries were in operation in the province during the past year, as against forty-nine in 1913. The creameries report a butter output of 5,450,000 pounds for the year. This is an increase of over one and a third million pounds or 32 per cent., over last year's production, which was 4,115,000. About 75% of the butter was made at nine central dairy plants located at the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The remaining 25% was made in the creameries which are situated in the smaller centres. It is gratifying to note that the substantial increase in the year's creamery butter production was fairly uniform throughout the several sections of the province where creameries were operated.

FACTORY CHEESE PRODUCTION.

Five cheese factories were in operation during the season and reported a total cheese production of 70,581 pounds. This quantity is practically the same as the season's production for 1913.

A HOT WEATHER LESSON.

The unusually long spell of warm weather last summer brought home a lesson to dairymen and creameries in various parts of the province. The lesson, in common with most other lessons, had to be paid for—in fact it came C. O. D. The following summary shows, in percentages, the classification of the butter which fourteen creamery operators shipped to the department for marketing during each of six weeks in June and July and may be assumed to fairly represent the whole creamery production of the province for that period. The difference in the selling price of each week's butter was due entirely to the variation in quality. The classification of the butter received during the weeks ending June 20th and July 25th was practically normal for the season.

GRADES AND PRICES OF BUTTER.

	<i>Specials</i>	<i>Firsts</i>	<i>Seconds</i>	<i>Average selling price per pound</i> <i>Cents</i>
June 20	78.1%	18.5%	3.4%	25.43
June 27	71.3	24.9	3.8	25.29
July 4	66.3	28.5	5.2	25.11
July 11	54.	22.4	23.6	24.13
July 18	46.	33.	21.	24.08
July 25	73.2	21.7	5.1	25.26

The figures between the first and the last line in this table show, and here is the lesson, that the quality (condition) and market value of the cream supply of a number of creameries is still largely subject to weather conditions. This should not be. If the dairyman on the farm would put up a supply of ice and provide himself with facilities to use it to advantage in the cooling of his milk and cream he would be prepared for even a prolonged spell of warm weather and yet get full market price for his dairy product. The creamery operators can promote this object through a judicious campaign among their patrons for adequate cooling material and cooling facilities on their farms. The most telling argument is, of course, *payment based on quality* (grade.)

II.—CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

The following is a list of the five cheese factories and the forty-six creameries in the province operated during the season of 1914. Their location and business address is given in each case.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES OPERATED IN ALBERTA, 1914.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Name of Factory	Proprietor or Manager	P. O. Address
Glen Park Cheese Factory..	Wieting & Son	Buford
Mountain View Cheese Fac.	Jas. S. Parker	Mountain View
Sylvan Lake Cheese Factory	Laurentia Milk Co. of Alber- ta, Limited	Red Deer
Edmonton City Dairy	Edmonton City Dairy Ltd..	Edmonton
Calgary Central Creamery..	P. Pallesen	Calgary

CREAMERIES.

O. K. Creamery	W. H. Johnson	Morningside
Beaver Lake Farmers' Creamery Association ...	A. Finseth	Ryley
Duvernay Creamery Assn..	F. N. Therrien	Duvernay
Innisfail Creamery	D. Morkeberg	Markerville
Markerville Creamery ...		
Lakeview Creamery	M. D. Campbell	Red Deer
Red Deer B. & C. Mfg. Assn.		
Viking Co-operative Cream- ery Association	J. J. Skalitzy	Viking
Wild Rose Creamery	A. Barrett	Ponoka
Bentley Creamery	J. F. Miller	Bentley
Mayton Creamery	J. H. Cameron	Mayton
Knee Hill Creamery	Nelson & Barron	Sunnyslope
Laurentia Milk Co. of Alber- ta, Limited	Hepworth & Trimble	Red Deer
Clover Hill Creamery	R. Leblanc	Didsbury
Pincher Creek Creamery ...	McKerrick Bros.	Pincher Creek
Red Lodge Creamery	Colin Thomson	Red Lodge

Name of Factory	Proprietor or Manager	P. O. Address
Edmonton City Dairy (Main Plant)	Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd...	Edmonton
Edmonton City Dairy (Jasper Branch)	Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd...	Edmonton
Lilly Bank Creamery	Brinton Creamery Co.	Vegreville
Lacombe Creamery	G. A. Anderson	Lacombe
Quarrel Creamery	John A. Brown	Quarrel
Elkton Creamery	H. H. Reimer	Elkton
Calgary Central Creamery..	P. Pallesen	Calgary
The Carlyle Dairy Co.	Carlyle Bros.	Calgary
Podmore Creameries, Ltd..	W. B. Podmore	Edmonton
Golden Rod Creamery	L. W. Hare	Clive
Cardston Creamery Assn. ..	H. McIntosh	Cardston
Riviere Qui Barre Creamery	Jos. Poirier	Riviere Qui Barre
The High River Creamery Association	J. F. Casteel	High River
The Claresholm Creamery Association	Carl J. Braren	Claresholm
The Macleod Creamery Association	R. J. E. Gardiner	Macleod
The Nanton Creamery Assn.	D. E. McLean	Nanton
The Magrath Creamery Association	Ira D. Fletcher	Magrath
The Crystal Dairy, Limited.	Otto Albrecht	Lethbridge
The Lethbridge Creamery Co., Limited	A. Regimbal	Lethbridge
The Hygienic Dairy Co. Ltd.	B. Reed	Lethbridge
The Harris Dairy Products }	The Harris Dairy Products,	Edmonton
The Daysland Creamery.. }	Limited	
The Woodland Dairy, Ltd. ..	E. T. Love	Edmonton
C. P. R. Demonstration Farm	H. B. Smith	Strathmore
Carmangay Creamery	R. A. Mowat	Carmangay
Royal Dairy Co., Limited ...	Geo. N. Smith	Medicine Hat
Ferintosh Creamery	H. Creighton	Ferintosh
Raven Creamery	Fred Copland	Raven
Cochrane Creamery	J. Cook	Cochrane
Hays' Dairy	Hays & Co., Limited	Calgary

CENTRALIZATION IN CITY ENTERPRISES.

Four of the cheese factories and fourteen of the creameries which were operated in 1913 did not re-open. Of the latter, two were destroyed by fire, six were closed for want of sufficient patronage, three were turned into cream shipping stations tributary to a city creamery and three were closed down from other causes.

During the season cheesemaking was started by the Calgary Central Creamery and the Edmonton City Dairy. Seven new creameries opened, five of these in connection with city dairy plants, and four re-opened after having been closed for a year or more.

I have already stated that 75 per cent. of the 1914 creamery butter was made in nine central creameries located at Edmonton and at Calgary. This explains to some extent the "mortality" among the weaker local creameries.

When a cream producer decides to sell his cream to one of the larger city plants in preference to patronizing his local creamery it is usually because he has good reason to believe that he will get better or more satisfactory returns. There should be no good reason, however, why local creameries should not succeed if they are properly situated and conducted along efficient economic lines such as usually characterize "big business." Appreciative markets and good marketing facilities are

available to them if they will manufacture a uniformly high grade product. A number of local creameries in successful operation bear witness to this position.

III.—MARKETING OF CREAMERY BUTTER BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Twenty creamery operators availed themselves of the marketing service of the department of agriculture and shipped a greater or lesser proportion of their butter output to the dairy commissioner at Calgary for marketing under the terms of the agreement made in that behalf.

Table I. records particulars of the butter marketed by the department during the winter season 1913-14, and Table II. shows the sales for the summer season 1914.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF BUTTER SALES—WINTER SEASON 1913-14.

Creamery or Shipper	Pounds of Butter Sold	Value at Creamery	Average Price per Pound
			Cents
Red Deer B. & C. Mfg. Association ...	300	\$79.84	26.61
Beaver Lake Farmers' Creamery Assn., Ryley	4,824	1,362.38	28.24
Viking Co-operative Creamery Assn. ..	9,600	2,816.86	29.34
Totals and Average	14,724	\$4,259.08	28.92

The somewhat small quantity of butter handled by the department during the winter season is due very largely to the fact that the creamery operators can market their winter output locally and at satisfactory prices.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF BUTTER SALES—SUMMER SEASON, 1914.

Creamery or Shipper	Pounds of Butter Sold	Value at Calgary	Average Price per Pound
			Cents
Nanton Creamery Association	11,150	\$2,649.90	23.76
D. Morkeberg, Lakeview	14,312	3,754.90	26.24
D. Morkeberg, Innisfail	56,616	15,050.42	26.58
D. Morkeberg, Markerville	39,240	10,487.50	26.73
Red Deer B. and C. Mfg. Association..	41,608	10,902.87	26.20
J. A. Brown, Quarrel	4,426	1,082.79	24.46
H. Creighton, Ferintosh	19,226	4,705.65	24.47
Cochrane Creamery Association	3,342	866.93	25.94
Cardston Creamery Association	85,395	21,856.44	25.59
G. A. Anderson, Lacombe	35,367	8,190.14	23.16
Viking Co-operative Creamery Assn. ..	62,104	16,589.25	26.71
H. H. Reimer, Elkton	5,656	1,365.28	24.14
P. Pallesen, Calgary	102,738	27,899.00	27.155
Nelson & Barron, Sunnyslope	20,830	5,366.00	25.76
Magrath Creamery Association	6,546	1,601.05	24.46
L. W. Hare, Clive	16,462	3,722.63	22.61
Beaver Lake Farmers' Creamery Assn., Ryley	25,722	6,542.67	25.43
J. F. Miller, Bentley	11,814	3,005.90	25.44
O'Hara Bros., Carmangay	7,052	1,699.94	24.11
Hepworth & Trimble, Red Deer	154	43.12	28.00
Totals and Average	569,760	\$147,382.38	25.867

As in former years, this butter was carefully graded upon arrival at the cold storage in Calgary and it was marketed and accounted for on a strictly grade (quality) basis. The average selling price of the butter received from each of the twenty creameries during the summer season ranged from 27.15c to 22.61c per pound. Following are the percentages of each grade of all the butter marketed during the season, and the average prices obtained for it:

Grade Specials	71.10%	26.87c per pound
Grade Firsts	19.82%	24.78c per pound
Grade Seconds	8.62%	20.49c per pound
Grade Off Grade .....	.46%	18. c per pound
All		25.86c per pound

These are interesting figures. They show in the first place a gratifying percentage of high grade butter and in the second place the attitude and the preference of the ultimate market, expressed by the trade in the tangible form of dollars and cents. If and when this preference, so expressed, is brought home to a creamery and through the creamery to the initial producer on the farm the educational effects are not lost.

We have, in the department's marketing service, had a number of instances during the past few years proving this point and I shall cite one here as an outstanding illustration. The owner of a certain creamery entered into the marketing agreement with the department in the latter part of July last and his initial shipment of butter was graded as follows: Specials 7.78%, Firsts 25.75%, Seconds 45.51% and Off Grade 20.96%. This shipment represented in point of quality the normal make of the creamery at the time and the average price realized for it was practically 21½c per pound, at the highest obtainable price for each grade. One of the dairy instructors was asked to visit the creamery and his consultation with the owner resulted in the adoption of a system of grading the cream furnished by the patrons and a scale of prices to fit the grades. After an interval of two weeks another shipment of butter was sent off to the department and it graded on arrival 60.53% Specials and 39.47% Firsts. The average selling price was 25½c per pound, calculated on the same basis as the first shipment! In other words, the adoption of a pay-for-quality policy at this creamery increased the selling value of its butter by 4c per pound in two weeks and the new pace was maintained for the remainder of the season.

What happened? Simply this: The buttermaker graded the cream as received from each patron of this creamery and the price paid for it was based not only, as formerly, on the pounds of butterfat which it contained but also on the quality of butter which could be made from it. In this way the preference of the ultimate market was brought home to the initial producer in the form of dollars and cents. And he responded—as he generally does.

The fact is that the great majority of creamery patrons know how to handle and properly care for their cream, and they will put this knowledge into practice whenever they are given the right incentive. This was done in the case that I have just cited. The proprietor of the creamery writes: "We have only lost four patrons this season, but that has been outbalanced many times by the new ones that we got, as they got the facts from their neighbors."

Truly "the best advertisement for any business is the wagging tongue of the satisfied customer."

MARKETING AGREEMENT.

As a few rather important changes were made in the form of the butter marketing agreement, notably in Sections 2 and 3, I attach hereto a copy of Agreement No. 3. The change was made in Section 2 in order to give each shipper the immediate benefit of the yearly widening spread in the actual selling prices of the various grades of butter. In the form formerly used this section read:

"The Dairy Commissioner agrees to grade and classify according to its marketable quality all the butter received by him for disposal during the season of 191...., to pay a premium of two (2) cents per pound on all butter graded 'Firsts' and to maintain a uniform standard for grading."

Section 3 was changed so as to prevent any misconception with regard to the probable "balance due." This section in the former agreement form, printed in full on page 103 of the department's Annual Report for 1912, read as follows:

"The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay.....on each shipment of butter received by him from.....such advances as he may estimate to be about ninety per cent. of its selling value; and to pay the balance due on such sales after the season's butter has been disposed of."

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

between

The Dairy Commissioner, acting for the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, and

1. The Dairy Commissioner agrees for the period of one year from April 1, 1914, to market the butter received by him from.....for that purpose to the best of his judgment and ability, and to pay.....the net proceeds realized from the sales of such butter after deducting:

1. The average cost of railway freight paid on all butter shipped to him for marketing at Calgary or other point in Alberta.

2. The cost of packages and other supplies (a) furnished by him to the said.....for use in the creamery or (b) used at the grading station in re-packing butter.

3. The pro rata cost of handling the butter in cold storage at Calgary or other point until it is finally disposed of.

4. Any financial loss incurred on account of short weight of or mold in or on butter so received and marketed.

2. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to grade and classify according to its marketable quality all the butter received by him for disposal during the season of 1914, to pay on each grade a price which in his judgment represents its relative market value and to maintain a uniform standard for grading.

3. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to pay.....on each shipment of butter received by him from.....such advances as he may estimate to be its approximate selling value less the deductions enumerated under Section 1 of this agreement, and to pay any balance due on such sales after the season's butter has been disposed of.

4. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to insure the butter against loss by fire only while contained in the cold storage building at Calgary as Trustee for and on behalf of....., to the amount of two-thirds of its estimated market value.

5.agrees to accept and to carry into effect such directions as the Dairy Commissioner may give from time to time respecting the details of the manufacturing, the packing, and the shipping of the butter to be sold by him.

6.agrees to use no packages and packing material bearing "Provincial Government Creameries" brand except for creamery butter which is shipped to the Dairy Commissioner or to his order.

7.agrees that any re-packing of his butter that may be found necessary at the grading station is to be done at his expense.
Dated atthis.....day of.....1914.
Witness:
Witness:
Dairy Commissioner.

IV.—SEASON’S EDUCATIONAL BUTTER SCORING CONTEST.

This contest has been a feature of the department’s marketing service for the past eight years, though it is now open to any creamery operator in the province who will forward to the government butter grading station representative samples of his various churnings of butter. A complete record is kept of the score (grade) of every churning and every representative sample received for marketing or for grading. At the close of each season a trophy and a gold medal are awarded by the department to the creamery and buttermaker who obtains the highest average score for the season and silver medals to the other buttermakers of the “best third” of participating creameries. The contest naturally creates a friendly rivalry among the competing creameries and butter-makers, as to who can turn out the highest scoring product from week to week during the season.

For the season of 1914 nineteen creameries were in the contest with 1,803 churnings of butter. The winning creameries, buttermakers, their average scores and awards are as follows:

Calgary Central, A. Seversen	.....95.02	points, Trophy and Gold Medal
Innisfail. Wm. Hanson	.....94.98	Silver Medal
Markerville, W. H. Jackson	.....94.95	“ “
Viking, Roy Keller	.....94.64	“ “
Lakeview, A. A. Munro	.....94.49	“ “
Cardston, H. McIntosh	.....93.83	“ “

V.—GRADING OF CREAM AND OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

In view of the efforts that have been made to that end since the beginning of the season of 1910 I am pleased to report that during the past season over 95 per cent. of the creamery butter made in the province was made from cream bought by the creameries on a quality basis. Each operator of a cream grading creamery established his own grade standards and price differentials to correspond with the requirements and preferences of his market. According to complete returns received from thirty-three creameries, eighteen worked on two grades, twelve on three grades, two on four grades and one on six grades.

The price difference in cents per pound of butterfat in each grade of cream is shown in the following table, viz.:

3 creameries made a difference of 2c per pound.							
Two Grades	1	“	“	“	“	2-3c	“ “
	4	“	“	“	“	3c	“ “
	5	“	“	“	“	4c	“ “
	5	“	“	“	“	5c	“ “
	4	“	“	“	“	2c	“ “
Three Grades	1	“	“	“	“	2-3c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	2-4c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	1-4c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	2-5c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	3-4c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	3-5c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	4-6c	“ “
	1	“	“	“	“	6c	“ “

	1	"	"	"	"	"	2-2½c	"	"
Four Grades	1	"	"	"	"	"	2-4c	"	"
Six Grades	1	"	"	"	"	"	1c	"	"

When in 1910 the grading of "churning cream" was taken up by creameries operated by the department only two grades were recognized. A premium of 2 cents was paid per pound of butterfat in all first grade cream. Now it will be seen that the tendency is in the direction of closer grading and a greater spread in the prices paid for butterfat in the outside grades.

The department, in its butter-marketing operations, has for a number of years sold creamery butter on the basis of certain well defined grades. In order to assist creamery salesmen to do the same, if and when they so desired, the dairy commissioner was authorized to establish and operate a butter grading station at Edmonton in addition to the one operated at Calgary and undertake the commercial grading of butter by sample. The nature of the service is defined in the following: (1) form of agreement; (2) notes re grading of creamery butter, and (3) definition of grade standards. These particulars are given here because the plan is, in some respects, more comprehensive and better calculated to serve present commercial demands than the original plan outlined in my report for 1912. While several creameries in the Edmonton district took occasional advantage of the commercial grading service the demand was not sufficiently large to justify the opening of a second grading station so the samples were shipped to the station at Calgary.

The exacting task of scoring and grading the butter handled in connection with the department's marketing and grading services at Calgary has been discharged in a conscientious and very satisfactory manner by Messrs. H. J. Donnelly and J. R. Flan of this branch.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

The Dairy Commissioner, acting for the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, and covering the grading of creamery butter.

1. The Dairy Commissioner agrees for the period of one year from April 1, 1914, to score and classify according to its marketable quality each shipment of representative samples of creamery butter received by him from.....for that purpose, at the Government Grading Station at Edmonton or at Calgary, to mail as soon as possible thereafter to.....or to.....written order, score cards and grade certificates covering such samples, and to pay.....on each shipment of butter so received and graded, a price which in his judgment represents its relative market value after deducting:

(1) The cost of transportation, if any, paid by him on such butter at the grading stations at Calgary or at Edmonton, Alta.

(2) The cost of packages and other supplies, if any, furnished by him to the said

2. The Dairy Commissioner agrees to hold for at least four weeks the sample packages of butter for which grade certificates have been issued, in order to facilitate the settlement of possible disputes between the buyer and the seller as to grade of the butter which these sample packages are reported to represent.

3. In consideration of the foregoing.....agrees to use a separate, serial number for each churning of butter that is to be scored and classified by the Dairy Commissioner throughout the period covered by this Agreement.

4.agrees to accept and to carry into effect such directions as the Dairy Commissioner may give from time to time respecting details of the packing, the marking and the shipping of the butter to be scored and graded by him and of the records to be made and forwarded in that connection.

5. It is mutually understood by the parties hereto that in all cases the score cards and grade certificates issued by the Dairy Commissioner under this Agreement shall relate only to the packages of butter actually scored and graded and as at the time of scoring and grading.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....1914.

Witness:

Witness:

Dairy Commissioner.

NOTES RE GRADING OF CREAMERY BUTTER.

The attached form of agreement covers the grading of representative samples of creamery butter, a service which the department offers to all creamery operators in Alberta who market their butter output themselves but who find it impracticable to send the complete churnings to the grading station for grading and marking prior to shipment. The expression "representative sample" means here a 14-pound box (solid pack) from any churning of butter.

Sec. 1. Under this arrangement the department's scores and grade certificates must necessarily be based upon the quality and condition of the representative samples of butter shipped to and examined at the government grading station. Yet, in the main, the score and classification of each sample should apply at the same time to all the packages of butter put up from the same churning and, therefore, bearing the same brand and churning number. We wish to emphasize here that inferior workmanship in the packing of butter is often responsible for lowering its grade, commercially. Hence, equal care should be given in putting up and finishing each package from every churning.

We recommend the creameries to keep a small sample of butter from each churning for comparison with score and grade returns from the grading station and from the trade. Such samples should, of course, be kept in a cold place and in close containers bearing their individual churning numbers, for the purpose of identification.

Sec. 2. While assuming no liability whatsoever in any matter of dispute that may arise as between the buyer and the original seller of any creamery butter for which grade certificates have been issued on sample, the department will forward to any given address, on the written requisition of the seller and at his expense, a portion of any specified representative sample together with a copy of the grade certificate covering it. The requisition must be made within the time specified in Section 2 of the agreement and give the brand and churning numbers of the samples required.

Sec. 3. We recommend the creameries to keep in a permanent form a daily record of each churning. This record is to show (1) the serial churning number, and (2) the number and description of the packages put up. The same churning number should be plainly stamped on all boxes put up from the same churning and as soon as they are packed. The utility of the grading service as outlined herein and its continuance will in each case depend upon this rule being conscientiously followed.

Section 4. Full shipping directions and report forms will be furnished by the Dairy Commissioner's office, Calgary, upon the completion of the Agreement.

Section 5. As poor storage facilities at a creamery may cause marked deterioration in the quality and commercial value of butter held there, even for a short time, it is desirable that whenever shipments are forwarded to buyers, subject to grade certificates, the representative samples should be shipped to the grading station at the same time.

The following grade standards will be used until further notice:

Special Grade.—93 to 100 points, minimum for flavor, 40 points.

First Grade.—90 and under 93 points, minimum for flavor, 38 points.

Second Grade.—86 and under 90 points, minimum for flavor, 35 points.

Off Grade.—Under 86 points.

REQUIREMENTS FOR "SPECIAL" GRADE.

Flavor.—Score 40 points and up to 45; fine, sweet, fresh and clean.

Texture.—Firm and fine, not overworked; clear, but not excessive free moisture.

Color.—Uniform and correct shade, as required by market.

Salting.—Not too heavy, well dissolved, thoroughly mixed.

Package.—Clean, securely joined together; neatly branded; evenly coated with paraffin wax on the inside surface; good quality of parchment paper lining and print wrappers (when the latter are used) neatly arranged; packages solidly filled, full net weight; bright, smooth surface.

C. MARKER,

Dairy Commissioner.

VII.—JUDGING AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Arrangements were made whereby dairy produce judges were furnished by the dairy branch to the agricultural fairs at Alix, Athabasca, Bowden, Camrose, Calgary, Carbon, Castor, Chauvin, Cochrane, Colinton, Consort, Coronation, Crossfield, Daysland, Didsbury, Edmonton, Granum, Hardisty, Innisfail, Innisfree, Irma, Lacombe, Leduc, Lousana, Manville, Medicine Hat, Morinville, Nanton, Okotoks, Olds, Onoway, Priddis and Millerville, Provost, Red Deer, Sedgewick, Stavely, Stoney Plain, Three Hills, Vegreville, Vermilion, Wainwright, Wetaskiwin and Tofield.

Mr. H. S. Pearson attended 14 fairs as dairy produce judge. At three of the fairs he supervised a milking test, at nine he judged domestic products, at six grain and vegetables, at two live stock and at one poultry.

Mr. Geo. W. Scott judged dairy produce at eighteen fairs, at two he supervised milking tests, at six he judged domestic articles, at two grain and vegetables, and at eleven poultry.

Mr. H. J. Donnelly placed the awards in the dairy produce classes at three fairs.

Mr. W. J. Beckett acted as judge of dairy produce at five fairs and the writer acted in the same capacity at three fairs in the province and at the Provincial Exhibition at Regina.

VIII.—DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

The dairy instructors made 68 visits to creameries, cheese factories and cream shipping stations during the season. At these visits they examined and reported upon the sanitary conditions of the buildings and equipment. They also graded and tested some of the products and tried to make their visits as useful as possible to the workers in these institutions. They report general satisfaction with the work done and a deep appreciation of the friendly manner in which they and their recommendations were received by the men in charge.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Dairy Commissioner's Branch was again called upon to conduct the dairy instruction work at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Mr. H. S. Pearson gave the lectures and practical instruction in dairying at the schools at Olds and Claresholm, and Mr. Geo. W. Scott was placed in charge of the classes in dairying and in poultry work at the Vermilion school.

SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS.

Addresses and practical demonstrations in home dairying were given by the dairy commissioner and the instructors at the department's short course schools held at Pincher Creek, Warner, Bow Island, Claresholm, Consort, Provost, Athabasca, Vermilion and Viking during the months of January, February and March.

Short courses for creamery buttermakers were also conducted at Calgary and at Edmonton during the month of April and I wish to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. P. Pallesen, proprietor of the Calgary Central Creamery, and the managers of the Edmonton City Dairy and the Woodland Dairy for the facilities which they so generously placed at our disposal for carrying on the work.

The objects in conducting these short courses for buttermakers are stated in the circular issued on March 25th which I take the liberty to quote:

SHORT COURSES FOR CREAMERY BUTTERMAKERS, 1914.

Dear Sir.—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to announce that the department will conduct short courses for creamery buttermakers at the city of Edmonton, from Tuesday, April 7th, to Friday, April 10th, inclusive, and at the city of Calgary, from Tuesday, April 14th to Friday, April 17th, inclusive.

Heavy importations of high grade creamery butter into the markets of Western Canada and the prospect of a greatly increased home production have brought about a condition which vitally affects the dairymen of Alberta. The contest which will be waged as between the home product on the one hand and the imported product on the other for the favor of the ultimate market, through "The trade, will resolve itself into a contest of quality."

If our creamery product is to attain and hold the place we wish it to occupy both in our own and in other markets, quality must be the watchword of the management of our creameries and of the individual dairymen who patronize them.

The creamery operators have a real responsibility in this contest, in that they are largely the custodians of the good name and reputation of the home product which must now enter into a world-market competition. They also have a great opportunity.

To promote and assist in this quality campaign the Department of Agriculture again places the marketing and field service of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch at the disposal of the creameries of the province.

All our large creameries and the great majority of the smaller ones will this year adopt the cream grading and pay-for-quality principle and in that way help to bring the preference of the best markets right back to the initial producer on the farm, in the tangible form of dollars and cents. It goes without saying that the individual dairymen will respond.

In order, however, that this very businesslike and sensible arrangement may work out satisfactorily to all concerned it is desirable that the grade standards for both cream and butter should be well defined and thoroughly understood. The short courses referred to are being specially planned for, and will work to, that end. Class room work with lectures and discussions will be given each forenoon by officers of the department and others, and practical work will be conducted in the grading and scoring of cream and butter during each afternoon of the course.

The courses will be open to anyone engaged in creamery operation and in the business of handling creamery butter. Those who wish to attend from outside points may take advantage of the reduced passenger rates which the railways offer for this year's Spring Shows at Edmonton and Calgary.

Some of the large city dairies have generously offered to furnish premises and material for the practical work of the courses, so we shall have a variety of material and large quantities to work with.

PROGRAMME.

The forenoon lectures and discussions at each course will deal with the following subjects:

1. Scoring and grade standards of butter, with score card and typical samples.
2. Grading and grade standards of cream, with typical samples.
3. Preparing butter for market.
4. Markets and marketing of butter.
5. The buttermaker and his creamery.
6. Records in connection with the grading of cream and butter.
7. Sanitary production of milk and cream on the farm.
8. Dairy herd management.

The practical work for the afternoons of each course will consist in grading and scoring of cream and butter, preparing butter for market and the records in connection therewith.

The first session of short course at Edmonton will be held at The Edmonton City Dairy on Tuesday, April 7th, at 9.30 o'clock.

The first session of the short course at Calgary will commence at 9.30 o'clock in the Dairy Commissioner's office, Crown Building, First Street East, Calgary.

We shall be glad if you will fill in the enclosed form and return it to the undersigned as soon as convenient, so that provision may be made for the necessary equipment.

Faithfully yours,

.....
Dairy Commissioner.

IX.—PUBLIC MEETINGS.

By special arrangement public meetings were held at Grahamston, Chailey, Olds, Claresholm, Blackie, Innisfail, Morningside, Bentley, Duvernay, Lamerton and Cowley. The meetings were addressed by members of the dairy staff on "The Production and Co-operative Marketing of Eggs," "Creamery Organization and Management," "General Dairying," "Dairy Stock" and "The Grading of Cream and Butter."

X.—CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence register shows 1,906 letters received during the year and 3,437 sent out.

XI.—ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In reviewing the work of this branch for the past year I cannot close without commending the good service that has been so cheerfully and conscientiously given by my co-workers in their several activities.

Respectfully submitted,

C. MARKER,

Dairy Commissioner.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Progress in the live stock industry of the province was not as general nor as uniform in all its branches during 1914, as was the case during the two years preceding. The financial stringency, which resulted in a general cessation of railway and municipal development; erratic climatic conditions, and the war in Europe all had a detrimental effect on one branch of the industry or another.

HORSES.

Production.—On the producing side of the horse industry, conditions were favourable. The percentage of foals saved was above the



average—it is estimated at about 80%. With the exception of an outbreak of *maladie du coit* in the south part of the province, there were no serious losses of horses because of disease. There was a shortage of feed in the extreme south east part of the province because of the drought that prevailed throughout the greater part of the summer of 1914. This caused a slight reduction of some herds.

Markets.—The horse market of the province was more or less sluggish throughout the year. Prices sank about 25% below what was obtained for the same class of animals the previous year. British Columbia, which had formerly been a heavy buyer of Alberta horses, became a heavy seller; railway construction companies also threw a great many animals on the market. The principal buyers were from the Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake districts, and from Battleford and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. Good agricultural teams were obtained at from \$250.00 to \$350.00 each.

CATTLE.

Production.—Excepting in the extreme south east part of the province, conditions affecting the cattle industry were all that could be desired. There was little or no disease and a good crop of calves was saved. In the central and northern sections, hay and pasturage were abundant. There was a considerable sacrificing of herds in the drought stricken area, the greater number of animals going to the United States. By means of an elaborate system of advertising and circularizing the stockmen of the south and the farmers in the north, the live stock branch was able to secure wintering places in the north for southern stock and to inform the stockmen where hay and grain could be secured, thus bringing about a great deal of direct trading between buyers and sellers.

Owing to the high price of grain as a result of the war in Europe practically no cattle were put on grain feed for the spring market of 1915.



STEERS FED ON ONE OF THE DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

Markets.—The American market was the principal outlet of Alberta's surplus cattle during 1914. Even the grain fed stuff offered during April and May was forthcoming in greater quantities than the local market could absorb and was sold to better advantage in Chicago than in Edmonton and Calgary.

SWINE.

Production.—The swine industry was affected detrimentally to a greater extent than any other branch of live stock production by the conditions existing during 1914. The farmers had in many instances begun to make swine growing the principal feature of their agricultural work. Those who operated in the districts affected by drought, were unable to secure grain to finish their animals, and they were put on the market at weights ranging from 60 lbs. to 90 lbs. Fortunately there was a market in the United States for this class of animal, the greater

number going there to be used in the manufacture of vaccine for hog cholera, which has grown greatly in favour in that country during the past ten years. Even in those districts where a good grain crop was harvested, hogs were marketed in an unfinished condition because it was thought that more money could be made by sacrificing a little on the hogs and taking advantage of the high prices ruling on grain. It may be safely stated that the hogs marketed during 1914 were on an average 30% lighter than those sold in 1913.

Markets.—The price of hogs fluctuated more during 1914 than did that of any kind of live stock, the extreme range being from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per cwt. at Calgary. The first disturbing influence was the withdrawal of Frye and Co., of Seattle, as buyers from the Calgary market. The presence of the buyers of this company had contributed greatly to the stiffening of prices during the last weeks of 1913 and the first half of 1914. The reasons assigned by this firm for their action was because of the refusal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to supply them with double-deck cars as the rates on American lines were based on a 24,000-pound minimum. Shippers from Alberta points to coast cities in the United States were compelled either to double-deck the stock cars at their own expense, which amounted to about \$20.00 per car, or to pay the freight on approximately 8,000 pounds more hogs than they were able to put in a single deck stock car. Acting under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture the writer went to Seattle, and secured from Frye and Co. a written statement saying that they would resume buying in Alberta if double-decking privileges were accorded them. Armed with this statement the minister took the matter up with the Canadian Pacific Railway officials and secured from that company a promise to supply double-deck cars when required for the shipment of sheep and hogs. Owing to the inferior class of hogs coming to market Frye and Co. again withdrew as buyers in Alberta. Another reason may in fairness be assigned for their withdrawal, namely that they were able to purchase better finished hogs for less money in their own country.

SHEEP.

Production.—The sheep industry showed a more uniform progress than did any other line of live stock production. Early in the year permission was granted to flock masters, to graze their animals in the Forest Reserves. Upwards of 30,000 head were driven to these reserves for summer grazing and very satisfactory results were obtained.

The average wool clip of Alberta was somewhat heavier in 1914 than had been the case for several years. Many ranchers and farmers reported that their fleeces averaged nine pounds each.

It may be safely stated that the average wool clip was 8½ pounds. Other features of the sheep industry are the ever increasing number of small flocks on the farms in the central portion of the province and the gradual movement of large herds northwards. The Vermilion district may be mentioned as one of the districts in which the wool and mutton industry is making rapid progress, and where flocks numbering as many as 2,000 head each, have become established.

Markets.—The market for wool showed a very rapid advance in 1914, the price opened at 17c per pound and gradually rose until as much as 21c per pound was paid before the close of the marketing season. The market for lambs and sheep remained fairly firm, while the demand for breeding stock showed considerable gain over the previous

year; mutton prices ranged from 4c to 5½c per pound. Lambs for slaughter sold at from 6c to 7c per pound. Range bred ewes sold at from 5c to 6c per head for breeding purposes and as much as 7c was paid in some cases for ewes showing a large percentage of down blood.

REPORT OF THE LIVE-STOCK COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the report of the Live Stock Branch for the year 1914.

The work of the live stock branch during the year 1914, has been largely educational in character.

Circulars on the subject of swine growing were issued as follows:

Circular No. 3.—The Housing of Swine.

Circular No. 4.—Preparing for the Pig Crop; also Circular No. 1 entitled "Meat Curing on the Farm," and dealing with the cutting and curing of pork.



RANGE SHEEP IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

On January 19th, 1914, the writer was commissioned by the Honourable the Minister, to conduct a roundup of stray and wild horses on the Blood Indian Reserve, which commission reads as follows:

"Under the powers conferred upon him by Section 5, Chapter 27, of the Statutes of 1913, 2nd session, being an Act entitled 'An Act for Restraining Dangerous and Mischievous Animals,' the Minister is pleased to appoint W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, as a special agent to capture, confine, impound, take in charge and provide for their disposal, and is hereby empowered so to do, all horses or cattle found running wild or doing damage on the Blood Indian Reserve in Southern Alberta, and in so doing he is to safeguard the interests of settlers adjoining the said Reserve by causing a description of all animals so captured by him, giving color, age and any visible marks or brands thereon, to be placed in two consecutive issues of the Alberta Gazette and with newspapers circulating in the district surrounding the Reserve.

"Mr. Stevens is also authorized to make a reasonable charge on each head of stock claimed by settlers to cover expenses of capturing, holding and advertising, and after having held such animals as may be captured

for twenty days after the first advertisement appears in the Alberta Gazette, shall advertise the unclaimed balance for sale on ten days' notice. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting costs of capturing and an allowance for feed during impoundment, shall be deposited in the General Trust Account of the Department of Agriculture, which will be held for one year, and if unclaimed, deposited in the general revenue of the province."

After inquiring into the methods pursued and the difficulties encountered by persons who had conducted similar round ups in the past, the writer decided that it would be advisable to have Mr. W. J. Dilworth, the Indian Agent on the Blood Reserve, to conduct the round up. The writer's suggestion was acted on and he was commissioned as follows:

"Under the power vested in the Minister of Agriculture by Section 5 of Chapter 27 of the Statutes of 1913 (second session), being an 'Act for Restraining Dangerous and Mischievous Animals,' the Minister is pleased to appoint you as a special agent to round up all horses and cattle running wild or estray or doing damage on the Blood Indian Reserve.

"This is your authority to capture or otherwise take such horses and cattle as may be running wild, estray or doing damage on the Reserve, and to confine the same on Farm No. 3 of the Blood Indian Reserve until sold or otherwise disposed of.

"In case of vicious leaders, crippled or decrepit animals, you are given full power to deal with them as in your opinion may be best.

"You are to be allowed the following fees:

"(a) \$2.00 per head for rounding up the animals and assisting in reading the brands.

"(b) A fee of twenty-five cents per head per day for keep while the stock rounded up is confined on Farm No. 3.

"Such fees are not to apply to nor include foals at foot, or to any animal destroyed by order of the Health of Animals Branch or killed upon account of being thrown to make necessary tests for the Health of Animals Branch.

"I may say further that as each animal must bear its own expenses should the proceeds of its sale not be sufficient to cover expenses, your fees will be limited accordingly."

The round up was completed on May 24th and the writer took charge of the herd on May 25th.

STATEMENT.

Insp. No. of Animal	CLAIMED BY OR SOLD TO	Brand- Reading	Auctioneer	Branding	Advertising	Amt. sent to Department
1	A. Glen	\$.50	.....	.....	\$2.00	.....
2	C. Munton .....	.50	\$1.60	\$.40	6.00	.....
3	Missing (Weaselfat)					
4	C. Munton .....	.50	.30	.09	6.00	.....
5	C. Munton .....	.50	.10	.03	6.00	.....
6	C. Munton .....	.50	.25	.13	6.00	.....
7	J. C. Christensen .....	.50	.00	.00	4.50	.....
8	Escaped from Herder					
9	Adam Geldman .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
10	C. Munton .....	.50	.10	.03	6.00	.....
11	E. C. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
12	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
13	A. L. Neilson .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
14	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
15	Escaped from Herder					
16	Royden Low .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
17	Thomas White .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....

Insp. No. of Animal	CLAIMED BY OR SOLD TO	Brand- Reading	Auctioneer	Branding	Advertising	Amt. sent to Department
18	Ira Hartley .....	.50	...	...	...	...
19	N. A. Sorenson .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
20	E. Quinton .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
21	H. C. Long .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
22	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
23	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
24	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
25	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
26	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
27	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
28	Eden Robinson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
29	To 37 inclusive, F. Walburger	4.50	...	...	...	...
38	E. Quinton .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
39	E. Quinton .....	.50	...	...	...	...
40	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...
41	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...
42	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...
43	To 46 inclusive, R. Urch	2.00	...	...	...	...
47	E. Hunter .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
48	To 50 inclusive, J. S. Jacobs	1.50	...	...	6.00	...
51	Escaped from Herd .....	...	...	...	...	...
52	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...
53	Not advertised as owner was noti- fied (Mr. Cunningham.)	...	...	...	...	...
54	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
55	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...
56	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
57	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
58	J. C. Bankhead .....	.50	...	...	...	...
59	J. C. Bankhead .....	.50	...	...	...	...
60	J. F. Bradshaw .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
61	C. Munton .....	.50	.91	.24	6.00	...
62	R. Urch .....	.50	...	...	...	...
63	William Low .....	.50	...	...	...	...
64	R. W. Pilling .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
65	R. W. Pilling .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
66	Destroyed by Officer of Health of Animals Branch.	...	...	...	...	...
67	C. Munton .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	1.00
68	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	...	...
69	Missing (Weaselfat) .....	...	...	...	...	...
70	C. Munton .....	.50	.25	.13	6.00	...
71	A. Stewart .....	.50	...	...	...	...
72	A. L. Neilson .....	.50	...	...	...	...
73	C. Munton .....	.50	.25	.13	6.00	...
74	Roy C. Rowe .....	.50	...	...	...	...
75	Roy C. Rowe .....	.50	...	...	...	...
76	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
77	Joshua Davis .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
78	Joshua Davis .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
79	John Wright .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
80	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
81	O. D. Weeks .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
82	S. B. Levin .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	10.50
83	W. Frith .....	.50	...	...	2.00	...
84	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
85	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
86	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	...	...
87	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	...	...
88	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	...	...

Insp. No. of Animal	CLAIMED BY OR SOLD TO	Brand- Reading	Auctioneer	Branding	Advertising	Amt. sent to Department
89	C. Munton .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	8.00
90	J. L. Bowser .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
91	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
92	C. Munton .....	.50	1.56	.39	6.00	.....
93	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
94	E. C. Crabtree .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
95	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
96	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
97	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
98	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
99	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
100	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
101	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
102	103 and 104, A. L. Whitney	1.50	...	...	.....	.....
105	Escaped from Herd .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
106	B. F. Beattie .....	.50	...	...	4.00	.....
107	B. F. Beattie .....	.50	...	...	4.00	.....
108	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
109	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
110	To 114 inclusive, A. L. Whitney	2.50	...	...	.....	.....
115	John Wright .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
116	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
117	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
118	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
119	120, 121, Decrepit .....	...	...	...	.....	.....
122	Dr. Christie .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	15.00
123	R. W. Pilling .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
124	R. W. Pilling .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
125	Escaped from Herd .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
126	W. J. Olson .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
127	George Coleman .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
128	S. B. Leven .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	30.00
129	John Lush .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
130	Mr. Lawrence .....	.50	...	...	6.00	.....
131	R. J. Brown .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
132	A. A. Lindquist .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
133	R. W. Pilling .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
134	E. A. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
135	H. G. Long .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
136	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
137	W. A. Miller .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
138	139 and 140, A. L. Whitney	1.50	...	...	.....	.....
141	A. G. Robertson .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
142	W. H. McNab .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
143	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
144	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
145	O. D. Weeks .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
146	C. A. Foups .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
147	E. C. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
148	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
149	J. E. Taylor .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
150	C. Munton .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	8.00
151	E. C. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
152	Escaped from Herder .....	...	...	...	.....	.....
153	C. J. Christensen .....	.50	1.92	.48	6.00	.....
154	J. Smith .....	.50	1.84	.46	6.00	.....
155	S. G. Davis .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
156	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
157	Cecil Wynder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
158	Cecil Wynder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....

Insp. No. of Animal	CLAIMED BY OR SOLD TO	Brand- Reading	Auctioneer	Branding	Advertising	Amt. sent to Department
159	A. L. Foster .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
160	A. G. Robertson .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
161	J. C. Cahoon .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
162	Hugh C. Bell .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
163	C. D. Weeks .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
164	E. J. Woods .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
165	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
166	S. G. Davis .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
167	Dr. Christie .....	.50	(Sec. No. 82)	.....	6.00	.....
168	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
169	E. C. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
170	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
171	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
172	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
173	Mr. Roy .....	.50	...	...	4.00	.....
174	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
175	F. L. Wilson .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
176	W. H. McNab .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
177	R. Urch .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
178	C. Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
179	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
180	A. H. Knight .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
181	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
182	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
183	C. Munson .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	9.00
184	C. Munson .....	.50	...	...	5.50	.....
185	Escaped from Herder .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Henry Natkin .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
187	S. B. Levin .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	20.00
188	E. C. Sheren .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
189	R. Urch .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
190	C. Munton .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	.....
191	R. Urch .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
192	W. H. McNab .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
193	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
194	Mr. Roy .....	.50	...	...	4.00	.....
195	Destroyed by Officer of Health of Animal's Branch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
197	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
198	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
199	Not advertised, Decrepit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
201	Not advertised, decrepit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
203	J. M. Lister .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
204	J. M. Lister .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
205	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
206	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
207	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
208	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
209	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
210	A. G. Robertson .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
211	W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
212	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
213	G. F. Russel .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....
214	Not advertised, decrepit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	S. B. Levin .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	66.00
216	Claimed by W. D. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	.....	.....

Insp. No. of Animal	CLAIMED BY OR SOLD TO	Brand- Reading	Auctioneer	Branding	Advertising	Amt. sent to Department
217	S. B. Levin .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	23.00
218	Joseph McNab .....	.50	...	...	....	.....
219	A. L. Whitney .....	.50	...	...	....	.....
220	A. L. Bennett .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	25.00
221	Not advertised, decrepit					
222	H. Glass .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
223	A. Bennett .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	27.00
224	C. Munton .....	.50	1.04	.26	6.00	.....
225	S. B. Levin .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	5.00
226	C. Munton .....	.50	.46	.12	6.00	.....
227	C. Munton .....	.50	2.00	.50	6.00	5.00
228	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	....	.....
229	Charles Crager .....	.50	...	...	....	.....
230	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
231	Escaped from Herder .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
232	Robert Patterson .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
233	Robert Patterson .....	.50	...	...	2.00	.....
234	S. B. Levin .....	.50	1.20	.30	6.00	.....
	Colt sold to Indian, mother destroy- ey by Officer of Health of An- imals Branch .....	.50	.10	.03	6.00	.....

A similar round up was conducted by J. L. Griggs of Edson, who acted under the following commission:

"Under the power vested in the Minister by Section 5 of Chapter 27, of the Statutes of 1913, 2nd Session, being 'An Act for Restraining Dangerous and Mischevious Animals,' the Minister has been pleased to appoint you as special agent to round up all wild horses in the districts generally known as Yellow Head, Macleod River, Athabasca River, Grand Prairie, Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake, all west of the Fifth Meridian, and to deliver the same to Edson, Grand Prairie City, Dunvegan and Grouard, according as to which point is most convenient to the point of capture.

"The terms under which you are authorized to capture, confine and take such wild horses in charge and provide for their disposal, are as follows:

"Collecting.—This is your authority to capture, confine or otherwise take such horses as may be classed as wild.

"In case of vicious leaders or crippled horses, you are given full power to deal with them as in your opinion may be best.

"Advertising.—When a sufficient number of horses have been collected you are to notify the department, when the department agrees to send a competent brand reader to take a description of the horses and prepare notices for the Official Gazette.

"All horses are to be advertised in two issues of the Official Gazette and sold not less than thirty days after the first issue of the Gazette containing notice, said notice to also contain a notice of sale.

"Claiming Animals.—All animals inadvertently taken up within three miles of their home are to be returned to the owner, free of charge, upon satisfactory proof of ownership.

"All animals taken up within seven miles of their home inadvertently or within thirty days after they were in actual possession of their owner, are to be returned at a cost of \$10.00, in addition to any expenses that may be incurred as set out under charges herein.

"In the event of any horse being claimed that has been running wild for more than thirty days, and that has been captured more than seven miles from its home, the owner may recover same by paying to you the sum of \$40.00 for capturing same, together with all fees for reading brand, advertising and keep.

"Charges.—A charge of \$2.00 per head will be made on all animals for reading the brands thereon and preparing description for the Official Gazette.

"Expenses for Advertising.—15c per day for keep from the first day of May to the 15th day of October, and 25c per day from the 15th day of October to the 1st day of May.

"Selling.—Animals not claimed on or before date of sale, shall be sold at public auction. The department will appoint the auctioneer, who will receive 5% commission for making the sale.

"Remuneration and Disposal of Proceeds.—All sums realized up to \$40.00 for each horse, in excess of actual expenses, as enumerated above, shall be given to you for the owner.

"All sums in excess of \$40.00 and expenses shall be turned over to the department to be held in trust for the owner.

"Disputes.—In case of disputes on any point, the decision of the Department of Agriculture shall be final."

On or about July 10th, 1914, the writer received notice that ten head of horses were captured. The said animals were duly advertised and sold on the 17th day of August, 1914; particulars of same are as follows:

Name of Purchaser	Amount Realized	Round- up Fees	Feed	Brand Reading	Adver- tising	Auctioneer	Amt. sent Department
Thos. Gowdie	\$50.00	\$39.10	\$4.80	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$2.50	.....
Thos. Gowdie	15.00	5.85	4.80	2.00	1.60	.75	.....
W. C. Garrich	53.00	40.00	4.80	2.00	1.60	2.65	\$1.95
E. J. Nixon	40.00	29.60	4.80	2.00	1.60	2.00	.....
Nos. 5 and 6 claimed by West Land Investments, Ltd., Edmonton							
E. D. Stinson	48.00	36.00	6.00	2.00	1.60	2.40	.....
E. D. Stinson	37.50	26.15	6.00	2.00	1.60	1.75	.....
Nos. 9 and 10 claimed by West Land Investments, Ltd., Edmonton							

THE HORSE BREEDERS' ORDINANCE.

The provisions of The Horse Breeders' Ordinance require the owner of every stallion, who stands his horse for profit or gain, to have him enrolled in the books of the department.

In connection with the enrolment of pure bred horses the Minister of Agriculture has decided, under the authority vested in him by the Ordinance, that only those stallions recorded in the stud books approved and recognized by the Canadian National Live Stock Records of Ottawa, shall be eligible for enrolment as pure bred horses.

These Canadian stud books are as follows:

- Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.
- Canadian Shire Horse Stud Book.
- Canadian Percheron Stud Book.
- Canadian Belgian Draft Stud Book.
- Canadian Suffolk Horse Stud Book.
- Canadian Hackney Stud Book.
- Canadian French Coach Stud Book.
- French Canadian Horse Breeders' Stud Book.
- Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book.
- Canadian Thoroughbred Stud Book.
- Canadian Pony Stud Book.

The following foreign stud books are recognized by Canadian Live Stock Records, and stallions possessing registration in these records will be entitled to enrolment in the books of the department as purebred:

Cleveland Bay Stud Book.
 Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book.
 American Morgan Register.
 Ostfriesisches Stutbuch.
 Stutbuch der Munsterlandisch-Oldenburgischen Geest.
 Oldenburger Stutbuch.
 Gestutbuch der Holsteinischen Marschen.
 Hunter Stud Book.
 American Saddle Horse Register.

Grade certificates are issued for horses which are not of pure breeding, and for those which are recorded in unrecognized stud books.

In the enrolment of stallions for the year 1914 there was an increase of seven in the number of purebreds, and a decrease of seventeen in the number of grades. This does not necessarily mean that fewer stallions are being used, but that more people are standing horses without having them enrolled. In every case where it is reported to the department that a stallion is being kept for service without a proper certificate of enrolment the person offending is communicated with and required to enroll without delay. The following is a summary:

NUMBER, BREEDS AND CLASSES OF STALLIONS ENROLLED IN 1914.

Clydesdale	97
Percheron	78
Shire	17
Belgians	10
Suffolk	4
Hackney	5
Standard Bred	17
Thoroughbred	5
Total enrolment of Pure Breds	233
Total enrolment of Grades	189
Grand Total	422

Following is a summary of the stallions enrolled in the province during the last ten years:

TOTAL ENROLMENT OF STALLIONS IN THE PROVINCE.

Breed	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Clydesdale	25	81	86	95	101	125	127	106	105	97
Percheron	10	35	56	52	54	65	82	76	76	78
Belgian	0	2	9	5	3	10	16	10	16	10
Shire	4	10	18	11	11	12	7	6	14	17
Suffolk	0	3	4	6	4	4	9	12	3	4
French Draft	4	5	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
Thoroughbred ...	6	10	8	6	5	10	4	3	3	5
Standard Bred	2	10	15	15	20	14	19	11	6	17
Hackney	6	2	8	8	10	5	5	6	2	5
French Coach	2	2	0	4	3	2	1	2	0	0
German Coach	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	0
American Saddle Horse	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cleveland Bay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Canadian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hunter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total Pure Breds	49	162	208	213	216	249	274	234	226	233
Total Grades	98	329	334	269	231	225	206	223	206	189
Total Enrolment	147	491	542	482	447	474	480	457	432	422

Total enrolment in ten years, Pure Bred.....	2064
Total enrolment in ten years, Grade.....	2310
Total.....	4374

ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.

Under this heading is grouped a report of the workings of four Ordinances, namely: The Stray Animals Ordinance, dealing with the disposal of animals found on the premises of parties other than their owners; The Entire Animals Ordinance, providing for the safety of breeding stock on the open range by prohibiting the running at large of stallions over one year, and bulls over nine months old; The Herd Ordinance (applicable only in a limited area), providing for the fencing in or herding of stock during the crop season; The Pound District Ordinance, under the provisions of which farmers in well settled districts can regulate the running at large of all animals by impounding those not under proper control and assessing damages where they break through a lawful fence.

THE STRAY ANIMALS ORDINANCE.

During the year brand readers were appointed wherever it was found necessary to have them. Generally speaking the work of these men has proven very satisfactory. Twenty-seven new brand readers were appointed and eleven resigned. This makes a total of one hundred and forty-four at the present time.

BRAND READERS IN ALBERTA.

NAME	POST OFFICE
Elias Pilling	Leavitt
Arthur Scheer	Macleod
Peter Vandervoort	Granum
Alfred E. Hunter	Claresholm
Henry Frey	Barons
T. Boulton	Blacktail
Wm. Robertson	Nanton
J. O. Roberts	Suffield
Wm. R. Brodie	Empress
Arthur R. Bond	Loma
Horace Layton	Brant
Fred Rockefeller	Blackie
George Findley	Tongue Creek
Noah Wakefield	Gladys
George Scott	Okotoks
George McLeod	Crossfield
G. M. Mortimer	Cochrane
John Lennon	Crossfield
Duncan Clark	Cluny
H. G. Newcomb, 463 20th Ave. N. W....	Calgary
S. Savage	Delia, via Gleichen
Mike Brown	Namaka
John Martin	Rosebud Creek
Thos. E. McSpadden	Sunnyslope
Norman Cook	Acme
W. K. Evans	Three Hills
E. R. Levagood	Didsbury
Hugh Ross	Harmatten
C. O. Lindeborg	Drumheller
W. P. Taylor	Carstairs
John A. Swanson	Trochu
E. G. Shenfield	Bowden

NAME	POST OFFICE
Thomas Moore	Trochu
C. O. Herron	Mayton
Luskey Berkley	Murray Valley
Fred J. Niddrie	Mound
D. K. McArthur	Trochu
Harold Fear	Rocky Mountain House
Thomas Baird	Red Willow
J. H. Thompson	Scollard
Frank Johnstone	Erskine
J. Brady	Donalda
J. R. Kennedy	Erskine
W. H. Taylor	Halkirk
W. J. Miller	Lawsonburg
Hilton Sargent	Hartshorne
Bert Uttlry	Gopher Head
Frank Kirkman	Nevis
Frank Tollman	Tolman
G. L. Stickney	Morrin
S. O. Backness	Lillico
W. C. King	Munson
E. N. McDuffie	Hutton
George R. Cope	Hanna
G. F. Sturrenburg	Loyalist
W. B. Clark	Munson
Walter Sharp	Sedgewick
Chas. D. Brownfield	Brownfield
H. N. Lockwood	Provost
C. H. Schneider	Flagstaff
R. G. Lyster	Wavy Lake
Raymond Gutowski	Battle Bend
James Whitelock	Puffer
J. R. Adams	Lougheed
Walter Whitelock	Czar
C. A. Hogan	Galahad
J. S. Reynolds	Cereal
Oscar Carlson	Lake Thelma
Fred B. Davis	Veteran
A. F. Manley	Hanna
Stanley C. Barker	Kinsella
A. J. Thompson	Consort
Simon Bullington	Castor
L. K. Cranmer	Cranmer
Peter Aylesworth	Killam
J. H. Roberta	Sullivan Lake
Roy C. Coates	Talbot
B. Lee Wilson	Monitor
M. R. Coates	Seal
Ernest Every	Youngstown
Thos. Barker	Cereal
Ole Hagenson	Viking
Albert Firkus	Jarrow
F. J. Thompson	Innisfail
Robert Milligan	Pine Lake
Thos. Sigurdson	Burnt Lake
Spencer Wyndham	Penhold
L. F. McKenzie	Lousana
Donald Smith	Red Deer
Percy Kneeshaw	Delburne
A. N. McKinnon	Leslieville
W. C. Petro	Sylvan Lake
Clarence M. Guynup	Red Deer
A. J. Leslie	Lacombe
Marshall Douglass	Lacombe
R. T. Attwood	Blackfalds
George A. Wells	Whitebrush
Clarence Dameron	Bentley
James Tees	Valley City

NAME	POST OFFICE
W. D. Cook	Mirror
James J. Cairns	Mirror
W. R. Winslow	Lacombe
Charles Tate	Waterglen
C. L. Farnum	Ponoka
N. A. Donaldson	Manfred
Stanley Wettra	Asker
Percy S. Bunch	Rimbey
J. D. Cowan	Wetaskiwin
S. H. Johnson	Beaumont
J. A. Sangster	Conjuring Creek
John W. West	Millett
H. G. Pithouse	New Sarepta
John A. Burke	Ferry Point
A. J. Hill	Daysland
Fred Anderson	Meeting Creek
Jos. J. Martz	Duhamel
R. V. Campbell	Daysland
C. I. Bijorge	Ferry Point
C. Nixon	Bashaw
H. Kibbe	Meeting Creek
D. A. Hart	Chaton
Clifford Wilson	Camrose
Wm. M. Ross	Round Hill
Martin Thompson	Hay Lakes
Henry Eshpeter	Spring Lake
E. G. Doolittle	Dorenlee
Guy Hitchcock	Bawlf
W. F. Wood	Perbeck
E. J. Button	Innisfree
Blair McGregor	Wildmere
James T. Brady	Mannville
John L. Brady	Zoldovara
Charles Ruzuka	Kinsella
Richard Cronen	Falun
George Hubbard	Lavoy
P. P. Kjosness	Ryley
P. Bolan	Whitford
A. Watson	Chipman
S. A. Richardson	Vegreville
H. J. Frederick	Bruce
D. J. McCallum	Mundare
Norman S. Smith	Tofield
R. H. Bradley	Edson
Stanley Richmond	Mosside

Following is a statement showing the number of animals sold, when, by what justice, amount received, and amount forwarded to the department. The money received is placed in a trust fund and may be obtained by the owner by his proving to the satisfaction of the department, within twelve months from the date of the sale, that he is the rightful owner:

SALES OF ESTRAY ANIMALS UNDER THE STRAY ANIMALS ORDINANCE

Justice	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Capture	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds. of Sale	Sent to Department
Adley, C. B.	Sedgewick	One red steer, white spot on brisket white on belly, white spot on top of shoulder, white spot inside of each hind leg and white spot on top of back, no visible brand	Nov. 1, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 28, 1914	\$32.00	\$12.60
"	"	One black filly, has wire scars on back of each front foot, left hind foot white and large white mark in face. Medium size, age one year, no brand	Sept. 15, 1913	Dec. 30, 1913	Mar. 10, 1914	55.00	35.83
Alton, Jas.	Lamont	One two year old grey gelding, no brand	Sept. 1, 1913	April 15, 1913	June 16, 1914	31.00	13.50
Archibald, A.	Acme	One red and white heifer, rising two years old	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 15, 1913	Mar. 9, 1914	25.00	9.25
		One red cow, white brindle face, medium sized horns, about four or five years old, branded L P, with V below on right ribs. Calf at side eight months old	Jan. 12, 1914	Feb. 15, 1914	Mar. 21, 1914	76.00	44.20
Appleby, Thos.	Holden	One two year old heifer, red with white face, short tail, no visible brand	Apr. 28, 1913	Nov. 15, 1913	Apr. 2, 1914	40.00	22.55
"	"	Dark bay gelding, crippled, spavin on left hind leg, no brand	Nov. 1913		May 9, 1914	18.60	.50
Andy, J. R.	Drumheller	One red and white ox, white on both flanks, white spot on forehead, drooped horns, left horn half broken off, both ears half cut off, split on left ear, branded 7 on left ribs, 1 on left loin, and one brand looks like 7 upside down on left ham, dumbbells on left ham	Feb. 7, 1914	Mar. 14, 1914	May 22, 1914	25.00	10.30
Briggs, Jas. A.	Jackville	One three year old white faced heifer, bob tail, one ear frozen off and the other partly gone	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Mar. 28, 1914	60.00	40.85
"	"	Calf belonging to above cow	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Mar. 28, 1914	33.00	18.75
Biddleman, H.H.	Veteran	One red steer, large white spot on left ribs, white left flank, small white spot on left hip bone, white star in face, no visible brand	Jan. 3, 1914	Mar. 15, 1914	Mar. 27, 1914	26.00	8.03
Bain, J. M.	Cremona	One bay gelding, 6 years old, unbroken, rather sway backed, branded what appears to be lazy M followed by upright R, on right shoulder	June 10, 1913	Nov. 14, 1913	Feb. 13, 1913	32.50	14.90
Bradley, R.H.	Edson	One grey gelding, aged, weighs 1200 lbs., flea bitten, branded F R, on left shoulder	June 20, 1913	Sept. 30, 1913	Jan. 10, 1914	20.00	1.05
Brown, Jas.	Santon	One red and white heifer, branded C upper circle over on left ribs, and what looks like bar monogram U L or inverted N with upper quarter circle connected to it on left hip	Apr. 1, 1913	June 15, 1913	Sept. 8, 1914	11.00	.....
Praser, C. J.	Taresholm	One small red and white cow, bob tail, right horn off, about seven years old, branded II U, bar over, on right shoulder		Apr. 30, 1914	July 10, 1914	40.00	23.40
Brown, T. B.	Harmatian	One, two year old, brindle red heifer, broncho face, has horns, small red spot in centre of forehead, no visible brand	Nov. 15, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	44.00	25.88

Blair, Jas.	Granum	Tilly, bay, star in forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 7 years old, weight 1100 lbs., branded round topped T, inverted V, on right thigh, and capital G two horizontal bars under, on right shoulder	Mar. 31, 1914	Apr. 15, 1914	July 11, 1914	\$63.00	\$43.50
Berry, Edgar	Halkirk	One, four year old bay gelding, small star on forehead, two white hind feet, weight about 1150 lbs., branded reversed J with a perpendicular bar attached and Y with a bar attached on right shoulder	Mar. 27, 1914	Mar. 31, 1914	June 15, 1914	70.00	47.75
Blair, Jas.	Granum	One light sorrel two year old stallion, with ship in face, white ship on nose, roached mane and long tail, wire cut or scar on left knee, no visible brand	May 31, 1914	June 15, 1914	June 29, 1914	27.50	5.60
Bready, Stewart..	Coppice Hills	One black boar pig, four white feet, scrub, 6 or 8 months old	Jan. 15, 1914	May 30, 1914	July 21, 1914	11.75	2.54
Campbell, F.	Ferry Point	One black gelding, white spot on forehead, white snip on nose, white spot on shoulder, weight 1000 lbs., aged, branded monogram J P, on left shoulder	Oct.	1911 Jan. 31, 1914	Mar. 28, 1914	17.50	.....
Carter, J. LeRoy..	Highland	One three year old red heifer, with bull calf by side, heifer spotted face, body on forehead, no visible brand	May	1912 Apr. 15, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	71.00	54.10
Cote, J.B.	Legal	One red steer, small spot on forehead, no visible brand	Nov. 25, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 27, 1914	25.00	6.20
Couttier, E.	St. Paul de Metis.	One white gelding, weight 900 lbs., branded N inverted V, on right shoulder	July 1, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	50.00	28.45
Comelle, C.T. ...	Camrose	Black steer, 3 years old, right horn turned up, and left horn a little downward, no visible brand....	Nov. 20, 1913	Dec. 31, 1913	Mar. 10, 1914	21.25	5.95
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One red yearling steer, V notched ears, bob tail, no brand	Nov.	1913 Nov. 30, 1913	Mar. 7, 1914	69.75	50.80
DeBarthey, S.A. .	Trochu	Flea-bitten gray mare, aged, branded what looks like T over W, on left shoulder, brand is blotched....	Oct. 25, 1913	Dec. 30, 1913	Mar. 18, 1914	20.00	5.40
Davidson, D.	Daysland	One black cow, 7 or 8 years old, no horns, branded JM, with half diamond above, on right ribs	Mar.	1914 Apr. 15, 1914	July 10, 1914	45.00	21.69
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One red and white cow, three or four years old, has a mark on left shoulder, but it does not look like a brand	Feb.	2, 1914 Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 25, 1914	31.50	12.25
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One bay mare, 5 years old, weight 1250 lbs., white strip in face, right hind foot white, had halter on, seems gentle; no visible brand	Feb.	2, 1914 Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 25, 1914	20.00	2.38
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One black steer, rising 3 years old, white star in face, white under belly, no visible brand	Apr. 15, 1913	.....	Apr. 24, 1914	100.00	77.43
Flood, A.J.	Vulcan	One buckskin mare, cropped ears, blotched brand....	Nov. 1, 1913	Jan. 31, 1914	Apr. 15, 1914	39.00	17.43
Fleming, A.W.	Obaton	One bay gelding, about 10 years old, weight 1200 lbs., wire cut on left front leg, branded monogram H P, on right jaw	Aug.	1912 May 15, 1913	Nov. 8, 1913	110.00	85.88
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One strawberry roan steer, mully, coming two years old, no visible brand	July 15, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Feb. 24, 1914	65.00	44.29
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One strawberry roan steer, mully, coming two years old, no visible brand	July 1, 1913	Dec. 3, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	41.00	22.11

SALES OF ESTRAY ANIMALS UNDER THE STRAY ANIMALS ORDINANCE.—(Continued.)

Justice	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Capture	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds of Sale	Sent to Department
Fleming, A. W....	Ohaton	One roan gelding, about 6 years old, weight about 750 pounds, no visible brand	June 1, 1913	June 15, 1914	Mar. 14, 1914	\$40.00	\$17.78
"	"	One bright bay stallion, white strip in face, two white hind feet, two years old	June 4, 1914	June 15, 1914	July 2, 1914	35.00	19.50
Forster, J.W.	Nateby	One dark grey stallion, white blaze on face, four white feet, about three years old, branded lazy F, lazy M, or reversed 3 with circle under and connected to lazy F and horizontal rectangle under circle on left shoulder	Apr. 6, 1914	May 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	30.00	15.75
Graham, W.M.	Lake View	One red yearling steer, has horns, branded two earlocks with an attached quarter circle on top of each, badly blotched on left ribs	Dec. 15, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	May 16, 1914	37.00	18.18
Glendenning W.G.	Delburne	One bay pony, 16 years old, weight 700 lbs., lame, no visible brand	Dec. 15, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 28, 1914	5.00	.....
Gregson, A.D.	Blackfalds,	One sorrel gelding, 7 years old, white strip in face, white on right hind foot, weight 1000 lbs., branded double cross on left jaw	Aug. 15, 1913	Oct. 31, 1913	Apr. 3, 1914	27.00	13.35
"	"	One grey gelding, 6 years old, ship in face, weight 1000 lbs., branded double cross on left jaw	Aug. 15, 1913	Oct. 31, 1913	Apr. 3, 1914	61.00	45.60
Hazell, Ernest ...	Mountain View	One two year old heifer, dark red, along neck and back, with white belly and hind legs, also left front leg white, large white spot in forehead, hob tail, and a downward cut dulap, no visible brand	Nov. 15, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	20.00	.80
Gray, W.B.	Stettler	One aged pinto horse, white on right side of neck, weight about 800 lbs., branded circle U on right shoulder	Nov. 15, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Apr. 28, 1914	12.00	.....
"	"	One six year old steer, blotch on left ribs, branded monogram inverted DW, on left thigh	Dec. 20, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	86.00	69.06
"	"	One red cow, hockle face, end of ears frozen off, no brand	Dec. 20, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	44.50	28.60
"	"	One red yearling calf, advertised as calf at foot to above cow	Dec. 20, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	28.50	13.00
"	"	One three year old black steer, has horns, branded inverted earlock V with bar below on right shoulder, also has a large notch on under side of left ear	Nov. 10, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	57.00	39.33
"	"	One red yearling heifer, no brand	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	26.00	9.90
"	"	One two year old red heifer, no brand	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	38.00	21.60
"	"	One red cow, branded KK, bar above, on right ribs ..	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 28, 1914	37.00	20.63
"	"	One bay mare, white spot on forehead, branded reversed L joined to upper stroke of T on left shoulder	Nov. 15, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Apr. 28, 1914	104.00	86.47
Hawrellak, Wm....	Wasel	One aged bay horse with white strip in face, four legs white	Feb. 1, 1913	Mar. 31, 1913	Jan. 30, 1914	9.00	.....

Higgins, W.F.	Stoppington	Six hogs, one sow, 12 months old, one sow 6 months old, 4 boars 6 months old	Nov. 2, 1913	Nov. 15, 1913	Jan. 24, 1913	\$30.00
Idington, P.S.	Okotoks	One grey horse, branded tomahawk on left hip	Oct. 3, 1913	Nov. 30, 1913	Feb. 3, 1914	\$2.50
Kringen, J. E.	Viking	Bay filly, 3 years old, white spot in face, hind feet white, weight 950 lbs., no visible brand	June 26, 1913	July 15, 1913	Mar. 24, 1914	80.00
Kuhnke, F.	Ferintosh	One cow, 8 years old, left horn off, right horn turns in, white on belly, white face, white spot on right front leg, branded TV, bar below, on left shoulder	Dec. 15, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 24, 1914	31.00
Langevin, Leonce..	Lac Ste Vincent..	One bay horse, white face, and four white legs up to knees, branded Z, on left shoulder, weight 1100 lbs., 10 years old	Mar. 13, 1914	Mar. 31, 1914	June 1, 1914	65.00
Landor, J.D.	Innisfail	One red and white steer, five or six years old, left horn turns down, indistinct brand on right hip and shoulder, an inverted 7 followed by reversed S over reversed S and joined by short bar	Nov. 10, 1912	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	85.00
Morton, C.B.	Erskine	One sow pig, red and black, weight 100 lbs.	Oct. 26, 1913	Jan. 31, 1914	Apr. 11, 1914	10.00
Moisey, G. H.	Andrew	One three year old light bay mare, right hind foot white, no brand	Oct. 20, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Oct. 29, 1914	26.00
Matthias, E. H. ..	Castor	One light bay mare, 3 years old, right hind foot white, no brand	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 30, 1913	June 6, 1914	80.00
Matthias, E.H. ...	Castor	Steel grey mare, 6 years old, weight 800 lbs., wire cut on right stifle, no visible brand	Feb. 16, 1914	June 15, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	30.00
McGowan, C.T. ..	Hairy Hills	One brown mare, rising three years old, two white hind feet, little white on heel of right forefoot, white spot on nose, weight 1100 lbs., no visible brand	May 1913	Jan. 31, 1914	Apr. 7, 1914	153.00
McDonald, John ..	Morrin	One red steer, white star in face, small crumpled horns, some white on belly, right ear frozen or cut off, age two or three years, branded what looks like a wishbone, or inverted U followed by R horizontal bar below, or "st hip	Dec. 26, 1912	Nov. 15, 1913	Mar. 6, 1914	52.00
McLean, D.B.	Manville	One two year old heifer, brindle, with patches of white on back, white under belly, half of tail white, little nubs of horns, no visible brand	Feb. 20, 1914	Feb. 28, 1914	July 29, 1914	57.00
Norquay, Jas.	Acme	One bay horse, branded monogram PF, with V over on left shoulder and O, bar over, on left jaw ...		Mar. 10, 1914		40.00
Pithouse, H. T. ..	Hay Lakes	One dark bay gelding, about 6 years old, black points left hind foot white, weight 900 lbs., branded A on left shoulder	Sept. 1, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 24, 1914	29.00
Reid, J. E.	Eagle Butte	One red steer, 3 years old, branded monogram, left ribs	Dec. 19, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 30, 1914	70.00
Russell, Thos.	Lavoy	One roan gelding, lame, blurred brand, on right shoulder, one sorrel mare, white spot on forehead split right ear, no brand	Dec. 5, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 24, 1914	3.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One bay two-year old filly, no brand	Dec. 5, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 24, 1914	21.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	One brown mare, both hind feet white, strip of white on end of nose, branded P left shoulder	Dec. 5, 1913	Feb. 14, 1914	Apr. 24, 1914	87.00
Rutter, C.J.	Sylvan Lake	One black and white yearling steer, OK, on left hip ..	Sept. 5, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 30, 1914	65.00

SALES OF ESTRAY ANIMALS UNDER THE STRAY ANIMALS ORDINANCE. —(Continued.)

Justice	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Capture	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds of Sale	Sent to Depart-ment
O'Kell, Albert	Sterlingville	One aged grey pony mare, branded reversed N on left shoulder	Oct. 25, 1913	Oct. 31, 1913	Feb. 3, 1914	\$26.00	\$12.75
Raymer, H. J.	Mirror	One red cow, white on belly, short tail, about 12 years old, small undercrop on both ears, wire marks on right side, no brands	Mar.	1914 Apr. 15, 1914	July 10, 1914	45.00	21.69
Paul, John	Ft. Sask.	One brown horse colt, branded W with heart shaped circle around it, on right shoulder, two white hind feet, small strip on face and small off right ear	May 19, 1913	Oct. 15, 1913	Mar. 28, 1914	18.00	2.05
Sweet, El.	Dewberry	One bay pony horse, about 12 years old, white face and four white feet, weight about 800 lbs., no visible brand	Dec. 18, 1913	Jan. 31, 1914	April 14, 1914	40.00	23.40
Short, J.	Horsehills	One red and white heifer, about two years old, weight 1000 lbs., white tail and face	Nov. 22, 1913	Nov. 30, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	40.00	29.00
Smith, W.W.A.	Ferintosh	One yearling steer, four white legs, white under belly no visible brand	Nov. 15, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	33.00	13.90
Skinner, M.W.	Hardisty	One black pig	July 5, 1913	Sept. 15, 1913	Jan. 5, 1914	17.00	.90
Stacey, T.J.	Ft. Sask.	One bay horse, star and ship on face, three white feet, tail cut square, 7 year-old or better, weight about 800 or 900 lbs., branded 34 with lazy B over on right hip	Sept. 5, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Jan. 5, 1914	35.00	17.25
"	"	Light bay mare, four years old, white spot in forehead, branded J on left shoulder with small bar running through it	Jan. 20, 1913	Aug. 30, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	39.00	24.60
"	"	Light bay four-year old horse, white spot on forehead, little white on nose, white left hind foot, branded J on left shoulder, with small bar running through it	Dec. 1, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	June 8, 1914	125.00	104.95
Shantz, C.	Wetaskiwin	One black mare colt, three years old, wire cut on left shoulder, little white on forehead and flank no visible brand	Dec. 1, 1913	Mar. 14, 1914	June 8, 1914	155.00	132.75
"	"	One blue-grey mare, two or three years old, no visible brand	Nov. 15, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Jan. 27, 1914	19.00	.....
"	"	One red and white Hereford steer, two years old with horns, branded 5V on left hip	Oct. 18, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Feb. 28, 1914	127.50	100.82
"	"	One bay mare, coming 3 years old, white star in forehead, wire cut on right forefoot near hoof, no brand	Latter part 1913	Jan. 5, 1914	Mar. 21, 1914	43.00	22.00
Trayer, Ben.	Whitebrush	One light bay mare, white star with streak of white going down face, black points, age about 7 years weight 1400 lbs. or 1450 lbs., no visible brand	Dec. 1, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Apr. 17, 1914	125.00	95.25
Thompson, V. E.	Dog Pond	One two-year old roan steer, no brand, blotch on both sides of hind quarter	Feb. 7, 1914	Mar. 14, 1914	June 6, 1914	40.00	25.25

Thompson, C. S.	Big Valley	One eight-year old pinto mare, weight 800 lbs., branded lazy S with a quarter circle attached, on left shoulder and indistinct brand on right shoulder	Jan. 1, 1914	Mar. 14, 1914	June 27, 1914	\$31.00	\$11.75
" " " "	" " " "	One pinto yearling filly, weight 700 lbs., no visible brand	Jan. 1, 1914	Mar. 14, 1914	June 27, 1914	31.00	12.35
Trounson, A. J.	N. Edmonton	Dark iron grey gelding, white star in forehead, weight about 1000 lbs., five years old, no brand	Sept. 1, 1913	Dec. 31, 1913	Mar. 26, 1914	78.00	59.30
Veness, W. L.	St. Albert	One brown gelding, weight 1200 lbs., no brand	Sept. 15, 1913	Oct. 24, 1913	Jan. 17, 1914	80.50	64.60
Welsh, M.	Barons	One white horse, aged, scar on both legs, weight about 1150 lbs., branded T standing on a lazy L, or monogram T lazy T's on left stifle	Mar. 27, 1914	May 15, 1914	July 11, 1914	30.00	18.45
Wilcher, J. T.	Lewisville	One dark red bull, white spot in forehead, some white under belly, bob tailed, one year or more old, no visible brand	Sept. 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	May 15, 1914	25.00	9.75
Wilcox, J. B.	Manfred	One red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, white spot back of each shoulder, no visible brand	Aug. 1913	Dec. 15, 1914	Feb. 4, 1914	25.00	21.75
Wallace, J.	Red Deer	One iron grey mare, white strip in forehead, tail trimmed, about 3 or 4 years old, halter broke, no visible brand	Aug. 1, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Mar. 16, 1914	85.00	63.93
Woolley, Geo.	Andrew	One two-year old brown steer, stag headed, white spot on forehead, no visible brand	Dec. 5, 1913	Feb. 28, 1914	Apr. 11, 1914	35.00	9.00
Whitty, J. P.	Warner	One bay pony, white stripe on face, right hind foot white, wire cut on right forefoot, weight about 900 lbs., age 14 years, branded S, hanging D on right thigh	Feb. 1, 1913	Aug. 30, 1913	May 27, 1914	31.00	21.00
Atkinson, H. L.	Hardisty	Strawberry roan cayuse mare, age about 10 years, branded monogram starting square and slanting B on left shoulder	July 1, 1914	July 15, 1914	Oct. 21, 1914	40.00	18.85
" " " "	" " " "	Bay cayuse mare, white spot on forehead, weight 900 lbs., branded P O on right thigh	July 1, 1914	July 15, 1914	Oct. 21, 1914	40.00	18.85
" " " "	" " " "	Sorrel mare, Suffolk Punch, white star on forehead, about 5 years old, weight 1150 lbs., branded round topped T, blotch over it and two short horizontal bars to the right of it on left shoulder	July 1, 1914	July 15, 1914	Nov. 7, 1914	135.00	109.10
" " " "	" " " "	Dark bay mare with sucking colt, scar on left thigh, branded diamond 6 on left shoulder	July 3, 1914	July 15, 1914	Dec. 5, 1914	67.50	44.95
Barker, C. N.	Cardston	Bay horse, two white hind feet, tip of nose white, weight 1200 lbs., branded 21 with lower half circle below	Apr. 15, 1914	Sept. 15, 1914	Dec. 28, 1914	36.00	22.40
Brackman, E. A.	Phillips	One red heifer, one year old, dim rhomb brand on right side	Sept. 25, 1914	Oct. 15, 1914	Dec. 31, 1914	23.00	11.35
Carruthers, N. E.	Lacombe	Two Yorkshire hogs, weight 275 lbs., and 150 lbs.	Oct. 6, 1914	Oct. 31, 1914	Dec. 18, 1914	18.00	.....
Harper, H. R.	Black Diamond	Brown gelding, star on forehead, branded I.S. on left shoulder	June 20, 1913	June 30, 1913	May 14, 1914	25.00	4.25
Carveth, A. W.	Grande Prairie	Strawberry roan, one wall eye, branded reversed L on left thigh, weight 900 lbs., 9 or 10 years old	June 15, 1914	Aug. 31, 1914	Nov. 7, 1914	42.00	24.80
Johnson, Chas. A.	Ranfurly	One grey mare branded C reclining P on left hip, also interrogation mark on left hip, one light bay filly colt, four white feet	July 28, 1914	Sept. 15, 1914	Nov. 14, 1914	30.00	19.60

SALES OF ESTRAY ANIMALS UNDER THE STRAY ANIMALS ORDINANCE.—(Continued.)

Justice	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Capture	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds Sale	sent to Depart-ment
Lambert, E.W.R..	Strathmore	Black mare, 3-year old, white star, near hind foot white, weight 1100 lbs., indistinct brand on right hip, might be lazy S with character above, and bay foal gelding, no brand	May 1, 1914	May 30, 1914	Aug. 10, 1914	\$52.00	\$34.30
McDonald, J.S. ...	Sedgewick	One four-year old bay mare, branded inverted U with T above on right shoulder, and scrip 9 and inverted V on left hip	Early spring	Sept. 15, 1914	Dec. 28, 1914	31.00	18.93
McFetridge, G.H..	Consort	Bay pinto, weight 1000 lbs., small white spot on left ribs and one on each side of neck, large spot on right ribs, left forefoot and hind feet white, large white face, no visible brand	June 15, 1914	July 31, 1914	Oct. 17, 1914	29.00	17.60
McArthur, A. J. ..	Hardisty	Dark roan gelding, 8 years old, weight 800 lbs., four white legs, white strip on face, left ear cropped, branded lazy S on left thigh and reversed D2 on right thigh	Apr. 1, 1914	Aug. 15, 1914	Dec. 12, 1914	19.00	3.80
Newby, H. S.	Irvine	One iron grey Percheron mare, weight 1000 lbs., 2-year old	May 1, 1914	Aug. 31, 1914	Nov. 23, 1914	97.00	81.70
Richardson, S. A..	Vegreville	Dark bay horse, star in forehead, weight 1500 lbs., 14 years old, no brand	Sept. 1, 1914	Sept. 15, 1914	Dec. 28, 1914	45.00	24.75
Sheppard, Norman.	High River	Grey mare, 8 years old, branded lazy B on right hip	June 11, 1914	June 15, 1914	Dec. 28, 1914	40.00	22.75
Taitson, E. W. ...	Champion	Red heifer, white tip of tail, red bull calf, no visible brand	May 15, 1914	Sept. 30, 1914	Dec. 12, 1914	30.00	17.40
Veness, W. L. ...	St. Albert	Black mare, two-year old, white star on forehead, bad wire cut on left hind leg, no visible brand..	Mar. 14, 1914	July 31, 1914	Oct. 31, 1914	82.00	57.63
" "	"	Brown red gelding, white spot on nose, white spot on forehead, five inches white on left hind leg, weight 1050 lbs., eight years old, no visible brand	June 14, 1914	Sept. 15, 1914	Nov. 23, 1914	61.00	52.08
" "	"	Dark bay gelding, one hind foot white, tender on front feet, weight 1500 lbs., eight years old, no brand	Apr. 21, 1914	July 31, 1914	Oct. 8, 1914	16.00	1.60

ENTIRE ANIMALS ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance deals with the running at large of stallions one year old or over, and with bulls nine months old or over.

No stallion one year old or over is permitted to run at large at any time in any part of the province, no bull likewise nine months old or over is permitted to run at large, except in certain areas designated by the Honourable the Minister, in which area bulls may run at large from the first day of July until the thirty-first day of December of any year, both dates inclusive, which areas are designated "Bull Areas."

Following is a list of recognized bull areas on December 31st, 1913:

District No. 1.—All that part of the province lying south of township 34 and east of range 8, west of the 5th meridian, except township 33, range 28, west of the 4th meridian.

District No. 2.—All that part of the province north of township 33 and east of range 11, west of the 4th meridian.

District No. 3.—Townships 51, 52 and 53, in range 17, west of the 4th meridian.

District No. 4.—Township 34 in ranges 2 and 3, west of the 5th meridian.

District No. 5.—That part of the province bounded on the north by township 42, on the east by range 10, on the south by township 33, and on the west by the Red Deer river, as far north as township 36, to a point where the river crosses at range 22; then by range 22 as far north as township 42; with the exception of township 41, ranges 20 and 21, west of the 4th meridian.

District No. 6.—All that part of the province lying west of the Smoky river, north of the Wapita river and township 69 east of range 10 west of the 6th meridian, and south of township 75.

Between January 1st and December 31st, 1914, nineteen bulls and sixteen stallions and one boar pig were reported to this branch and advertised in the Official Gazette. Three stallions and three bulls were reported sold under the provisions of this Ordinance. \$141.18 was forwarded to the department as proceeds of such sales.

Following is a list of the animals sold under the provisions of The Entire Animals Ordinance:

SALES OF ENTIRE ANIMALS UNDER THE ENTIRE ANIMALS ORDINANCE FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

Justice	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Capture	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds of Sale	sent to Department
Fleming, A. W. ...	Ohaton	Bright bay cayuse stallion, white strip on face, two white hind feet, two years old, no visible brand	June 6, 1914	June 16, 1914	July 2, 1914	35.00	16.63
Blackwood, A. S. ...	De Winton	One white bull, branded inverted U upright 2 bar below, on left shoulder	Aug. 30, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	May 11, 1914	43.00	23.75
Towns, A. A.	Coronation	One two-year old stallion, white star on forehead, weight 1000 lbs., no visible brand	Aug. 15, 1913	Aug. 31, 1913	May 2, 1914	70.00	41.40
Forester, J. W. ...	Nateby	Dark grey stallion, white blaze on face, four white feet, 3 years old, branded lazy F lazy M or reversed 3 with O under and connected to lazy	Apr. 6, 1914	May 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	30.00	15.75
Wilcher, John G. ...	Lewisville	F diamond under O on left shoulder	Sept. 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	May 15, 1914	25.00	9.75
Skinner, M. W. ...	Hardisty	One dark red bull, one year old, white spot on forehead, some white under belly, bob tail, no visible brand	Sept. 5, 1913	Nov. 29, 1913	Jan. 1, 1914	35.00	17.25
McDowell, A. A. P. ...	Daysland	One red and white bull, no brand, 18 months old.	Sept. 14, 1914	Sept. 30, 1914	Nov. 2, 1914	41.00	16.65
		One dark bay cayuse stallion, white spot on forehead, three years old, weight 900 lbs., no visible brand					

THE HERD ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance which provides for the herding of animals is termed The Herd Ordinance. It provides that an area of not less than 144 square miles may be erected into a herd district. Provision is also made for enlarging any such district by adding to it any adjoining area, and for dissolving its organization in whole or in part.

The outstanding feature of The Herd Ordinance is that before any animal, other than an entire animal, can be lawfully impounded it must be doing damage on cultivated land, to stacks of hay or grain, or on a slough growing hay, whether the same be fenced or unfenced. Special provision is made in The Herd Ordinance for dealing with entire animals when found running at large in a herd district.

HERD DISTRICTS.

Following is a list of the districts in the province in which The Herd Ordinance was in force during 1914:

Range 1, townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 and that portion of township 53 which lies south of the North Saskatchewan River.

Range 2, townships 51, 52, 53 and that portion of township 54 south of the North Saskatchewan River.

Range 3, townships 51, 52, 53, and those portions of townships 54 and 55 which lie south of the North Saskatchewan River.

Range 4, township 51.

Range 1, townships 47 and 48.

Ranges 1, 2, and 3, township 46.

Range 4, township 54.

Range 2, township 47.

Range 2, township 48.

Ranges 1 and 2, township 41.

Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, townships 38, 39 and 40.

Range 3, township 47.

Ranges 1, 2, and 3, township 37.

Range 3, township 48.

Range 5, township 40.

Range 4, township 49.

Range 4, township 35.

Range 1, township 42, and that portion of township 43 which lies south of the G. T. P. railway tracks.

Ranges 7 and 8, township 45, lying south and east of the Battle River.

Ranges 6 and 7, in townships 41 and 42, the area enclosed by a line commencing at the N. W. corner of section 13, township 42, range 7, thence east to the N. E. corner of section 15, township 42, range 6, thence to the N. E. corner of section 33, township 41, range 6, thence to the S. W. corner of section 25, township 41, range 7, thence to the point of commencement.

Range 3, township 41, west of the 4th meridian.

Range 5, township 48, west of the 4th meridian.

There have been no animals sold under The Herd Ordinance during the year 1914.

THE POUND DISTRICT ORDINANCE.

Unlike herd districts, pound districts may, by Order in Council, be established in any part of the province. The distinguishing features of The Pound District Ordinance are: The minimum area is thirty-six square miles; it is not necessary that an animal shall have done damage to crops or other property before it can be lawfully impounded; if damage is done, compensation for such damage can be collected by the pound-keeper, if the lands on which the damage was done is surrounded by a

SALES OF IMPOUNDED ANIMALS UNDER THE POUND DISTRICT ORDINANCE FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER, 31st 1914.

Poundkeeper	Address	CLASS OF ANIMAL	Date of Impoundment	First Gazette Notice	Date of Sale	Pro'ds of Sale	Sent to Department
Dimsdale, L. S....	Delbonita	One bay gelding, 3 white stockings, blazed face, saddle or collar marks, aged, weight about 800 lbs., branded J J with 2 over, on right shoulder, 2 J on right flank and monogram H D (indistinct) on left shoulder	May 30, 1914	June 15, 1914	July 18, 1914	\$50.00	\$33.30
Miles, Harry L...	Retlaw	One mouse colored gelding, about 14 years old, weight 750 lbs.	June 10, 1914	June 30, 1914	Sept. 26, 1914	15.00	.....
Pawson, W. H. .	Chin	One black gelding, aged, roached mane, weight 900 lbs., branded 7 7 upside down with bar below on left shoulder	Oct. 12, 1914	Dec. 31, 1914	Feb. 12, 1915	13.00	.....
Rogers, A. E....	Stavelly	One bay or pinto gelding, face and all four legs white, small white spot on both sides, age yearling past, no brand	Dec. 26, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Feb. 12, 1914	50.00	40.57
" " " " " "	"	One brown mare, hind feet white, spot on forehead, age 6 years, weight about 900 lbs., branded quarter circle pick, or round top T, quarter circle on left shoulder	Dec. 26, 1913	Jan. 15, 1914	Feb. 12, 1914	63.00	53.18
Roth, Eugene .	Bowell	Red Muley cow and calf, branded inverted lazy J hook on left hip	Jan. 13, 1914	Feb. 28, 1914	Mar. 28, 1914	76.50	61.60
Shower, S. W....	Iron Springs	One bay gelding, white strip on face, 8 years old, weight 1050 lbs., branded tongs on left shoulder.	Dec. 9, 1914	Dec. 31, 1914	Jan. 27, 1915	40.00	27.00
Van Brocklin, C. A.	Chin	One bay gelding, white strip on face, branded W. J connected below on left shoulder and half moon with diamond connected below on left thigh.....	Dec. 8, 1914	Dec. 31, 1914	Jan. 27, 1915	25.00	12.25
Warren Bros.	Warner	One bay gelding, weight 1300 lbs., branded 7 G on right hip	Sept. 1, 1914	Sept. 30, 1914	Nov. 5, 1914	77.00	59.60
" " " " " "	"	One black gelding, weight 800 lbs., star on forehead and snip nose, one white hind foot, branded T on right jaw, also a scar on muscle of right front leg	Jan. 14, 1914	Jan. 31, 1914	Mar. 5, 1914	35.00	13.25
" " " " " "	"	One brown filly, one year old, branded reversed E C on left shoulder, and a small scar or vent brand on left ribs resembling a heart brand with a large dot in the centre	July 3, 1914	July 15, 1914	Aug. 11, 1914	13.00	14.18
" " " " " "	"	One brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, branded what looks like script capital T on left shoulder, wire mark on right shoulder	July 3, 1914	July 15, 1914	Aug. 11, 1914	15.00	14.23
" " " " " "	"	Red cow and calf. Cow about 4 years old, branded what looks to be 02 with bar above or 09 with bar above, and it might be 07 with bar above.	Nov. 22, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	65.00	36.95
" " " " " "	"	Calf was dropped Jan. 28.	Nov. 18, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	20.00	.....
" " " " " "	"	One bay gelding, saddle marks, age 8 years, branded U K connected on right thigh	Nov. 17, 1914	Dec. 15, 1913	Feb. 18, 1914	25.00	.....
" " " " " "	"	One roan gelding, dark mane and tail, age 4 years, branded script Y on right shoulder, and an indistinct brand on left shoulder, weight about 1000 pounds					

Between January 1st and December 31st, 1914, there were reported to this branch by the various poundkeepers 238 head of strays which had not been claimed within three days after the posting of notices of impoundment. Of these 180 head were horses, 45 head of cattle and 13 hogs.

On account of a decision by Judge Jackson, of the District Court of Alberta, setting forth that in all the pound districts organized prior to March, 1913, the only animals which could be lawfully impounded were those referred to in the last half of sub-section 5, section 2, that is, stallions, bulls, swine and geese, and that no other animals came within the sphere of The Pound Ordinance because they were not especially declared to be estrays in accordance with section 7 of the Ordinance, it was necessary that pound districts organized prior to the time mentioned above should be reorganized. The poundkeepers of all the districts affected were notified regarding the matter, and were requested to circulate new petitions which would set forth the classes of animals which they desired to have declared to be estrays.

During the year 1914 seven districts were reorganized and made to comply with the requirements of the Ordinance as set forth in the decision referred to.

STOCK INSPECTION.

During the year a number of stock inspectors were appointed at new stations that have gradually risen to importance on old lines. With the rapidly growing mileage of new railways, each year is likely to see a large increase in the number of stock inspectors.

The accompanying table gives the usual statistics regarding the shipments of stock in the province:

EXPORTS

Shipping Point	Inspector	EAST			WEST			LOCAL			TOTAL		
		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses	
Acme.....	Norman Cook.....	4	180		117	2		2,091	91		2,212	273	
Airdrie.....	Leslie Farr.....	.....	52		5	.....		616	173		621	225	
Alix.....	H. A. Finch.....	.....	10		202	2		222	153		424	165	
Bashaw.....	J. C. Windsor.....	332	19		.....	.....		361	12		693	31	
Bassano.....	W. S. Playfair.....	5	161		.....	13		513	180		518	354	
Bawlf.....	K. O. Egan.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		512	3		512	3	
Beiseker.....	F. A. Lount.....	9	17		.....	.....		425	27		434	44	
Big Valley.....	Bert Uttley.....	247	.....		.....	.....		1,106	55		1,353	55	
Bittern Lake.....	Thos. Tate.....	31	2		.....	.....		510	20		541	22	
Blackfalds.....	Joseph Capron.....	.....	53		99	5		46	57		145	115	
Blackie.....	Fred Rockefellow.....	11	34		196	5		524	39		731	78	
Botha.....	J. Frizzel.....	6	.....		21	.....		22	22		49	22	
Bowden.....	Robert McCue.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		272	61		272	61	
Bowell.....	Joseph DeLinks.....	.....	.....		56	8		14	.....		70	8	
Bow Island.....	H. E. Beattie.....	136	244		.....	.....		557	105		693	349	
Brant.....	Wm. Thomas.....	46	10		81	20		716	4		843	34	
Brocket.....	Clifford H. Clarke.....	5	28		.....	7		28	13		33	48	
Brooks.....	A. P. Chudleigh.....	353	36		384	7		3,668	172		4,405	215	
Bruce.....	James Waldie.....	224	7		.....	.....		131	1		355	8	
Calgary.....	P. D. Saunders.....	4,270	1,170		15,571	208		11,581	2,625		31,422	4,003	
Camrose.....	W. G. Duggan.....	293	74		188	188		1,590	716		2,071	978	
Cardston.....	R. A. Pilling.....	725	78		461	6		1,481	517		2,667	601	
Carmanagay.....	J. Stuart Ainslie.....	.....	53		2	2		49	161		51	216	
Carstairs.....	Robert Scott.....	21	58		1,410	8		729	363		2,160	429	
Carlstadt.....	F. E. McDairmid.....	11	18		.....	.....		71	138		82	156	
Castor.....	N. McCarthy.....	117	15		128	.....		323	134		568	149	
Cayley.....	L. Beaton.....	140	22		1,680	1		3,277	105		5,097	128	
Champion.....	W. A. Carmichael.....	.....	11		.....	.....		375	4		375	15	
Chauvin.....	A. E. Keith.....	126	.....		.....	.....		112	.....		238	.....
Chigwell.....	Arthur Burnett.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		6	17		6	17	
Chipman.....	Andrew Watson.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		375	.....		375	.....
Claresholm.....	J. E. Moffatt.....	196	70		395	2		619	265		1,210	337	
Clive.....	H. W. Bickle.....	242	.....		404	.....		832	32		1,478	32	
Cluny.....	Duncan Clark.....	.....	3		.....	.....		49	122		49	125	

EXPORTS

Shipping Point	Inspector	EAST		WEST		LOCAL		TOTAL	
		Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses
Cochrane.....	G. M. Mortimer.....	30	245	1,599	329	1,114	254	2,743	828
Consort.....	.....	50	4	.....	.....	5	24	5	28
Coronation.....	.....	844	7	117	.....	274	92	441	99
Coutts.....	J. H. Caldwell.....	23	109	.....	.....	.....	5	844	114
Cowley.....	P. J. Bidwell.....	.....	56	175	27	.....	100	472	183
Craigmyle.....	S. O. Backness.....	24	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	124	.....
Crossfield.....	William Urquhart.....	177	30	226	.....	712	252	962	282
Daysland.....	D. Davidson.....	69	.....	.....	.....	28	30	205	30
Didsbury.....	H. B. Atkins.....	280	93	.....	.....	593	356	662	449
Donalda.....	J. R. Graham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	390	.....
Drumheller.....	Jas. A. Sutherland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duffield.....	J. F. Fancey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....
Dunmore Jct.....	Henry N. Cavan.....	513	1,144	133	8	293	156	939	1,308
Edberg.....	H. Kibbie.....	72	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	73	.....
Edgerton.....	V.W. Edmonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	W. A. Flack.....	236	494	791	131	.....	1,950	2,594	2,575
Edson.....	L. H. Bradley.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	50	1	54
Elmora.....	Alex. Hogg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Ferintosh.....	J. Kuhnke.....	47	.....	.....	.....	133	14	180	14
Foremost.....	A. D. Medhearth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	60	131	60
Ft. Saskatchewan.....	G. W. Davies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587	10	587	10
Gleichen.....	Thos. Henderson.....	926	5,733	739	1	2,387	229	4,052	5,963
Granum.....	Peter Vandervoort.....	.....	51	.....	14	482	95	877	160
Grassy Lake.....	William Salvage.....	90	94	.....	20	787	36	877	150
Greenshields.....	Charles F. Gibson.....	2	10	.....	.....	59	.....	61	10
Gwynne.....	Christien Maygard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	6	57	6
Halkirk.....	W. H. Taylor.....	.....	.....	442	.....	195	.....	637	.....
Hanna.....	Geo. R. Cope.....	.....	23	.....	.....	37	113	37	136
Hardisty.....	Arthur Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	6	59	6
Highland.....	M. G. O'Gearty.....	35	.....	.....	.....	219	17	254	17
High River.....	L. Windiate.....	113	326	146	348	1,888	538	2,147	1,212
Holden.....	A. E. Stuart.....	426	22	28	.....	199	20	653	42
Hughenden.....	Richard D. Wood.....	7	8	.....	.....	119	1	126	9
Hussar.....	W. A. Tracey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	.....	373	.....

EXPORTS

Shipping Point	Inspector	EAST		WEST		LOCAL		TOTAL	
		Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses	Cattle	Horses
Huxley.....	Geo. Pickering.....	1	68	...	...	174	2	175	70
Innisfail.....	Alfred Aspinall.....	67	66	475	5	1,484	403	2,026	474
Innisfree.....	L. M. Trace.....	35	...	...	...	1,456	14	1,491	14
Irricana.....	William Dennis.....	...	...	22	...	295	40	317	40
Irma.....	J. W. Stuart.....	100	...	...	...	81	...	181	...
Irvine.....	Carl Beny.....	203	170	...	...	462	83	665	253
Islay.....	D. H. Moore.....	61	...	...	...	261	9	322	9
Killam.....	Peter Aylesworth.....	21	...	3	...	20	45	44	45
Kingman.....	T. J. Douglas.....	31	...	...	...	316	11	347	11
Kitscoty.....	E. R. H. Phillips.....	...	...	...	...	58	...	58	...
Lacombe.....	Harold Slater.....	97	79	565	4	2,352	568	3,014	651
Lamont.....	Harvey Harris.....	41	10	198	...	1,260	4	1,499	14
Langdon.....	Chester W. Barber.....	1	197	...	9	495	78	496	284
Lavoy.....	George Hubbard.....	24	...	...	...	168	...	192	...
Leduc.....	Thomas Hull.....	5	11	223	1	765	50	993	62
Lethbridge.....	C. W. Lowther.....	329	1,273	360	67	499	884	1,188	2,224
Lloydminster.....	Hiram Miller.....	457	18	...	...	1,276	25	1,733	43
Lousana.....	L. S. McKenzie.....	...	...	11	25	...	...	11	25
Lundbreck.....	W. S. Knight.....	...	...	...	8	2	11	2	19
Magrath.....	Benj. Matkins.....	...	147	823	...	408	155	1,231	302
Macleod.....	A. Scheer.....	268	98	...	...	699	320	967	418
Mannville.....	R. D. Ireland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meeting Creek.....	Jos. Philpott.....	510	...	...	...	32	...	542	...
Medicine Hat.....	J. H. G. Bray.....	1,051	1,347	210	25	1,524	688	2,785	2,060
Millet.....	Alex. Minard.....	...	...	...	...	404	22	404	22
Milk River.....	Jacob Jochem.....	...	...	...	...	12	21	12	21
Minburn.....	E. Huffman.....	...	...	...	...	234	2	234	2
Morinville.....	P. S. Gaudette.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morley.....	Frank L. Wellman.....	...	2	2	37	35	7	37	46
Mundare.....	Val Mohr.....	43	...	...	...	273	...	316	...
Munson.....	W. C. King.....	...	...	...	7	129	7	129	14
Nanton.....	Wm. Robertson.....	339	28	1,693	54	2,258	434	4,290	516
Nevis.....	T. Q. Moore.....	...	...	27	...	143	4	170	4

EXPORTS

Shipping Point	Inspector	EAST			WEST			LOCAL			TOTAL		
		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses	
New Norway.....	B. R. Swenerton.....	134	10		...	...		304	21		438	31	
Ohaton.....	A. W. Fleming.....	....	....		82	....		209	16		291	16	
Okotoks.....	Geo. C. S. Paterson.....	....	200		....	....		1,579	141		1,579	341	
Olds.....	Thos. McKercher.....	1,016	81		3,750	25		3,580	467		8,346	573	
Oyen.....	James Lees.....	2	22		....	....		....	....		2	22	
Penhold.....	J. M. Hart.....	....	84		193	2		892	12		1,085	98	
Pincher Creek.....	F. M. Collins.....	461	370		1,481	201		1,694	587		3,636	1,158	
Ponoka.....	A. Reid.....	315	53		417	....		1,139	36		1,871	89	
Purple Springs.....	....	116	5		....	....		169	7		285	12	
Ranfurly.....	E. J. Button.....	....	....		....	....		121	1		121	1	
Raymond.....	T. J. O'Brien.....	732	107		518	2		479	38		1,729	147	
Red Deer.....	F. L. Cottle.....	82	133		161	13		362	251		605	397	
Red Willow.....	A. W. Fisher.....	....	....		....	....		....	17		....	17	
Redlands.....	Donald Martin.....	....	....		....	....		157	16		157	16	
Rockyford.....	Andrew Haughtman.....	....	....		....	....		56	....		56	....
Rosebud.....	John Martin.....	....	....		....	....		442	....		442	....
Ryley.....	P. M. Kjosness.....	110	....		....	....		171	....		281	....
Scollard.....	C. S. Thompson.....	....	....		....	....		51	....		51	....
Sedgewick.....	John Burns.....	295	9		109	....		583	49		987	58	
Standard.....	August Jensen.....	1	....		821	....		680	1		1,502	1	
Stavely.....	R. A. Hopkins.....	....	....		....	19		762	54		762	73	
Stettler.....	Jay C. Blair.....	423	42		680	....		751	158		1,854	200	
Stirling.....	M. L. Miller.....	5	67		....	....		....	....		5	67	
Stony Plain.....	E. J. DuVal.....	....	6		18	7		626	11		644	24	
Strathmore.....	Oscar Moorehouse.....	75	6		424	21		945	82		1,444	109	
Strome.....	W. T. Phipps.....	82	....		21	4		518	74		621	78	
Suffield.....	J. O. Roberts.....	6	2		....	....		11	....		17	2	
Swalwell.....	Fred W. Currie.....	139	....		....	17		243	173		382	190	
Taber.....	G. C. Miller.....	160	44		8	10		215	81		383	135	
Tees.....	A. W. Lawson.....	....	2		35	....		123	....		158	2	
Three Hills.....	Chas. P. McDonough.....	....	3		....	....		20	29		20	32	
Tofield.....	A. S. Smith.....	....	10		....	....		150	217		150	227	
Vegreville.....	Sidney DeBarathy.....	....	....		....	....		1,182	110		1,182	110	

EXPORTS

Inspector	Shipping Point	EAST			WEST			LOCAL			TOTAL		
		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses		Cattle	Horses	
Trochu.....	A. A. Harkness.....	593	37		....	....		2,130	153		2,723	190	
Vermilion.....	H. Woods.....	....	1		32	....		834	50		866	51	
Veteran.....	H. L. Bidleman.....	....	....		20	....		126	11		146	11	
Viking.....	L. R. Dayton.....	173	45		....	....		272	72		445	117	
Wabamun.....	C. H. Dunn.....	....	....		....	....		225	48		225	48	
Wainwright.....	J. H. Brown.....	111	23		....	....		658	22		769	45	
Walsh.....	Lachlin Sinclair.....	397	47		116	....		230	93		743	140	
Wetaskiwin.....	Dr. Johnson.....	484	24		168	....		728	322		1,380	346	
		21,110	15,825		39,462	1,925		87,635	18,144		148,207	35,894	

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. STEVENS,

Live Stock Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FAIRS AND INSTITUTES.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Acting Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes for the year 1914.

The work of the department comprises the oversight of fairs and exhibitions, the conducting of field crop competitions and seed fairs, and the carrying on of educational work represented in short course schools and institutes for both men and women.

I.—FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

It is gratifying to note that substantial progress is being made in the fairs and exhibitions throughout the province. The growth of the exhibitions in such places as Edmonton and Calgary has been phenomenal. The management in these places has been directed by right ideas as to what the proper functions of an exhibition is, and the interest in the industrial and live-stock features has completely eclipsed the attraction of the novelty features so common to the old time fall fair events. Both of the large exhibitions and to some extent those of the smaller cities, have entirely passed beyond local, or even provincial interest, and attract to their show rings the best stock of the other provinces, and some from the United States. Similar progress can be recorded of some of the smaller fairs also, such as Vermilion, Lloydminster, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Camrose and Innisfail, in some of which entries this year were practically twice as large as in any previous year. In the southern part of the province fair events have not been so successful owing to the unusual drouth and partial crop failure. Distinct progress has been made in the provision of better buildings and grounds in all parts of the province.

OFFICIAL JUDGES

The place of expert judges has been settled beyond all doubt. Every agricultural society in the province has made request for official judges. Their work is fully appreciated and is usually watched with keen interest at the ringside. No complaints have been received as to their decisions; on the contrary many letters have been received expressing entire satisfaction with the judges supplied. It is gratifying to the department to feel that the educational value of the standards set by its official judges is so generally recognized.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Progress in organization for fair work is indicated by the fact that during the year twelve new societies were organized. Five of these societies held fairs in the same year in which they were organized; the other seven did not consider it advisable to attempt a fair the first year. The majority of them however, held their two institute meetings and are entitled to their membership grant. In past years it appears that many of the societies have not held the two institute meetings called for by the Agricultural Societies Ordinance, and consequently considerable dissatisfaction has arisen. This being the case it is strongly recommended that

agricultural societies carry out the provisions of the Ordinance respecting grants. The membership grant is paid purely for educational purposes and not to pay prize money on sports, etc., or improvement of grounds as so many societies appear to be doing with it. The majority of the societies are receiving each year over \$100.00 as a membership grant. This amount is sufficient to cover the expense of five or six meetings provided that the speakers are not brought from too great a distance. If such meetings are held it will greatly stimulate interest in the societies and also this grant will be used for the purpose for which it is intended.

SOCIETIES' INDEBTEDNESS

In some instances the agricultural societies have become rather heavily involved. A few fairs have been established before the interests of the communities have become sufficiently developed to properly uphold them and carry them off successfully. In other cases the fairs have been established largely by urban effort instead of by urban and rural co-operation combined. The optimism of some of the growing towns has influenced the societies into making a rather heavy capital investment for lands and buildings at high prices, the result has been that in a few cases the interest charges alone have more than exhausted the financial resources of the societies. Some of the societies have to borrow money to pay their prize money and use the grant money of the current year to pay the bank. The grant money is intended to help to operate the fair, and is not given to pay back prize money. Societies are enjoined to avoid new outlay as far as possible and economize to the end of steadily reducing their capital indebtedness.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

During the summer fourteen agricultural societies took up the work of holding standing field grain competitions. This number would have been greatly increased if the weather conditions in the southern portion of the province had been more favorable, but on account of prolonged dry weather many societies decided to cancel all work of this kind. The returns and reports received from the different societies which held field grain competitions show that greater interest is being taken in this work from year to year. Judges supplied by the Department, report that most of the entries were of excellent quality, true to variety and free from noxious weeds.

We are pleased to be able to announce an increase in the scope of this work over that of previous years. Through increased assistance by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Department has been able to offer greater aid in the way of grants, and instead of competitions being restricted to cereals, it has been possible to include field roots and garden vegetable crops, grasses, clovers, and other crops grown for seed and fodder in the list of exhibits.

The following is a list of the societies which undertook the work of holding standing field grain competitions, and the dates on which the competitions were judged.

Lloydminster.....	August 3, 1914	Edgerton.....	August 10, 1914
Provost.....	" 4, 1914	Stony Plain.....	" 12, 1914
Gleichen.....	" 4, 1914	Vegreville.....	" 15, 1914
Sedgewick.....	" 4, 1914	Manville.....	" 15, 1914
Strome-Killam.....	" 5, 1914	Three Hills.....	" 17, 1914
Chauvin.....	" 5, 1914	Lacombe.....	" 14, 1914
Carmangay.....	" 10, 1914	Colinton.....	" 15, 1914

SEED FAIRS

During the winter thirty-two seed fairs were held, the entire number being held previous to the holding of the Provincial Seed Fair. The object of these fairs is to provide a means for the distribution of seed of good quality. Each sample is marked after the judging with a tag showing the number of bushels the exhibitor has for sale and the price per bushel. By this means a good deal of seed is sold locally. In order to give greater publicity, a bulletin was issued giving the names of the owners of the prize winning grain at each fair, the amount each had for sale, and the price per bushel. Four thousand copies of this bulletin were distributed throughout the province and were the means of many of the exhibitors disposing of their grain at remunerative prices, and of purchasers securing a good quality of seed.

The following is a list of the agricultural societies holding seed fairs in 1914-15.

Stony Plain.....	November 27, 1914	Nanton.....	January 19, 1915
Gleichen.....	November 28, 1914	Lousana.....	January 21, 1915
Innisfail.....	November 28, 1914	Chauvin.....	January 26, 1915
Vermilion.....	December 8, 1914	Daysland.....	January 26, 1915
Colinton.....	December 16, 1914	Lacombe.....	January 29, 1915
Priddis-Millarville....	January 7, 1915	Olds.....	February 9, 1915
Didsbury.....	January 12, 1915	Consort.....	February 10, 1915
Bowden.....	January 12, 1915	Okotoks.....	February 10, 1915
Ponoka.....	January 13, 1915	Milnerton.....	February 11, 1915
Innisfree.....	January 14, 1915	Viking.....	February 16, 1915
Magrath.....	January 14, 1915	Cochrane.....	February 19, 1915
Strome-Killam.....	January 15, 1915	Langdon.....	February 23, 1915
Sedgewick.....	January 15, 1915	Irma.....	February 24, 1915
Lloydminster.....	January 15, 1915	Provost.....	February 24, 1915
Vegreville.....	January 16, 1915	Edgerton.....	February 23, 1915
Leduc.....	January 19, 1915	Stavely.....	December 18, 1914

LIST OF FAIRS.

The following is a list of fairs held in the province during the year 1914, together with the dates:

Crossfield	June 24, 25th	Olds	September 24th
Carbon	July 16, 17th	Leduc	September 15th
Swalwell	July 20, 21st	St. Albert	September 16th
Okotoks	July 14, 15th	Innisfail	September 17-18th
High River.....	July 16, 17th	Hays	September 24-25th
Nanton	July 21, 22nd	Three Hills	September 22-23rd
Claresholm	July 23, 24th	Alix	September 29th
Granum	July 28, 29th	Wainwright	September 15-16th
Gleichen	August 20, 21st	Irma	September 17th
Stavely	August 27th	Bowden	September 30th
Carmangay	September 29, 30th	Irvine	October 1st
Langdon	August 13th	Priddis and Millarville..	October 2nd
Athabasca Landing..	August 25, 26th	Gadsby	October 15th
Daysland	August 4, 5th	Ponoka	October 7-8th
Sedgewick	August 6th	Provost	October 8th
Chauvin	August 7th	Munson	August 13th
Vegreville	August 18, 19th	Chinook	August 14th
Camrose	August 20, 21st	Red Deer.....	August 18-19-20-21
Lacombe	August 25, 26, 27	Medicine Hat.....	August 25-26-27
Wetaskiwin	August 28, 29th	Didsbury	August 27-28th
Stony Plain	September 1st	Trochu	September 1-2nd
Colinton	September 2nd	Big Bend	August 11th
Hardisty	September 3rd	Youngstown	August 18th
Cochrane	September 8-9th	Westlock	October 20th

Raymond	August 24-25-26th	Holden	September 22nd
Magrath	August 28-29th	Vermilion	September 23-24th
Cardston	September 1-2nd	Mannville	September 25th
Mid-Pembina	September 4th	Kitscoty	September 29th
Fallis and Rexboro ...	September 8th	Innisfree	Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st
Onoway	September 9th	Lloydminster	October 2nd
Nakamun	September 11th	Rocky Mtn. House ..	September 3-4th
Edson	September 15-16th	Delia	October 8th
Entwistle	September 17th	Warner	October 1-2nd
Strome-Killam	September 11th	Elk Point	September 15th
Castor	September 15-16th	Beaver Lodge and Lake	
Consort	September 17th	Saskatoon	September 11th
Coronation	September 22-23rd	Lesser Slave Lake	September 16-17th
Stettler	September 24-25th	Peace River	September 23rd
Milnerton	September 29th	Paddle River	September 24th
Ft. Saskatchewan	September 8th	Grande Prairie	October 1-2nd
Tofield	September 10-11th	Empress	July 30th
Winnifred	September 29-30th	St. Paul	October 14-15th
Viking	September 18th		

EXHIBITIONS AND DATES.

Edmonton	August 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15th.
Calgary	June 29-30th, July 1, 2, 3 and 4th.
Lethbridge	July 7, 8, 9 and 10th.

FAIRS CANCELLED IN 1914.

Pincher Creek	Grassy Lake
Macleod	Bashaw
Strathmore	Hanna
Taber	Spirit River

STALLION SHOWS.

The following societies and exhibition associations held stallion shows to which the department sent official judges:

Calgary Exhibition Association	Okotoks Agricultural Society
Edmonton Exhibition Association	Nakamun Agricultural Society
Medicine Hat Agricultural Society.	

POULTRY SHOWS.

Poultry shows were held by the following societies and associations:

Deseret (Magrath) Agricultural Society.
 Olds Agricultural Society.
 Okotoks Agricultural Society
 Taber Agricultural Society
 Granum Agricultural Society.
 Provost Agricultural Society.
 Onoway Agricultural Society.
 Nanton Poultry Association.
 Camrose Poultry Association.
 Pincher Creek Poultry Association.
 Claresholm Poultry Association.
 Lethbridge Poultry Association.
 Calgary Poultry Association.
 Edmonton Poultry Association.

HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

The following societies held exhibitions and were given a grant under the provisions of sub-section 6 of section 33 of The Agricultural Societies Ordinance:

Magrath Horticultural Society.	St. Albert Horticultural Society.
Red Deer Horticultural Society.	Calgary Horticultural Society.
Taber Horticultural Society.	Edmonton Horticultural Society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND SECRETARIES FOR THE YEAR 1914.

SOCIETY	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Airdrie.....	J. M. Windsor	Airdrie
Alix.....	G. H. Darlow.....	Alix
Acme.....	W. Bannerman.....	Acme
Bowden.....	Thos. B. Riley.....	Bowden
Big Bend.....	W. A. Holmes.....	Loverna
Bassano.....	I. P. Sharp.....	Bassano
Bashaw.....	J. A. Marshall.....	Bashaw
Cardston.....	Wm. Duce.....	Cardston
Claresholm.....	J. R. Watt.....	Claresholm
Chauvin.....	R. A. Cowan.....	Chauvin
Coronation.....	W. D. Guthrie.....	Coronation
Camrose.....	Geo. Stevenson.....	Camrose
Crossfield.....	Chas. McKay.....	Crossfield
Cochrane.....	J. Cook.....	Cochrane
Consort.....	H. A. Murphy.....	Consort
Carmangay.....	A. F. Wilson.....	Carmangay
Chinook.....	Lorne Proudfoot.....	Chinook
Carbon.....	T. A. Walker.....	Carbon
Castor.....	Hugh McLachlan.....	Castor
Didsbury.....	Parker Reed.....	Didsbury
Daysland.....	A. A. P. McDowell.....	Daysland
Deseret (Magrath).....	Benj. Matkin.....	Magrath
Entwistle.....	J. Read.....	Entwistle
Elk Point.....	Chas. Hood.....	Elk Point
Edgerton.....	E. P. Stratton.....	Edgerton
Edson.....	F. U. Laycock.....	Edson
Empress.....	John Cusack.....	Empress
Ft. Saskatchewan.....	G. T. Montgomery.....	Ft. Saskatchewan
Gleichen.....	Peter MacLean.....	Gleichen
Granum.....	James Blair.....	Granum
Grande Prairie.....	David H. Axon.....	Grand Prairie
Gadsby.....	C. P. Garvey.....	Gadsby
Gopher Head.....	Frank Powell.....	Gopher Head
Grassy Lake.....	H. J. Scott.....	Grassy Lake
Highland (Delia).....	W. J. Bryan.....	Delia
Hanna.....	W. Thomas.....	Hanna
High River.....	Harry Nelson.....	High River
Holden.....	W. E. Hayes.....	Holden
Hardisty.....	Alex. Mursell.....	Hardisty
Hays (Lousana).....	James Raw	Lousana
Innisfail.....	Stewart Moore.....	Innisfail
Irvine.....	F. J. Crewe.....	Irvine
Innisfree.....	L. M. Trace.....	Innisfree
Irma.....	F. W. Watkinson.....	Irma
Kitscoty.....	G. W. Parsons.....	Kitscoty
Lacombe.....	N. E. Carruthers.....	Lacombe
Leduc.....	A. R. Ennis.....	Leduc
Lloydminster.....	H. Huxley.....	Lloydminster
Langdon and Bow River.....	Walter Allcock.....	Langdon
Lesser Slave Lake.....	George E. Martin.....	High Prairie
Legal.....	Armand Pilon.....	Legal
Macleod	W. C. Bryan.....	Macleod
Medicine Hat.....	C. Prince.....	Medicine Hat
Manville.....	Ivan L. Smith.....	Mannville
Mid-Pembina.....	Chas. Welch.....	Dunstable
Munson.....	W. F. White.....	Munson
Milnerton.....	E. W. Meers.....	Vimborne
Manyberries.....	John F. Flynn.....	Manyberries
Nanton.....	Wm. Robertson.....	Nanton
Nakamun.....	P. T. Horner.....	Nakamun
North-Alberta.....	N. O. Jack.....	Colinton

SOCIETY	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Nateby (Berry Creek) ...	L. E. Helmer.....	Nateby
Olds.....	R. B. Campbell.....	Olds
Okotoks.....	E. A. Hayes.....	Okotoks
Onoway.....	Arthur Priestly.....	Onoway
Pincher Creek.....	J. W. Harwood.....	Pincher Creek
Priddis and Millarville...	Richard Knights.....	R.R. No. 1 Calgary
Paddle River.....	D. B. O'Brien.....	Barrhead
Ponoka.....	T. W. Hutchinson.....	Ponoka
Provost (Eastern Alberta)	Kenneth Watson.....	Provost
Peace River.....	E. A. Bell.....	Griffin Creek
Red Deer.....	Jas. Mann	Red Deer
Rumsey.....	J. H. Hutcheson.....	Rumsey
Rocky Mountain House..	Geo. T. Thomson.....	Rocky Mtn. House
Raymond.....	O. F. Ursenbach.....	Raymond
Fallis and Rexboro.....	A. G. Bennett.....	Rexboro
St. Albert.....	J. A. Tellier.....	St. Albert
Stavely.....	R. A. Hopkins.....	Stavely
Strome-Killam.....	Wm. Halsall.....	Killam
Stony Plain.....	Wm. Robertson.....	Stony Plain
Swalwell (Rawdonville)..	F. B. White.....	Swalwell
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge.....	A. M. Smith.....	Lake Saskatoon
Stettler.....	Geo. T. Day	Stettler
Strathmore.....	C. G. Lewis.....	Strathmore
Spirit River.....	R. C. Watson.....	Spirit River
Sedgewick.....	E. D. LeRiche.....	Sedgewick
St. Paul.....	Ed. Rousseau.....	St. Paul
Stanmore.....	W. G. Inman.....	Stanmore
Taber.....	T. A. Sundal.....	Taber
Three Hills	C. P. McDonough.....	Three Hills
Tofield.....	Joseph Rogers.....	Tofield
Trochu.....	T. S. Blanchfield.....	Trochu
Vegreville.....	A. J. Gould.....	Vegreville
Vulcan.....	R. W. Glover.....	Vulcan
Vermilion.....	Job Mace.....	Vermilion
Viking and Birch Lake...	J. C. Barker.....	Viking
Wheatsheaf.....	H. Webber.....	Wilhelmina
Waterhole.....	R. S. Hurst.....	Waterhole
Wabash Valley.....	A. R. Brown.....	Westlock
Wabamun.....	L. C. Johnson.....	Wabamun
Wetaskiwin.....	H. E. Cutler	Wetaskiwin
Warner.....	A. P. Veale.....	Warner
Wainwright.....	S. R. Bowerman.....	Wainwright
Winnifred.....	H. Flett.....	Winnifred
Youngstown.....	Ernest A. Rason.....	Youngstown

EXHIBITION ASSOCIATIONS.

SOCIETY	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Calgary.....	E. L. Richardson.....	Calgary
Lethbridge.....	J. W. McNicol.....	Lethbridge
Edmonton.....	W. J. Stark.....	Edmonton

OFFICIAL JUDGES.

The following are the names and addresses of judges who made the awards at the fairs held in the province during the year 1914, together with the names of the fairs and of the classes judged:

Names and Addresses of Judges .	Classes Judged	List of Fairs
W. J. Elliott, Olds	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Crossfield, Carbon, Swalwell, Daysland, Sedgewick.
F. S. Grisdale, Olds.....	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Big Bend, Chinook, Youngstown, Gadsby.
T. Rawlinson, Innisfail..	Horses	Cochrane, Leduc, St. Albert, Priddis, Ponoka, Provost, Coronation, Stettler.
Thos. Laycock, Calgary.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Nanton, Claresholm, Granum, Gleichen, Stavely, Langdon, Bowden, Milnerton.
W. R. Lowes, Edmonton	Horses	Crossfield, Okotoks, High River, Nanton, Claresholm, Granum, Gleichen, Stavely, Bowden, Langdon, Cochrane, Red Deer, Raymond, Magrath, Cardston, Rocky Mountain House, Paddle River, Lesser Slave Lake, Westlock.
G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Innisfail, Three Hills, Lousana, Alix, Red Deer, Didsbury, Trochu, Rocky Mountain House.
A. E. Meyers, Edmonton	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Okotoks, High River, Vegreville, Camrose, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Stony Plain, Hardisty, Provost, Ponoka.
A. J. Murphy, Cochrane.	Horses	Fallis and Rexboro, Dunstable, Onoway, Nakamun, Winnifred, Entwistle, Warner.
T. H. Tinney, Med. Hat.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Raymond, Magrath, Cardston, Winnifred, Warner, Empress
A. McKercher, Olds	Horses	Chinook, Big Bend, Youngstown, Ft. Saskatchewan, Tofield, Holden, Vermilion, Innisfree, Manville, Kitscoty, Lloydminster, Westlock.
W. J. Stark, Edmonton.	Horses	Lloydminster, Vermilion, Athabasca Landing.
W. R. Winslow, Lacombe	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Cochrane, Leduc, St. Albert, Priddis.
Dr. McKercher, Peace River Crossing	Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Beaver Lodge and Lake Saskatoon, Peace River, Spirit River, Grande Prairie.
E. A. Howes, Vermilion.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Chauvin, Colinton, Dunstable, Edson, Elk Point, St. Paul De Metis.
J. Clements, Edmonton.	Horses	Crossfield, Okotoks, Granum, High River, Nanton, Claresholm, Athabasca Landing, Chauvin, Colinton, Irvine, Gadsby, Munson, Red Deer, Westlock, Milnerton, Paddle River, Elk Point, Empress, St. Paul De Metis.
A. M. Campbell, Maxville Ont.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Fort Saskatchewan, Tofield, Wainwright, Irma, Viking, Holden, Vermilion, Manville, Kitscoty, Innisfree, Lloydminster, Westlock.
B. Wright, Victoria, B.C.	Horses	Carbon, Swalwell, Daysland, Sedgewick, Vegreville, Camrose, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Stony Plain, Hardisty, Three Hills, Lousana, Strome-Killam, Castor, Consort.
Lorne McComb, Huxley.	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Strome-Killam, Castor, Consort, Coronation, Stettler, Highland.
W. J. Stephen, Claresholm	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Medicine Hat, Carmangay, Irvine, Munson, Didsbury, Trochu.
C. Murray, Calgary	Cattle, Sheep and Swine	Fallis and Rexboro, Onoway, Nakamun, Edson, Entwistle.

Names and Addresses of Judges	Classes Judged	List of Fairs
R. B. Hill, Edmonton...	Horses	Irma, Viking, Wainwright.
Chas. Yule, Carstairs...	Horses	Innisfail, Alix, Olds.
G. W. Scott, Vermilion..	Dairy Products	Alix, Athabasca, Bowden, Camrose, Carbon, Colinton, Daysland, Crossfield, Granum, Innisfail, Leduc, Lousana, Morinville, Okotoks, Onoway, Priddis, Three Hills, Vegreville.
C. Marker, Calgary	Dairy Products	Calgary, Edmonton, Olds.
W. J. Beckett, Calgary..	Dairy Products	Castor, Cochrane, Consort, Coronation, Medicine Hat.
H. S. Pearson, Red Deer	Dairy Products	Chauvin, Hardisty, Innisfree, Irma, Lacombe, Mannville, Provost, Red Deer, Sedgewick, Stony Plain, Vermilion, Wainwright, Wetaskiwin, To-field.
H. J. Donnelly, Red Deer	Dairy Products	Didsbury, Nanton, Stavely.

EXHIBITIONS

Edmonton	
J. G. Rutledge, London, Ontario.....	Light Horses
William Grant, Regina, Sask.....	Light Horses
J. A. Boag, Queensville, Ontario....	Clydesdales and Shires
	Draft Horses in harness.
Robert Graham, Toronto, Ontario...	Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks.
Captain Robson, London, Ontario...	Shorthorns and Herefords.
A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa.	Black Cattle.
Jas. McCaig, Edmonton, Alta.....	Sheep.
H. W. Scott, Vermilion, Alta.....	Swine.
W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.	Dairy Cattle
Wm. Coats, Vancouver, B.C.	Poultry.
J. Hayden, Calgary, Alta.....	Poultry.
Joseph Shackleton, Edmonton, Alta...	Poultry.
Calgary	
Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.....	Carriage Horses.
J. M. Fletcher, Elgin, Ill.....	Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks.
Jas. McCurdy, Napinka, Man.....	Clydesdales and Shires.
Dr. Grenside, Guelph, Ont.....	Saddle Horses
W. J. Elliott, Olds, Alta.	Dairy Cattle.
A. E. Meyer, Edmonton, Alta.....	Beef Cattle
Geo. H. Hutton, Jr., Lacombe, Alta...	Sheep and Swine.
Lethbridge	
W. R. Lowes, Edmonton, Alta.....	Carriage and Saddle Horses
J. M. Fletcher, Elgin, Ill.....	Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks.
Jas. McCurdy, Napinka, Man.....	Clydesdales and Shires.
G. H. Hutton, Jr., Lacombe, Alta....	Dairy Cattle.
Thos. Laycock, Calgary, Alta.....	Beef Cattle and Sheep.
W. F. Stevens, Edmonton, Alta.....	Swine.

Following is a list of societies organized in 1914:

Wabash, St. Paul, Stanmore, Wheatsheaf, Highland, Empress, Hanna, Rumsey, Bashaw, Vulcan, Berry Creek, Waterhole.

II.—EDUCATIONAL WORK

Short Course Schools. During the early part of the year short course schools were conducted at nine different points in the province as follows: Pincher Creek, Warner, Bow Island, Claresholm, Consort, Provost, Viking, Athabasca and Vermilion, the distribution as to location being intended to make these services local to practically all quarters of

the province. The average attendance at the schools was about two thousand, and of these nearly all were actually engaged in farming. The schools show an improvement from year to year in the quality of instruction, the number in attendance, and the interest with which the work is followed. Discussion is becoming more active and general and the work of instruction is touching more closely the problems of the farmer. Instruction was given in live-stock, dairying, field husbandry and domestic science.

Live Stock. The instruction in live-stock included: breed types, breeding, feeding, care, and management. For demonstration purposes five cars of pure-bred stock were carried. The cars were fitted up so that the stock would be housed in the cars during the entire trip. This proved more satisfactory than boarding the stock in livery stables where they are liable to contract disease and do not rest well from changing stalls. The animals all gained in weight and condition during the trip.

Grain, Soil, and Weeds. Seed fairs were held at some of the places visited which gave exceptional chances for effective work in lecturing and in scoring grain as well as for inspection and discussion of exhibits by visitors. Lectures were given on the cultivation of soil, the growing of grains as well as fodders, on diseases of crops, and on the eradication of noxious weeds. An exhibit of standard market grades from the office of the Chief Grain Inspector at Winnipeg aroused considerable interest. An exhibit of mounted specimens of weeds was also carried.

Dairying. This course included such matters as farm dairy equipment, dairy sanitation, care of milk, cream, and butter, as well as the marketing of butter. The lecture work was illustrated by demonstrations in actual butter-making and working.

Poultry. The lecture work in poultry, took account of housing, feeding, hatching, and rearing poultry, and also with the co-operative marketing of poultry products.

The following program indicates what subjects were dealt with and gives the time devoted to each:

Monday		
Percheron Horses	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Percheron Horses	.....	1.30 to 4.00
Tuesday		
Beef Cattle	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Beef Cattle	.....	1.30 to 4.00
Wednesday		
Dairy Cattle	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Dairy Cattle	.....	1.30 to 3.00
Farm Dairying	.....	3.00 to 4.30
Thursday		
Clydesdale Horses	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Clydesdale Horses	.....	1.30 to 3.00
Sheep	.....	3.00 to 4.30
Friday		
Hogs	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Farm Dairying	.....	1.30 to 4.00
Saturday		
Soil Cultivation	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Noxious Weeds	.....	1.30 to 4.00

The following is a list of the instructors who composed the staff at the short course schools:

Honourable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.
 George Harcourt, B.S.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.
 H. A. Craig, B.S.A., Superintendent of Demonstration Farms, Edmonton, Alberta.
 C. E. Lewis, B.S.A., Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton, Alberta.
 J. D. Smith, Superintendent of the Seed and Weed Branch, Edmonton, Alberta.
 Sidney Carlyle, Assistant Superintendent of Demonstration Farms, Edmonton, Alberta.
 H. S. Pearson, Creamery Inspector, Red Deer, Alberta.
 G. W. Scott, Creamery Inspector, Innisfail, Alberta.
 C. P. Marker, Provincial Dairy Commissioner, Calgary, Alberta.
 A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton, Alberta.
 Bryce Wright, Victoria, British Columbia.
 A. Galbraith, Brandon, Manitoba.
 Guy Johnston, Provost, Alberta.
 George Hutton, Sr., Manager Demonstration Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.
 W. J. Stephen, Principal School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alberta.
 W. J. Elliott, Principal School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta.
 E. A. Howes, Principal School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta.
 F. S. Grisdale, Instructor, School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta.
 D. N. MacIntyre, Manager Demonstration Farm, Sedgewick, Alberta.
 E. S. Hopkins, Instructor, School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta.
 J. G. Taggart, Instructor, School of Agriculture, Vermilion, Alberta.
 W. F. Stevens, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta.
 Miss Georgina Stiven, Instructor in Domestic Science, Edmonton, Alta.
 Miss Mary MacIsaac, Edmonton, Alberta.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department wishes to express its thanks to the following list of local breeders who loaned their stock for instruction purposes:

STOCK	OWNER	ADDRESS
1 Clydesdale Stallion	J. J. Richards	Red Deer
1 Clydesdale Stallion	P. M. Bredt	Calgary
2 Clydesdale Mares	P. M. Bredt	Calgary
1 Clydesdale Mare	J. J. Richards	Red Deer
1 Percheron Stallion	E. A. Davenport	Acme
2 Percheron Mares	E. A. Davenport	Acme
2 Percheron Fillies	E. A. Davenport	Acme
1 Shorthorn Bull	C. F. Lyall	Strome
2 Shorthorn Cows	C. F. Lyall	Strome
3 Dual Purpose Shorthorn Cows	Demonstration Farm	Sedgewick
1 Hereford Bull	Frank Collicut	Calgary
3 Hereford Cows	Frank Collicut	Calgary
1 Hereford Steer	Frank Collicut	Calgary
1 Holstein Bull	J. H. Laycock	Okotoks
4 Holstein Cows	J. H. Laycock	Okotoks
1 Ayreshire Bull	Roland Ness	DeWinton
2 Ayreshire Cows	Roland Ness	DeWinton
2 Ayreshire Cows	J. J. Richards	Red Deer
2 Shropshire Sheep	S. Downie & Sons	Carstairs
2 Oxford Down Sheep	P. M. Bredt	Calgary
2 Shorthorn Cows	Alex Sangster	DeWinton

The Department and the public are likewise under obligation to Mr. Alix Galbraith and Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, for special courtesy in loaning valuable stock for the short course schools. Mr. Galbraith's famous stallion, Charnock, was junior champion as a two-year-old in the Chicago International, and grand champion clydesdale as a three-year-old. He won similar honors at Winnipeg, and the Free Press Trophy for best stallion on the grounds. Mr. MacGregor's steer, Glencarnock Victor 2nd, was also an International Grand Champion in the immediately preceding December. These animals attracted well deserved attention and added greatly to the interest and profit of the schools.

The Department is indebted to the railway companies for the furnishing of cars and also for giving free transportation for stock and the lecture staff of the schools. The courtesy and ready co-operation of officials helped very materially to establish the success of the schools.

INSTITUTE MEETINGS

Owing to the increase in other phases of educational work such as the holding of short course schools and the doing of extension work by the Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms, the Department was unable to supply speakers to as many institute meetings as in previous years. Less money also was voted for this work than in 1913. There were, however, a number of meetings addressed by officials of the Department and of the schools.

The following is a list of places where institute meetings were held:

Westlock	Lloydminster	Kitscoty
Onaway	Vegreville	St. Paul De Mitis
Edson	Leduc	Carmangay
Entwistle	Lacombe	Gleichen
Gainford	Olds	Innisfail
Stony Plain	Consort	Bowden
Stavely	Okotoks	Ponoka
Elk Point	Irma	Magrath
Chauvin	Edgerton	Strome-Killam
Innisfree	Milnerton	Sedgewick
Macleod	Calgary	Nanton
Pincher Creek	Huxley	Lousana
Cowley	Oyen	Daysland
Vermilion	Morin	Viking
Colinton	Trochu	Cochrane
Priddis	Three Hills	Langdon
Didsbury	Cairns	Provost
	Mannville	

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Owing to the important place being taken by the systematized instruction and demonstration of the short course schools and the extension work of the agricultural schools and demonstration farms, the institute work for men has not been subject to large expansion. The women's institutes, on the other hand, are becoming well established, though there has been an increase of only nine in the number of branches. A good deal of new work has been done from the Department, and two hundred and ninety-nine meetings have been held. The following bulletins have been distributed during the year: Care of Milk on the Farm; A Little Talk About the Baby; Home Curing of Pork; Recipe

Pamphlets; Bread Pamphlets; Tuberculosis; Object of Public Health Act; and the Hand Book.

Effective work has been done by Miss MacIsaac and Miss Stiven in conducting demonstrations in household economy in conjunction with the short course school work at Pincher Creek, Warner, Bow Island, Consort, Provost, Holden and Athabasca. The work included lectures and demonstrations in cooking and serving, and lectures on sanitation and the prevention of disease. The attendance at the lectures was large.

The most promising aspect of the work of the women's institutes is the progress of local organization among the women. This is the essential condition to the securing of improvement in home-making activities and also makes possible many kinds of useful public activity. The benefit of these organizations for public and patriotic work is shown by the following list of donations from different branches:

Cowley—Collected for Red Cross work and Belgian Relief, \$452.85, also sent large boxes of pillows, night shirts, bandages, etc., and clothes to aid Belgians.

Sedgewick—Sent \$118.00 in cash, also pillows, sox, etc.

Walsh—Sent \$35.00 to Red Cross Society.

Carmangay—Sent flannel shirts, sox, wristlets, etc., and money to Red Cross Society, amounting to \$18.00.

Provost—Sent \$108.25 to Red Cross Society, also box of clothing to Belgians.

Didsbury—Collected \$106.00 for Hospital Ship Fund.

Cardston—Donated \$85.00 to Cardston Branch of Red Cross Society, and forwarded three boxes containing bandages, sheets, pillows, etc., to Red Cross, also gave concert for benefit of Red Cross Funds.

Trochu—Sent box containing pillow slips, bed sox, towels, flannel pyjamas, etc., and \$20.00. This money had been raised to pay for a trip to Olds to visit the School of Agriculture.

Okotoks—Sent \$25.50 to Red Cross Society.

Taber—Sent \$25.00 in cash, also made garments, material for which amounted to \$15.00.

Verdant Valley—Gave concert and sent proceeds, \$30.00, to aid suffering caused through war.

Gahern—Used funds, \$5.00, to buy material to make Red Cross supplies.

Magrath—Belgian Relief work taken up.

Pine Lake—Made comforters to send to Belgians.

Queenstown—Had bazaar and lunch, proceeds \$35.00, were used for Red Cross work. Queenstown also sent \$15.00 to help a lady during illness, and \$25.00 to Belgium Relief Fund.

St. Albert—Sent \$25.00 to Patriotic Fund, also packed large box of clothing for Belgians.

Merna—Sent \$75.00, also box containing night shirts and woolen shirts.

The following is a list of Women's Institutes in Alberta and their Secretaries and Post Office Addresses:

INSTITUTE	SECRETARY	POST OFFICE
Athabasca.....	Mrs. G. M. Rennison.....	Athabasca Landing
Cardston.....	Mrs. C. E. Cameron.....	Cardston
Carmangay.....	Mrs. C. W. Folk.....	Carmangay
Crossfield.....	Mrs. Frank Lant.....	Crossfield
Cowley.....	Mrs. L. I. Murphy.....	Cowley
Coronation.....	Mrs. Helmbolt.....	Coronation
Consort.....	Mrs. J. A. Simpson.....	Consort
Daysland.....	Mrs. H. E. McDaniels.....	Daysland
Rugby.....	Mrs. Margaret Parkers...	Didsbury
Didsbury.....	Mrs. H. W. Chambers.....	Didsbury
Pokowky.....	Mrs. J. C. M. Aldous.....	Gahern
Huxley.....	Mrs. D. J. Kennedy.....	Huxley
Irma.....	Mrs. P. J. Hardy.....	Irma

INSTITUTE	SECRETARY	POST OFFICE
Knappen.....	Mrs. W. P. Humphrey....	Knappen
Lea Park.....	Mrs. E. S. Babcock.....	Riverton
Lacombe.....	Miss G. Poole.....	Lacombe
Magrath.....	Mrs. Lettie Cribfield	Magrath
Munson.....	Mrs. W. B. Walrod.....	Munson
Okotoks.....	Mrs. W. Hurst	Okotoks
Pincher Creek.....	Mrs. W. H. Upton.....	Pincher Creek
Provost.....	Mrs. W. O. York.....	Provost
Glenwlen.....	Mrs. C. E. Meyers.....	Pine Lake
Chesterwold.....	Mrs. Lawrence Doran.....	Ponoka
Queenstown.....	Mrs. J. T. Robinson	Queenstown
Raymond.....	Miss Lizzie Fawns.....	Raymond
Red Deer.....	Mrs. W. A. Moore.....	Red Deer
Clearview Springvale.....	Mrs. E. Eversole.....	Red Deer
Reid Hill.....	Miss Beatrice Smith.....	Reid Hill
St. Albert.....	Mrs. Anna Flynn	St. Albert
Stettler.....	Mrs. Jas. K. Creighton....	Stettler
Argyle.....	Miss Olive J. Flemming...	Sedgewick
Stony Plain.....	Mrs. R. E. Wood.....	Stony Plain
Strathmore.....	Mrs. Guen Watts.....	Strathmore
Trochu.....	Mrs. M. Sheridan.....	Trochu
Taber.....	Miss A. M. Paterson.....	Taber
Talbot.....	Miss Cassell	Talbot
Vulcan.....	Mrs. F. A. Elves.....	Vulcan
Verdant Valley.....	Mrs. L. A. Morrow.....	Clystie
Merna.....	Mrs. John Vanderburg....	Merna
Walsh.....	Mrs. J. MacDonald.....	Walsh
Viking.....	Mrs. W. F. Goodwin.....	Viking
Major	Mrs. H. Gailey.....	Major

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY		Gov't. Grant Paid 1914	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Balance on Hand	Overdraft	Assets	Liabilities
1.	Cardston	\$ 1,116.33	\$ 5,055.21	\$5,055.21	.....	.....	\$4,875.00	\$3,793.98
2.	Deseret	1,596.33	5,013.72	4,366.05	\$647.67	.....	5,647.67	4,300.75
3.	Didsbury	744.57	1,543.95	1,792.09	.....	\$248.14	.....	248.14
4.	Innisfail	1,355.60	7,002.05	6,970.27	31.78	.....	7,034.58	4,058.33
5.	Lacombe	1,243.00	8,941.17	7,998.32	942.85	.....	14,627.04	6,990.84
6.	Red Deer	3,350.00	16,841.95	16,645.19	196.76	.....	4,754.00	4,754.00
7.	Macleod	2,327.05	16,875.75	16,846.37	2.48	29.38	158.48	2,645.13
8.	Medicine Hat	1,927.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.	Olds	682.33	2,424.55	2,336.26	88.29	.....	4,488.29	2,582.70
10.	Pincher Creek	619.33	1,100.83	1,098.84	1.99	.....	4,937.49	2,801.65
11.	Ponoka	1,341.57	4,075.11	3,924.00	151.11	.....	1,151.11	1,400.00
12.	Raymond	1,510.13	5,233.38	5,185.17	48.21	.....	4,718.23	2,314.91
13.	Closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.	Okotoks	707.17	3,422.22	3,429.84	.....	7.62	1,900.00	1,260.72
15.	Vegreville	1,446.20	4,713.19	4,504.65	208.54	.....	4,857.74	3,894.90
16.	Wetaskiwin	1,336.67	7,334.65	7,303.47	31.18	.....	3,130.07	3,131.00
17.	Leduc	1,741.37	5,529.46	5,510.26	19.20	.....	2,251.62	1,871.84
18.	Nanton	623.33	1,199.57	1,244.62	.....	45.05	.....	45.05
19.	Vermilion	1,292.33	4,275.76	4,120.09	155.67	.....	3,055.93	1,011.50
20.	High River	1,031.23	7,235.01	7,214.85	20.16	.....	1,460.16	1,250.00
21.	Priddis and Millarville	741.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.	Viking and Birch Lake	977.37	2,614.09	2,595.62	18.47	.....	1,183.84	861.00
23.	St. Albert and Morinville	702.33	2,384.33	2,383.58	.75	.....	.....	925.00
24.	Manville	755.33	2,099.01	2,081.73	69.63	.....	69.63	900.00
25.	Stettler	757.23	3,632.86	3,603.13	29.73	.....	3,902.06	2,553.05
26.	Daysland	690.17	3,647.52	3,639.68	7.84	.....	2,379.67	1,482.00
27.	Clareholm	1,127.83	4,019.68	4,017.45	2.23	.....	2.23	1,256.60
28.	Milnerton	958.67	3,031.19	2,946.83	84.36	.....	1,354.36	1,250.00
29.	Irvine	296.50	1,216.02	870.35	345.67	.....	1,145.67	191.05
30.	Taber	1,570.33	2,839.44	2,835.55	3.89	.....	777.78	675.00
31.	Innisfree	1,541.66	3,527.85	3,527.85	.....	.....	1,776.11	1,641.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY	Gov't. Grant Paid 1914	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Balance on Hand	Overdraft	Assets	Liabilities
32. Sedgewick	\$1,266.64	\$5,450.96	\$5,511.54	\$24.05	\$60.58	\$3,742.65	\$574.03
33. Alix	302.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	380.00	909.75
34. Lloydminster	2,109.40	7,735.05	7,715.51	254.89	.....	306.85	3,731.65
35. Camrose	1,358.33	6,460.10	6,346.90	113.20	.....	117.05	3,182.73
36. Gleichen	555.47	3,145.62	3,140.38	5.24	.....	8,045.24	3,389.10
37. Three Hills	832.87	2,187.67	2,186.42	.65	.....	5.65	875.00
38. Irma	714.00	2,201.17	2,059.35	141.82	.....	812.87	1,197.00
39. Crossfield	946.23	3,879.59	3,756.22	123.37	.....	4,146.37	3,127.60
40. Airdrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Bowden	534.80	2,034.31	2,034.31	.....	.....	677.00	640.00
42. Closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Wabamun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Rexboro and District	486.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45. Holden	770.67	2,065.42	2,007.20	58.22	.....	148.22	800.00
46. Cochrane	832.40	2,455.50	2,401.15	54.35	.....	1,270.69	1,232.00
47. Stavely	779.33	2,939.28	2,856.67	82.61	.....	3,867.94	1,638.00
48. Tofield	666.50	2,130.70	2,168.02	.....	37.32	10,000.00	2,432.57
49. Strome-Killam	959.00	3,637.29	3,637.29	.....	.....	768.95	1,425.00
50. Trochu	832.00	3,132.45	2,790.33	436.74	94.62	436.74	1,125.98
51. Fort Saskatchewan	808.40	1,914.22	1,186.96	727.26	.....	727.26	.....
52. Granum	1,215.33	4,055.24	4,052.24	3.00	.....	1,877.40	1,147.00
53. Langdon	346.67	1,740.52	1,737.50	3.02	.....	936.35	675.00
54. Grand Prairie	1,025.33	3,260.94	3,327.07	.....	66.13	3,839.90	1,016.13
55. Castor	618.67	1,353.54	1,634.53	.....	280.99	.....	280.99
56. Kitscoty	665.00	2,176.34	2,103.60	72.77	.....	926.77	800.00
57. Stony Plain	905.49	3,520.11	3,520.11	.....	.....	1,650.00	1,368.10
58. Lesser Slave Lake	541.23	1,384.61	1,197.70	186.91	.....	578.91	.....
59. Swallowell	439.83	1,559.48	1,596.48	.....	37.00	2,026.25	832.00
60. Entwistle	465.50	1,636.87	1,603.15	33.72	.....	863.55	858.40
61. Carmangay	823.37	2,668.97	2,617.04	10.00	48.07	1,701.33	974.07
62. Provost	841.30	1,951.20	1,671.60	279.60	.....	344.35	1,224.45
63. Strathmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64. Mid-Pembina	295.50	1,361.97	1,359.52	2.45	.....	424.27	160.80

SOCIETY	Gov't. Grant Paid 1914	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Balance on Hand	Overdraft	Assets	Liabilities
65. Hardisty	\$80.00	\$970.95	\$970.93	\$.02	.....	\$80.02	\$414.00
66. Paddle River	328.15	1,227.55	1,192.36	35.19	.....	70.19	250.00
67. Acme .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68. Warner	869.67	2,710.77	2,710.77	.....	.....	903.40	1,033.80
69. Elk Point	222.33	665.08	532.10	39.88	.....	56.88	200.00
70. Wainwright	647.83	2,852.55	2,850.90	1.65	.....	1,501.65	978.80
71. North Alberta	680.34	2,176.34	2,096.44	79.90	.....	951.90	687.25
72. Edgerton	837.00	1,573.45	1,492.99	80.46	.....	1,142.83	.....
73. Munson	351.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74. Legal	52.00	285.28	242.03	242.03	.....	242.03	.....
75. Chauvin	535.34	1,892.36	1,749.04	143.32	.....	1,175.32	855.75
76. Saskatoon Lake & Beaver Lodge	457.67	1,456.42	1,418.20	38.22	.....	323.22	450.00
77. Onoway	319.67	1,065.41	1,033.42	31.99	.....	953.99	815.50
78. Nakamun and District	171.17	777.38	721.49	55.89	.....	80.89	398.30
79. Bassano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80. Lousana	698.33	2,716.03	2,448.68	267.35	.....	1,487.45	1,664.94
81. Coronation	312.50	3,632.48	3,423.73	208.75	.....	5,132.50	2,998.75
82. Peace River	245.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83. Carbon	265.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84. Gopher Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85. Winnifred	274.13	401.43	398.05	3.38	.....	2,330.38	700.00
86. Gadsby	239.00	883.31	1,003.60	.....	\$120.09	222.00	566.14
87. Edson	504.30	997.05	983.75	13.30	.....	442.30	.....
88. Spirit River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89. Chinook	375.33	1,588.78	1,588.78	.....	.....	846.96	206.00
90. Youngstown	404.93	1,015.78	847.95	167.83	.....	.....	6.00
91. Consort	467.67	2,242.67	2,788.83	100.82	646.68	1,835.04	1,758.53
92. Grassy Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93. Rocky Mountain House	334.33	860.83	860.83	.....	.....	7.10	67.25
94. Big Bend	180.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95. Manyberries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96. Wabash Valley .....	.....	843.25	788.43	54.82	.....	54.82	.....
97. St. Paul .....	.....	752.50	749.37	3.13	.....	63.13	150.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—(Continued.)

SOCIETY		Gov't. Grant Paid 1914	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Balance on Hand	Overdraft	Assets	Liabilities
98.	Stanmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99.	Wheatsheaf	.....	\$369.80	\$361.15	\$8.65	.....	\$8.65	\$47.00
100.	Highland	.....	451.00	420.40	30.60	.....	30.60	315.00
101.	Empress	.....	600.40	592.85	7.55	.....	272.75	217.95
102.	Hanna	.....	94.40	42.55	51.85	.....	60.85	10.00
103.	Rumsey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104.	Bashaw	.....	65.00	19.35	.....	.....	45.65	.....
105.	Vulcan	.....	112.00	112.00	.....	.....	112.00	112.00
106.	Berry Creek	.....	65.00	11.60	53.40	.....	118.40	.....
107.	Water Hole	.....	73.00	12.50	60.50	.....	60.50	.....
EXHIBITION ASSOCIATIONS.								
200.	Lethbridge	8,000.00	15,918.75	17,808.43	.....	\$1,889.68	11,419.20	15,105.45
202.	Calgary	8,000.00	100,111.11	99,112.82	998.29	.....	21,065.89	21,066.89
203.	Edmonton	8,000.00	120,044.14	124,488.24	93.56	4,537.66	21,377.38	21,377.38

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.

SOCIETY		Date of Exhibition	No. of Entries	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Exhibition	Amt. Paid in Prizes for Sports	Amt. Paid in Prizes in Field Grain Comp.
1.	Cardston	September 1, 2nd	398	\$851.75	\$294.48	.....
2.	Deseret	August 28, 29th	675	1,876.00	89.00	.....
3.	Didsbury	August 27, 28th	635	792.25	.....	.....
4.	Innisfail	September 17, 18th,	1432	2,550.85	.....	.....
5.	Lacombe	August 25, 26, 27th	983	2,211.90	699.00	\$70.00
6.	Red Deer	August 18-21st,	1275	4,178.10	3,533.80	.....
7.	Macleod					
8.	Medicine Hat	September 24th	985	770.00	5.00	.....
9.	Olds					
10.	Pincher Creek					
11.	Ponoka	October 7, 8th	708	1,890.05	200.00	.....
12.	Raymond	August 24, 25, 26th	1123	2,048.28	297.25	.....
13.	(Closed)					
14.	Okotoks	July 14, 15th	659	1,091.25	234.50	.....
15.	Vegreville	August 18, 19th	1431	1,794.15	.....	108.00
16.	Wetaskiwin	August 28, 29th	2100	3,202.50	1,200.00	.....
17.	Leduc	September 15th	1177	2,628.10	181.00	.....
18.	Nanton	July 22nd	414	635.25	196.25	.....
19.	Vermilion	September 23rd, 24th	1094	1,687.00	50.00	.....
20.	High River	July 16, 17th	1149	1,525.50	276.50	.....
21.	Priddis and Millarville					
22.	Viking and Birch Lake	September 18th	882	1,332.55	.....	.....
23.	St. Albert and Morinville	September 16th	810	1,167.50	.....	.....
24.	Manville	September 25th	519	1,537.50	.....	225.00
25.	Stettler	September 24, 25th	626	1,038.90	.....	.....
26.	Daysland	August 4, 5th	895	1,013.75	468.80	.....
27.	Clareholm	July 23, 24th	556	982.50	645.00	.....
28.	Milnerton	September 29th	712	1,140.50	.....	.....
29.	Irvine	October 1st	532	588.60	.....	.....
30.	Taber		.....	.....	.....	.....
31.	Innisfree	October 1st	776	2,312.50	.....	.....
32.	Sedgewick	August 6th	776	1,250.00	125.00	380.00

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

SOCIETY		Date of Exhibition	No. of Entries	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Exhibition	Amt. Paid in Prizes for Sports	Amt. Paid in Prizes in Field Grain Comp.
33.	Alix	September 29th	482	\$453.00	.....	.....
34.	Lloydminster	October 2nd	1403	3,945.00	.....	\$75.00
35.	Camrose	August 20, 21st	1592	3,267.75	.....	.....
36.	Gleichen	August 20, 21st	580	828.50	\$352.00	75.00
37.	Three Hills	September 23rd	803	911.00	.....	120.00
38.	Irma	September 17th	656	931.80	.....	.....
39.	Crossfield	June 24, 25th	807	1,606.17	382.30	.....
40.	Airdrie					
41.	Bowden	September 30th	549	746.45	25.00	.....
42.	(Closed) .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
43.	Wabamun .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
44.	Rexboro and District .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
45.	Holden	September 8th	.....	.....	.....	.....
46.	Cochrane and District	September 22nd	545	964.50	.....	.....
47.	Stavely	September 8, 9th	1071	1,103.75	.....	.....
48.	Tofield	August 1st	560	956.00	360.05	.....
49.	Strome-Killam	September 10, 11th	1104	1,077.50	.....	.....
50.	Trochu	September 11th	647	881.00	.....	165.00
51.	Fort Saskatchewan	September 3rd	414	715.00	15.00	.....
52.	Granum	September 8th	938	779.25	135.50	.....
53.	Langdon	July 28, 29th	1054	1,642.75	275.25	.....
54.	Grand Prairie	August 13th	542	732.50	145.00	.....
55.	Castor	October 1st, 2nd	620	1,329.50	165.00	.....
56.	Kitscoty	September 15, 16th	545	820.75	239.00	.....
57.	Stony Plain	September 29th	627	1,164.25	.....	.....
58.	Lesser Slave Lake	September 1st	767	1,260.00	130.00	150.00
59.	Swalwell	September 16, 17th	470	1,130.50	.....	.....
60.	Entwistle	July 20th, 21st	411	591.00	69.50	.....
61.	Carmanagay	September 17th	1266	901.25	40.20	.....
62.	Provost	September 29, 30th	1028	1,058.00	230.00	90.00
63.	Strathmore	October 8th	586	615.30	29.50	100.00
64.	Mid-Pembina	September 4th	.....	.....	.....	.....
			361	378.75	45.00	.....

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

	SOCIETY	Date of Exhibition	No. of Entries	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Exhibition	Amt. Paid in Prizes for Sports	Amt. Paid in Prizes in Field Grain Comp.
65.	Hardisty	September 4th	314	\$321.25	\$126.40	.....
66.	Paddle River	September 24th	346	576.00	.....	.....
67.	Acme	October 1st, 2nd	.....	.....	.....	.....
68.	Warner	September 15th	1165	1,118.40	158.05	.....
69.	Elk Point	September 16, 17th	395	309.00	23.25	.....
70.	Wainwright	September 2nd	1076	1,288.00	141.50	.....
71.	North Alberta	September 10th	578	855.50	.....	\$160.00
72.	Edgerton	August 12th, 13th	830	819.25	3.00	252.30
73.	Munson	August 7th	.....	.....	.....	.....
74.	Legal	September 10, 11th	.....	.....	.....	.....
75.	Chauvin	September 9th	378	507.00	.....	355.00
76.	Saskatoon Lake and Beaver Lodge	September 11th	424	515.00	68.00	.....
77.	Onoway	September 11th	603	531.50	49.25	.....
78.	Nakamun and District	September 24, 25th	380	322.00	26.25	.....
79.	Bassano	September 22nd, 23rd	.....	.....	.....	.....
80.	Lousana	September 17, 18th	412	1,049.50	72.00	.....
81.	Coronation	October 15th	964	699.00	600.00	84.00
82.	Peace River	September 15, 16th	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.	Carbon	August 14th	.....	.....	.....	.....
84.	Gopher Head	August 17, 18th	.....	.....	.....	.....
85.	Winnifred	September 17th	.....	.....	.....	.....
86.	Gadsby	September 3rd, 4th	193	534.50	52.00	.....
87.	Edson	October 20th	379	560.75	52.85	.....
88.	Spirit River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.	Chinook .....	.....	571	802.25	130.00	.....
90.	Youngstown .....	.....	476	356.00	134.65	.....
91.	Consort .....	.....	517	596.50	.....	.....
92.	Grassy Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93.	Rocky Mountain House .....	.....	705	379.75	.....	.....
94.	Big Bend .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95.	Manyberries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96.	Wabash Valley .....	.....	347	390.25	9.90	.....

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

SOCIETY	Date of Exhibition	No. of Entries	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Exhibition	Amt. Paid in Prizes for Sports	Amt. Paid in Prizes in Field Grain Comp.
97. St. Paul	October 14, 15th	212	\$314.75	\$115.50	.....
98. Stanmore .....		....	.....	.....	.....
99. Wheatshaf	September 3rd	289	202.75	19.50	.....
100. Highland	October 8th	334	299.50	.....	.....
101. Empress	July 31st	399	367.85	125.00	.....
102. Harna .....		....	.....	.....	.....
103. Rumsey .....		....	.....	.....	.....
104. Bashaw .....		....	.....	.....	.....
105. Vulcan .....		....	.....	.....	.....
106. Berry Creek .....		....	.....	.....	.....
107. Waterhole .....		....	.....	.....	.....
EXHIBITION ASSOCIATIONS.					
200. Lethbridge	July 7-10th	2867	9,312.00	3,155.00	.....
202. Calgary	June 29, to July 4th	....	19,670.45	19,440.00	.....
203. Edmonton	August 10-15th	7506	19,456.00	21,554.00	.....

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.

SOCIETY		Amt. Paid in Prizes at Seed Fair	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Stallion Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Poultry Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes Good Farms Com'tion	Gov't Grant to be Paid in 1915
1. Cardston	.....	\$61.00	.....	.....	.....	\$753.83
2. Deseret	.....	77.00	.....	\$295.00	.....	1012.75
3. Didsbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678.17
4. Innisfail	.....	101.00	.....	.....	\$100.00	2017.24
5. Lacombe	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....	1760.27
6. Red Deer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2785.40
7. Macleod	.....	152.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00
8. Medicine Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Olds	.....	102.00	.....	50.00	.....	742.33
10. Pincher Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Ponoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1410.03
12. Raymond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1515.52
13. (Closed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Okotoks	.....	81.00	\$179.00	116.00	.....	1193.83
15. Vegreville	.....	125.00	.....	.....	.....	1505.10
16. Wetaskiwin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2285.00
17. Leduc	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	1953.07
18. Nanton	.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....	645.50
19. Vermilion	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	1354.67
20. High River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1153.00
21. Priddis and Millarville	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Viking and Birch Lake	.....	89.00	.....	.....	.....	1085.37
23. St. Albert and Morinville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928.33
24. Mannville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770.17
25. Stettler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Daysland	.....	84.00	.....	.....	.....	866.83
27. Claresholm	.....	76.00	.....	.....	.....	841.00
28. Minerton	.....	89.00	.....	.....	.....	995.33
29. Irvine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473.40
30. Taber	.....	124.00	.....	648.00	.....	770.00
31. Innisfree	.....	64.00	.....	.....	.....	1594.93
32. Sedgewick	.....	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Alix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Lloydminster	.....	87.00	.....	.....	.....	2545.57

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

SOCIETY		Amt. Paid in Prizes at Seed Fair	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Stallion Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Poultry Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes Good Farms Com'tion	Gov't Grant to be Paid in 1915
35.	Camrose	\$166.00	.....	.....	.....	\$2248.50
36.	Gleichen	122.00	.....	.....	.....	759.33
37.	Three Hills	42.00	.....	.....	.....	866.33
38.	Irma	97.00	.....	\$42.00	.....	850.67
39.	Crossfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	1215.78
40.	Airdrie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41.	Bowden	96.00	.....	.....	.....	657.63
42.	(Closed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43.	Wabamun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44.	Rexboro and District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.	Holden	.....	.....	.....	.....	752.00
46.	Cochrane	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.	Stavely	53.00	.....	.....	.....	837.33
48.	Tofield	28.00	.....	.....	.....	821.33
49.	Strome-Killam	130.00	.....	.....	.....	810.50
50.	Trochu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51.	Fort Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	669.50
52.	Granum	76.00	.....	604.85	.....	1724.40
53.	Langdon	51.00	.....	.....	.....	658.00
54.	Grand Prairie	.....	.....	.....	.....	1036.33
55.	Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56.	Kitscoty	.....	.....	.....	.....	854.17
57.	Stony Plain	81.25	.....	.....	\$105.00	1241.25
58.	Lesser Slake Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	585.17
59.	Swalwell	.....	.....	.....	.....	544.00
60.	Entwistle	.....	.....	.....	.....	739.83
61.	Camangay	60.00	.....	.....	.....	951.33
62.	Provost	86.00	.....	33.00	.....	708.87
63.	Strathmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64.	Mid-Pembina	.....	.....	.....	.....	312.50
65.	Hardisty	24.00	.....	.....	.....	341.17
66.	Paddle River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.	Acme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68.	Warner	.....	.....	.....	.....	895.60

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

	SOCIETY	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Seed Fair	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Stallion Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Poultry Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes Good Farms Com'tion	Gov't Grant to be Paid in 1915
69.	Elk Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$256.00
70.	Wainwright .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	858.67
71.	North Alberta	\$46.00	.....	.....	.....	836.33
72.	Edgerton	91.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
73.	Munson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74.	Legal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.00
75.	Chauvin	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
76.	Saskatoon Lake and Beaver Lodge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493.33
77.	Onoway	58.00	.....	\$10.00	.....	522.33
78.	Nakamun and District .....	.....	\$20.00	.....	.....	279.00
79.	Bassano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80.	Lousana	51.00	.....	.....	.....	854.67
81.	Coronation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623.00
82.	Peace River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83.	Carbon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84.	Gopher Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85.	Winnifred .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86.	Gadsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471.33
87.	Edson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443.83
88.	Spirit River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.	Chinook .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644.83
90.	Youngstown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340.33
91.	Consort	76.00	.....	.....	.....	565.67
92.	Grassy Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377.17
93.	Rocky Mountain House .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94.	Big Bend .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95.	Manyberries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403.17
96.	Wabash Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335.33
97.	St. Paul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98.	Stanmore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99.	Wheatsheaf .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199.67
100.	Highland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101.	Empress .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102.	Hanna .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBITION STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

	SOCIETY	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Seed Fair	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Stallion Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes at Poultry Show	Amt. Paid in Prizes Good Farms Com'tion	Gov't Grant to be Paid in 1915
103.	Rumsey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104.	Bashaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105.	Vulcan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106.	Berry Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107.	Waterhole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXHIBITION ASSOCIATIONS						
200.	Lethbridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7990.00
202.	Calgary	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000.00
203.	Edmonton	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000.00

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. LEWIS,

Per J. D. Smith, Acting Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEED AND WEED BRANCH.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the report of the Superintendent of the Seed and Weed Branch:

GENERAL

It is gratifying to be able to report in relation to the work of this department that closer co-ordination of work between the office and the field officers is being secured, inspectors are becoming more efficient, and the duties of the various persons who may help or hinder the destruction of weeds are being better understood by themselves. The inspectors appointed by the municipalities and local improvement districts together with the Government weed inspectors make a strong force to forward the campaign against weeds.

The weed department held its convention for the weed inspectors of the province at the three schools of agriculture at Claresholm, Olds, and Vermilion. The farmers of the districts were invited to attend, and turned out in considerable numbers. The department paid the railway transportation and expenses of all Government weed inspectors who attended, and the railway transportation of the municipal and local improvement district inspectors. The attendance was good for the first convention, and the opinions of those in attendance were wholly favorable to their being continued.

The inspectors now fully understand their duties and powers in relation to enforcing the Weed Act, and are exercising these powers to secure the best possible results. Inspectors are instructed to be firm without being officious, and they are securing the destruction of weeds effectively without prosecutions which indicates that the farmers themselves are recognizing the benefit and necessity of inspectors and the need of co-operation for their own profit. It has been the aim of the department to have experienced and efficient inspectors in the districts where weeds are most prevalent, and they have been set to work at different times in various parts of the province to meet the differences in the season, the time varying from May 1st in the south to June 1st in the central and northern parts of the province.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the farmer himself is largely responsible for his weed troubles. Careful analysis of representative samples of grain used for seed in the province shows that a considerable percentage of it contains between 9,000 and 10,000 noxious weed seeds per bushel. A good deal of dirty grain is fed. Much of the trouble could be remedied by the simple use of the fanning mill, and if each farmer cannot buy one, two or three can combine to own one. Feed grain likewise should be thoroughly cleaned or finely ground.

While threshing machines are being more carefully inspected than ever a good deal of weed seed is still carried by them. The farmer is a loser by not seeing that the law is observed by the thresher, both by having dirty grain and by having a larger threshing bill. Very often if the grain is cleaned or partially cleaned by the machine, the farmer fails to destroy the weed seeds and allows them to be distributed by winds and by stock. Sheep are good stock to help to destroy weeds. They will eat almost any weed, and if turned on to a summer-fallow will keep it free

from weeds and also pack the soil which will preserve the moisture for the following year's crop.

The building of woven wire fences which is becoming more common, helps to keep weeds of tumbling habits from blowing off the land where they have grown.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Systematic effort has been directed towards the distribution of literature on weed eradication in the form of circular letters to municipal organizations, threshers, and farmers and setting out the question of weed destruction in direct relation to the parties addressed. This has been a distinct gain in definiteness as well as simplicity. The letters, which are given below, set forth concretely what the department is aiming to do with the parties with whom it has to deal.

TO MUNICIPAL WEED INSPECTORS

Sir,—No doubt one of the most difficult problems which your council has to deal with is that of noxious weeds. If your municipality is free from weeds, it is to the interest of your Council to keep it so; if it is not, some system of organization should be started whereby the weeds will be held in check.

The weed problem is mainly one of good farming, and good farming is accomplished to a great extent by keeping considerable live-stock. Therefore a man familiar with the care of stock as well as with soil cultivation will make a desirable weed inspector. He will be well qualified to direct the people in any question or operation in agriculture, such as crop rotation, summer-fallowing, grass and clover culture, planting of fruit and shade trees, and to give valuable suggestions respecting live-stock—in fact, help the farmer in any way desired. Furthermore, the Council should feel justified in engaging such an official for a considerable period each year at a good substantial salary. From these considerations it is believed that such an official would be in a good position to enforce the provisions of the Weed Act. Being a salaried man he would have more prestige, and would feel compelled to assume a greater measure of responsibility in connection with his work.

Granted that such a system as outlined is right, the question of expense should not deter the municipality from taking the matter into serious consideration, and adopting a vigorous campaign of weed destruction and eradication. In addition to paying the salary of a competent weed inspector of the character described, the council is authorized to provide a sum each year to be expended on unoccupied land in the district, assessing the same against such land in the taxes of the subsequent year. The amount necessary for this work can be estimated more closely after the system has once been worked out. The amount of money may seem large, but it will prove a wise expenditure of public money. Some of the money intended for building roads would be better diverted to this service. Unless serious steps are taken to handle the weed problem there will be little grain to haul over the public roads in the course of five years.

The appointment of such an official should be made by April 1st, and his name and address forwarded to the Department at once. This would give the Department a chance to supply him with copies of the Noxious Weed Act, weed bulletins, and official notice books. Also it will give the inspector an opportunity to size up his work before active inspection begins. Again, early appointment will enable him to take note to how and what people are seeding, also will enable him to handle the whole municipality as it should be done, as there are few municipalities which cannot be looked after by one man. If in some municipalities it is found impossible for one man to do the work in the growing season, the council should give him an assistant for say a month.

Some municipalities claim that it is impossible to get a man capable of doing this work. Perhaps it appears so, and it may be so to a certain extent the first year, but there are always a number of bright, energetic

men in each municipality who have a good knowledge of agriculture and are willing to profit by any information which they may get. For this reason the longer a man is held in his position the more valuable he becomes.

The department intends to hold a weed inspectors' convention at.....on..... The purpose of this convention is to have a general discussion of the weed problem, to include matters such as the administration of the Weed Act, the best methods of eradication, and a general uniformity of work. The department will pay the railway fare of one inspector or representative from each municipality or Local Improvement District, provided that it intends to engage an inspector this season. A letter will be forwarded you at a later date regarding railway rates to this convention.

The Department will supply all Municipal and Local Improvement District inspectors with notice books, Noxious Weed Act, and weed bulletins, and will be pleased to identify plants if forwarded in good condition, also to give any information it can in the way of soil cultivation and methods of weed eradication.

The above letter of suggestions is only a circular which is forwarded to the Secretaries of all Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Wishing you and your Council all success in the work of the coming year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

.....
Superintendent

TO THRESHERS.

Sir,—It is the complaint of a great many farmers in this province that the threshing machines are doing more to spread noxious weeds than any other agency known to them, and that sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Noxious Weed Act should be strictly enforced.

The sections referred to read as follows:

16. Every thresher shall thoroughly clean his machine, both inside and out, and all his waggon racks, immediately after threshing at each setting before removing the machine or any part thereof to another setting.

17. Every thresher shall clean the grain threshed by him, and when it is delivered to the owner, it shall contain not more than 100 seeds of noxious weeds other than wild oats, in one thousand of grain, and all screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds shall be destroyed by the owner within five days after it is threshed or removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks.

18. Every thresher shall display in a prominent place upon his machine a card containing this and the two preceding clauses, which card shall be furnished free upon application to the Department.

20. Any person violating any of the above provisions is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.00 and costs.

The obligations imposed by the law as stated in the preceding sections are easily complied with. Threshers are requested to exercise care in this respect, and the following suggestions are urged:

1. A good stout broom should be used to sweep waggon racks, and the inside and outside of the machine.

2. The machine should be speeded up to about 30 per cent. higher speed in order to shake and blow out all the seeds which have lodged within it. This should be done for at least five minutes after the last sheaf has been threshed. While the machine is running at this high speed the screen should be carefully swept with a broom.

3. There should be no difficulty in complying with section 17 if the proper screen is used, and the screen board is removed from the bottom of the shoe. Last year the inspection of threshing machines was made by the undersigned. It was found that 25 per cent. of the machines used too fine a screen, while an equal number failed to remove the screen board. Consequently it was impossible to clean the grain properly or comply with the terms of the Act.

4. In southern Alberta a screen should be used that will allow such seeds as Hare's Ear Mustard, False Flax, and Russian Thistle to pass through

freely. Such a screen will also separate the seeds of Tumbling Mustard, Wild Mustard, and Stinkweed.

5. In the northern part of the province a much coarser screen should be used, one that will allow Ball Mustard to pass through easily.

In anticipating the objection invariably made by threshers, viz.: that if a coarse screen is used they lose the price of threshing many bushels of grain that pass through the screen, it is urged in reply that every bushel of weed seed separated from one year's crop means 100 bushels more of clean grain to thresh the following year. In the end the thresher benefits as well as the farmer and the community at large.

The Department of Agriculture intends doing considerable work this year by means of the local weed inspectors in inspecting the work done by threshers in all parts of the province. The officials are instructed not to waste any time in frequent inspections and admonitions, but to prosecute every violation of the above sections of the Noxious Weed Act without delay. The municipal weed inspectors have the same power. I am,

Yours very truly,

.....
Superintendent.

LETTER TO FARMERS.

Sir,—The Department of Agriculture has been informed by its local weed inspectors that your land, the (.....) quarter of Section (No.....) in Township (No.....), Range (No.....), West of the (.....) Meridian, is badly infested with (kind of weeds.....) which have been declared Noxious Weeds, under the Noxious Weed Act, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

The Department is desirous not to impose any unnecessary hardship on you, but at the same time it is endeavoring to protect farmers who have land clean from weeds, or practically so. Kindly give this matter your serious consideration in the spring, and see that all Noxious Weeds are destroyed before seeding. In cases where the land in question is badly infested, the Department urges that it be thoroughly summer-fallowed or that it be cultivated until late in the spring and seeded to green-feed, the owner being careful to cut the crop before any seeds are matured.

This Department and the Rural Municipalities intend doing considerable work in 1915 inspecting through the local weed inspectors all land in the province infested with Noxious Weeds. These officials will no doubt visit your farm with the intention of seeing that the provisions of the enclosed Act are carried out.

Trusting that you will co-operate with the Department in this work,
I am,

Yours very truly

.....
Superintendent

THE MOST TROUBLESOME WEEDS

The Department of Agriculture issue a bulletin giving description, habits, and methods of eradication of all the common weeds of the province. This will be sent free on request. Energetic steps should be taken to combat the following on account of their specially noxious character:

Russian Thistle is becoming more prevalent in some districts and decreasing in others. This weed is easily controlled if taken care of at the proper time. Good work can be done in the fall, after the crop is harvested, by discing the stubble or using a duck-foot, spring-tooth cultivator to destroy the plants that come up in the stubble after the crop is taken off. In many cases the land is neglected after harvest, and the weeds grow and blow over the country during the winter. Special attention should also be given to the borders of fields and waste places during the entire growing season. Summer-fallowing is the most effective method of destroying this weed.

Tumbling Mustard has given considerable trouble in past years, but has received a check during the last two years, and is now under control in most districts. To eradicate, hand pull when it is possible, keep the borders of the fields clean, and harrow the grain in the spring to destroy young weeds. Summer-fallow in bad cases, as some of these plants are winter annuals. Land infested with this weed should be cultivated in the fall. Never seed land infested with this weed to winter wheat.

Stinkweed is getting more prevalent in the province, and unlike the *Tumbling Mustard* and *Russian Thistle*, thrives in any part of the province. This weed should receive very careful attention on account of its being a winter annual and maturing two crops of seeds a year, and on account of the length of time the seeds will stay in the ground covered too deep to grow, but still retaining the power of germination until the land is ploughed. The growing of winter wheat should be discouraged on land infested with *Stinkweed*. Thorough summer-fallowing followed by a crop of green-feed the following year and then seeding to grass, is a very effective system of eradicating this troublesome pest.

Wild Oats are making their appearance on a large number of farms, no doubt due to the shipping in of seed from outside points where this weed is prevalent. This weed should be given special attention on account of its being difficult to separate from the tame oats, and also on account of the difficulty of identifying it until it has headed out. To destroy, disc in the fall, summer-fallow the following year, and keep the summer-fallow well cultivated during the entire growing season. Another method may be used with good results,—Cultivate in the spring, seed to green-feed, and cut early before oats mature. It is possible that it may have to be cut the second time during the season, as wild oats cut in the flowering stage throw up flowering stems and produce seeds very quickly.

Canada Thistle is making alarming headway in the province, and should receive particular attention from every farmer as it is a perennial plant and spreads rapidly. Everyone interested in agriculture should make himself familiar with this weed, and when it is noticed in a field immediate steps should be taken to have it destroyed.

Blue Lettuce and Perennial Sow Thistle resemble the *Canada Thistle* in habits of growth and dissemination of seed, and should be dealt with in the same manner.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIRS

The Eighth and Ninth Annual Provincial Seed Fairs both fell within the year 1914 on the dates of February 18th, 19th, and 20th, and on December 8th, 9th, and 10th respectively, the latter being moved back from the mid-winter season for combination with the Calgary Fat Stock Show in order to make both events available to the public by one journey at reduced rates. This new arrangement of dates proved highly successful.

At the fair held in February there were a very large number of exhibits in *Marquis Wheat*. *Winter Wheat* and *Red Fife* were not so much in evidence as in former years, but oats and barley, especially barley, were forward in greater competition. This was also the case at the fair held in December. The quality of the grain shown in February was exceptionally good, and in some classes the exhibits were so uniformly good, and scored so evenly that the judges had difficulty in

awarding the prizes. The grain at the December fair was not so good a quality.

List of prize winners at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, February 18, 19, 20, 21, 1914:

Class 1.—W. Turner, Macleod, 1st (Alberta Red); Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, 2nd (Alberta Red); W. J. Glass, Macleod, 3rd (Alberta Red); Geo. G. Huser, Crossfield, 4th.

Class 3.—W. Turner, Macleod, 1st (Red Fife); R. A. Walker, Reid Hill, 2nd (Red Fife); H. Mackintosh, Macleod, 3rd; Ed. McRae, Stavely, 4th (Red Fife); W. J. Strain, Macleod, 5th.

Class 4.—W. J. Glass, Macleod, 1st (Marquis); Henry Holmes, Raymond, 2nd (Marquis); F. A. Adams, Macleod, 3rd (Marquis); J. L. Salmon, Claresholm, 4th (Marquis); J. A. Weber, Hayter, 5th (Marquis.)

Class 5.—McDougall Bros., Round Up, 1st (White Fife); J. A. Nolan, Innisfail, 3rd (Preston); Waterman Bros., Trochu, 4th (Huron); F. H. Winchester, Taber, 5th.

Class 6.—A. Perry, Cardston, 1st (Banner); Barclay Bros., Knee Hill Valley, 2nd (Thousand Dollar); Bovelac Dairy Farm, Innisfail, 3rd (Banner); J. G. States, Morrin, 4th (Sheffield); W. Turner, Macleod, 5th (Banner.)

Class 7.—C. H. Barrett, Lloydminster, 1st (Abundance); T. W. Swift, Magin, 2nd (Abundance); A. E. Barnes, Bow Island, 3rd (Abundance); J. Williams, Cardston, 4th (Abundance); E. E. Swift, Viking, 5th (Garton's 22.)

Class 8.—A. Loughheed, Bowden, 1st (Sensation); J. A. Nolan, Innisfail, 2nd (Sensation); Wm. Pick, Provost, 3rd (Dodd's White); W. G. Engquist, Stavely, 4th (New Century); W. J. Cranston, Bowden, 5th (Sensation.)

Class 9.—J. Cook, Cochrane, 1st (Mensury); W. J. Cranston, Bowden, 2nd (Mensury); D. Fordyce, Mt. House, 3rd (Mensury); C. Forckel, Okotoks, 4th (Six Rowed); Wm. Hunt, Priddis, 5th (Mensury.)

Class 10.—Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, 1st (Chevalier); T. W. Swift, Magin, 2nd (Brewer); H. C. Rawle, Staplehurst, 3rd (The Brewer Garton Reg.)

Class 11.—Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, 1st (Canadian Beauty); Worthington & Sons, Strathmore, 2nd (not named.)

Class 12.—Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, 1st; Fred C. Dalton, Langdon, 2nd (Primost); F. A. Williams, Gleichen, 3rd (Primost.)

Class 13.—Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, 1st; J. C. Peterson, Raymond, 2nd; A. Loughheed, Bowden, 3rd.

Class 14.—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, 1st; A. Perry, Cardston, 2nd; L. Pfefferle, Claresholm, 3rd (Gold Standard.)

Class 15.—R. A. Shearer, Claresholm, 1st; A. Perry, Cardston, 2nd; W. H. Quail, Claresholm, 3rd.

Class 18.—James Murray, Suffield, 1st (Grimm.)

Class 19.—F. A. Adams, Macleod, 1st; J. A. Nolan, Knee Hill Valley, 2nd; J. H. Law, Carmangay, 3rd; H. J. Lhipsett, Calgary, 4th.

Class 20.—J. A. Nolan, Knee Hill Valley, 1st; T. B. Worthington, Strathmore, 2nd; F. A. Adams, Macleod, 3rd; Wm. Kirkup, Gleichen, 4th.

Class 21.—F. A. Adams, Macleod, 1st; T. B. Worthington, Strathmore, 2nd; J. A. Nolan, Knee Hill Valley, 3rd.

Class 22.—E. E. Swift, Viking, 1st (Newmarket.)

Class 23.—W. J. Glass, Macleod, 1st (Marquis.)

Class 24.—C. H. Barrett, Lloydminster, 1st (Abundance.)

Class 25.—J. Cook, Cochrane, 1st (Mensury.)

Class 26.—Nick Taitenger, Claresholm, 1st (Chevalier.)

List of prize winners at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, December 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1914:

Class 1.—Fraser Bros., Munson, 1st (Alberta Red); T. H. Lee, Olds, 2nd (Alberta Red); H. G. Long, Macleod, 3rd (Alberta Red.)

Class 2.—H. G. Long, Macleod, 1st (Red Fife.)

Class 3.—J. Cook, Cochrane, 1st (Marquis); John Robinson, Midnapore, 2nd; W. E. Nolan, Knee Hill Valley, 3rd.

Class 4.—J. A. Nolan, Knee Hill Valley, 1st (Preston); McDougall Bros., Round Up, 2nd (White Fife.)

Class 5.—C. L. Wenstrom, Langdon, 1st (Winter Rye); E. J. C. Boake Acme, 2nd.

Class 6.—A. Lougheed, Bowden, 1st (Reg. Banner); J. Cook, Cochrane, 2nd (Swedish Select); D. Fordyce, Mt. House, 3rd (Garton's 22.)

Class 7.—J. W. Lucas, Cayley, 1st (Abundance); C. H. Barrett, Lloydminster, 2nd (Abundance); A. Lougheed, Bowden, 3rd (Reg. Abundance.)

Class 8.—Norman Hongs, Knee Hill Valley, 1st (Sensation.)

Class 9.—D. Fordyce, Mt. House, 1st (Mensury); J. W. Lucas, Cayley, 2nd (Manchuria); W. Hunt, Priddis, 3rd (Mensury.)

Class 10.—E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin, 1st (Two-Rowed.)

Class 11.—J. W. Worthington & Sons, Strathmore, 1st (Golden Vine.)

Class 12.—W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, 2nd (Ontario.)

Class 13.—W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail, 1st (Timothy); A. Lougheed, Bowden, 3rd (Timothy.)

Class 14.—S. D. Chester, Cochrane, 1st (Brome Grass.)

Class 18.—Southern Alberta Land Co., 1st (Grimm); Canadian Wheat Lands Co., 2nd (Baltic); J. C. Peterson, Raymond, 3rd.

Class 23.—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, 1st (Marquis); W. H. Gould, De Winton, 2nd (Marquis.)

Class 25.—A. Lougheed, Bowden, 1st (Reg. Banner); Jackson Newsham, Innisfail, 2nd (Banner.)

Class 26.—A. Lougheed, Bowden, 1st (Abundance.)

Class 28.—A. Lougheed, Bowden, 1st (Mensury); L. McComb, Huxley, 2nd (O. A. C. 21.)

Class 29.—H. E. Hansen & Sons, Innisfree, 2nd (Garton's Brewer.)

Class 39.—T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, 1st (Early Ohio); J. M. K. Andrews, Calgary, 2nd (Early Ohio.)

Class 40.—A. Lougheed, Bowden, 1st (Table Talk); T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, 2nd (Table Talk.)

Class 41.—E. H. Young & Sons, De Winton, 1st (Wee MacGregor); A. Lougheed, Bowden, 2nd (Wee MacGregor.)

Class 42.—J. T. Worthington & Sons, Strathmore, 1st (Gold Coin.)

The following is a copy of the prize list and gives also the number of entries in each class at the fair held December 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1914:

No. of Entries	Class	1st	2nd	3rd
6	1. Winter wheat, any hard variety	\$18	\$14	\$10
3	2. Spring wheat, Red Fife	18	14	10
25	3. Spring wheat, Marquis	18	14	10
3	4. Spring wheat, any other good milling variety	18	14	10
4	5. Winter rye	18	14	10
17	6. Oats, Banner, Ligowo, Dauberney, Orloff, and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain	20	15	12
20	7. Oats, Abundance, Waverley, New Market, Silver Mine, Welcome, and other named varieties of medium length and plumpness..	20	15	12
2	8. Oats, Sensation, New Century, Dodd's White, Tartar King, Storm King, and other named varieties of the short plump type of grain..	18	14	10
19	9. Barley, six rowed	15	10	5
4	10. Barley, two rowed	15	10	5
1	11. Field Peas	12	8	5
2	12. Flax Seed	12	8	5
6	13. Timothy Seed	12	8	5
1	14. Brome Grass Seed	12	8	5

No. of Entries		Class	1st	2nd	3rd
..	15.	Rye Grass Seed	\$12	\$8	\$6
..	16.	Red Clover Seed	12	8	5
..	17.	Alsike Cloved Seed	12	8	5
4	18.	Alfalfa Seed	12	8	5
3	19.	For the best bushel of wheat selected from any field of grain entered in a standing field grain competition in the year 1914	20	14	8
8	20.	For the best bushel of oats selected from any field of grain entered in a standing field grain competition in the year 1914	20	14	8
5	21.	For the best bushel of barley selected from any field of grain entered in a standing field grain competition in the year 1914	20	14	8

C. S. G. A. COMPETITION.

		Class	1st	2nd
..	22.	Spring wheat, Red Fife	\$18	\$14
2	23.	Pedigreed Marquis Wheat	18	14
..	24.	Pedigreed Spring Wheat, any other good milling variety	18	14
3	25.	Pedigreed Oats, Banner, Ligowo, Dauberney, and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain	20	15
1	26.	Oats, Abundance, New Market, Silver Mine, and other named varieties of medium length and plumpness	20	15
..	27.	Oats, Tartar King, Storm King, and other named varieties of the short plump type of grain	18	14
3	28.	Barley, six rowed	15	10
1	29.	Barley, two rowed	15	10

JUDGING COMPETITION.

			1st	2nd	3rd
3	30.	Judging Wheat	\$10	\$8	\$5
3	31.	Judging Oats	10	8	5
3	32.	Identification of weed seeds	8	5	3

CASH DONATIONS.

5	33.	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., \$20.00 in cash for the best 2 bushels of oats in the following varieties: Banner, Ligowo, Swedish Milling, Dauberney, Orloff, and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain.
..	34.	Best five bushels of six-rowed barley, Silver Trophy, valued at \$100.00, donated by the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., of Calgary.
2	35.	Best two bushels of two-rowed barley, Silver Trophy valued at \$125.00 donated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to the trophy, the company gave a cash prize of \$15.00 to the winner, and \$10.00 as a second prize.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

9	36.	Gray-Campbell Ltd., No. 2 Chatham Fanning Mill for the best two bushels of Spring Wheat, any variety.
7	37.	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., solid gold watch for the best three bushels of milling oats, any variety.

SEED POTATOES.

No. of Entries	Class	1st	2nd
..	38. Irish Cobbler	\$10	\$5
3	39. Early Ohio	10	5
2	40. Table Talk	10	5
5	41. Wee MacGregor	10	5
2	42. Gold Coin	10	5

CORN.

		1st	2nd
1	43. Six Ears Flint Corn	10	5
..	44. Six Ears Dent Corn	10	5
..	45. Six Ears Sweet Corn	10	5

The following is a copy of the prize-list and gives also the number of entries in each class at the Fair held February 18, 19, 20, 21, 1914:

Number of Entries	Class	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
8	1. Winter wheat, any hard variety.....	\$18	\$14	\$10	\$6	\$4
..	2.	15	12	8	5	
8	3. Spring wheat, Red Fife.....	18	14	10	6	4
42	4. Spring Wheat, Marquis	18	14	10	6	4
14	5. Spring wheat, any other good milling variety	18	14	10	6	4
17	6. Oats, Banner, Ligowo, Swedish Mill- ing, Daubeney, Orloff and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain	20	15	12	8	5
23	7. Oats, Abundance, Waverley, New- market, Silver Mine, Welcome and other named varieties of medium length and plumpness	20	15	12	8	5
10	8. Oats, Sensation, New Century, Dodd's White, Tartar King, Storm King and other named varieties of the short plump type of grain	18	14	10	6	4
20	9. Barley, six-rowed	15	10	5		
9	10. Barley, two-rowed	15	10	5		
2	11. Field Peas	12	8	5		
6	12. Flax Seed	12	8	5		
7	13. Timothy Seed	12	8	5		
5	14. Brome Grass Seed	12	8	5		
5	15. Rye Grass Seed	12	8	5		
..	16. Red Clover Seed	12	8	5		
..	17. Alsike Clover Seed	12	8	5		
2	18. Alfalfa Seed	12	8	5		

JUDGING COMPETITION

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
9	19. Judging Wheat	\$10	\$8	\$5	\$3
9	20. Judging Oats	10	8	5	3
7	21. Identification of Weed Seeds	8	5	3	

CASH DONATIONS

Entries	
10	22. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., will give \$20.00 in cash for the best two bushels of oats in the following var- ieties,—Banner, Ligowo, Swedish Milling, Daubeney, Orloff, and other named varieties of the long slim type of grain. The winning ex- hibit is claimed by the donator.

Number of
Entries

SILVER TROPHIES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7 | 23. Best five bushels of Spring Wheat, silver trophy, valued at \$100.00, donated by the publishers of the Farm Crops Magazine, Winnipeg. |
| 5 | 24. Best five bushels of milling oats, silver trophy, valued at \$100.00, donated by the Calgary and Strathcona branches of the Brackman-Ker Milling Company. |
| 5 | 25. Best five bushels of six-rowed barley, silver trophy, valued at \$100.00, donated by the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., of Calgary. |
| 5 | 26. Best two bushels of two-rowed barley, sterling silver trophy, valued at \$125.00, donated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to the trophy the Company offers a cash prize of \$15.00 to the winner, and \$10.00 as a second prize. A brewing test will be necessary in making awards in this class. The Company reserves the right to purchase winning exhibits at market prices. |

THE NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT.

(OFFICE CONSOLIDATION)

Being Chapter 15 of the Statutes of Alberta 1907 (Assented to March 15th, 1907, as amended by Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1908 (Assented to March 5, 1908), Chapter 14 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1910 (Second Session) (Assented to December 16, 1910), Chapter 4 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1911-12 (Assented to February 16, 1912), Chapter 9, of the Statutes of Alberta 1913, (Assented to March 25, 1913), and Chapter 2 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1913 (Second Session), (Assented to October 25, 1913.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Noxious Weeds Act."
2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires—

1. The expression "noxious weeds" shall include—

Tumbling Mustard (*Sisymbrium Altissimum*.)
 Hare's Ear Mustard (*Conringia orientalis*.)
 Common Wild Mustard (*Brassica sinapistrum*.)
 Ball Mustard (*Neslia paniculata*.)
 Tansy Mustard (*Sisymbrium incisum*.)
 Wormseed Mustard (*Erysimum cheiranthoides*.)
 False Flax (*Camelina sativa*)
 Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*.)
 Reed Root (*Amarantus Retroflexus*.)
 Canada Thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*.)
 Stink Weed (*Thlaspi arvense*.)
 Russian Thistle (*Salsola kali* v *Tragus*.)
 Ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*.)
 Wild Oats (*Avena fatua* and *A. Strigosa*.)
 Russian Pigweed (*Axyris Amarantoides*.)
 Blue Bur (*Echinochloa crusgalli*.)
 Tumble Weed (*Amarantus albus*.)
 Purple Cockle and Perennial Sow Thistle (*sonchus arvensis*, L.)
 Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca pulchella*, D.C.) and
 Cockle Bur (*Xanthium strumarium*, L.)

2. The expression "department" means the Department of Agriculture,

3. The expression "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture.

4. The expression "Inspector" means any inspector appointed under this Act.

5. The expression "Occupant" means a person occupying or having the right to occupy any land.

6. The expression "Owner" includes every person who has any estate or interest in land or grain, or who has any right to be vested with such an estate or interest; and for the purpose of this Act the council of any city, town, village or rural municipality shall be deemed to be the owner of all land within the boundaries of such city, town or village or rural municipality respectively;

7. The expression "earthwork" means any dump or heap of earth, or place from which the earth has been removed;

8. The expression "thresher" means any person in possession or charge of a threshing machine.

INSPECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

3. The Minister may from time to time appoint such inspectors and other officers as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act, fix their remuneration, and define their duties.

DUTY OF OWNER OR OCCUPANT OF LAND

4. Every owner or occupant shall destroy all noxious weeds on the lands he owns, occupies or has the right to occupy, and on the area between the boundaries of the said lands, and the centre line of all contiguous roads and road allowances, and if he makes default in so doing he shall be liable on summary conviction before a justice of the peace to a penalty of not less than \$5.00, and not exceeding \$50.00 and costs.

(2) White clover, timothy, or western rye grass, or a mixture thereof, shall be sown and cultivated by railway and irrigation companies on all earthworks made by them.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS

5. Any inspector shall have the right to enter upon any land to inspect it for noxious weeds, and any one obstructing him in the discharge of his duty shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$25 and costs, and any inspector finding noxious weeds growing in any grain or hay crop may notify the owner.

(a) To pull by hand and cut and burn or plow under such crop or any part thereof within a stated time, or

(b) To burn the straw or screenings or both from any crop or part thereof within five days after it is threshed.

6. Any inspector finding noxious weeds growing on occupied lands shall notify the occupant thereof to destroy such weeds within five days from the date of such notification.

7. Any inspector finding noxious weeds growing on unoccupied lands shall notify the owner either personally or by registered letter addressed to his last known address, if any, to destroy such weeds within five days of such notice.

8. Any inspector finding noxious weeds growing on any railway fire guard, right-of-way, or any other earthwork, or any unoccupied lands owned by or forming part of the land grant to any railway company shall notify the roadmaster or foreman of that section, or the nearest station agent, either personally or by registered letter, to destroy such weeds within five days from the date of such notice.

9. Any inspector finding noxious weeds growing in or upon any ditch, or other earthwork, or right-of-way of any irrigation company, shall notify the manager, superintendent or ditch rider of such company, or the owner or controller of any ditch or lateral ditch, either personally or by registered letter to destroy such weeds within five days from the date of such notice.

10. Any person to whom notice has been duly given under any of the preceding sections who neglects to carry out the directions contained therein shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five and not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

11. In case noxious weeds are not cut down or otherwise destroyed on any land pursuant to any notice given by an inspector under this Act, or in case the name or address of the owner of such land is unknown, the said inspector or any person or persons directed by him may forthwith enter

upon the land with the necessary teams and implements and destroy such weeds in such manner as the inspector may see fit.

12. The amounts expended in the work performed under the next preceding section may be recovered from the owner or occupant of the land by action in the name of the Attorney-General or the inspector or by distress by the inspector or his agents of any chattels on the land.

(2) Any such amount which has not been recovered from the owner or occupant before the first day of January next following its expenditure shall be added to and form part of the local improvement or municipal assessment of such lands as if it were an original tax and it shall have the same effect on the land and may be recovered by any of the methods available for the recovery of such taxes and the amount so recovered shall be transmitted to the Provincial Treasurer and form part of the general revenue fund of the Province of Alberta.

(3) Upon the secretary of a local improvement district or municipality receiving notice from the Department of Municipal Affairs of any amount to be charged under the next preceding sub-section against any parcel of land in his district he shall enter the said amount against the said land, and, until it is paid, enter it in all returns to be made by him in the same manner as local improvement or municipal assessments.

(4) A certificate purporting to be issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs, to the effect that the amount named therein has been expended during any year for the destruction of noxious weeds upon any area of land described shall be prima facie evidence that the amount named has been so expended.

SALE OR DISPOSAL OF GRAIN, ETC., CONTAINING WEED SEEDS

13. No person shall sell or dispose of, or offer for sale or disposal, or have in his possession for sale, any grain, grass, clover or other seeds intended for the purpose of seed, in which there is more than one seed of any noxious weed or weeds per ounce of such seed. No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of or offer for sale, or other disposal, any grain intended for the purpose of feed, in which there are more than ten noxious weeds to every ounce of such grain.

14. No person shall purchase or sell, barter or otherwise dispose of or remove from any premises, any bran, shorts, chopped or crushed grain or cleanings containing seeds of noxious weeds unless the germinating qualities of such seeds have been destroyed; and no person may at the time of marketing or warehousing his grain remove from any elevator or mill the screenings screened from such grain so marketed or warehoused, and such screenings must be burned by the proprietor of the elevator or mill.

Provided that matter containing seeds of noxious weeds may be removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks from any grain elevator or warehouse to be burned or fed to sheep if such sheep are fed and kept within enclosures which are the property of the feeders; and

Provided also that such enclosures shall be subject to inspection by weed inspectors and that lists of the parties to whom screenings are sold shall be furnished monthly to the Minister of Agriculture by the managers of the elevators or warehouses.

15. No person shall place outside any mill, elevator, or grain warehouse except in a securely constructed building, shed or covered bin, any matter containing the seeds of noxious weeds without first having destroyed the germinating powers of such seeds.

THRESHING MACHINES TO BE CLEANED BEFORE REMOVAL

16. Every thresher shall thoroughly clean his machine, both inside and out, and all his waggon racks, immediately after threshing at each setting and before removing the machine or any part thereof to another setting.

17. Every thresher shall clean the grain threshed by him, and when it is delivered to the owner it shall contain not more than 100 seeds of noxious weeds other than wild oats, in one thousand of grain, and all screenings containing seeds of noxious weeds shall be destroyed by the owner within five days after it is threshed or removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks.

18. Every thresher shall display in a prominent place upon his machine a card containing this and the two preceding clauses, which card shall be furnished free upon application to the Department.

PENALTIES

19. Every inspector or other officer who neglects to perform any duty placed upon him by this Act shall in respect of each instance of neglect be guilty of an offence, and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding \$25 and costs.

20. Violation of any provision of this Act for which no penalty is provided shall be an offence, and the offender shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than five and not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

21. Chapter 84 of the Consolidated Ordinances of the North-West Territories and all Ordinances amending the same or passed in substitution therefor are hereby repealed.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. SMITH,

Superintendent of Seed and Weed Branch.

REPORT OF CROP STATISTICIAN.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the crop statistics of the province the same being for the year 1914:

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS.

The following tables regarding the weather conditions prevailing during the year have been obtained from the Dominion Meteorological Office at Toronto and are the work largely of a corps of voluntary observers throughout the province.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT FOR 1914.

January.

Edmonton.—The month opened and closed fine and mild with cold, snowy weather in parts of the third and fourth weeks when low temperatures were recorded and considerable snow fell. Trails in good condition for light sleighing. Bright sunshine sixty-nine hours. Snow on ground six inches. Ice in river about twenty-seven inches thick.

Medicine Hat.—Ten and one-half inches of snow fell during the month. First half of month very fine; latter half cold and blustery. Stock in good condition.

February.

Edmonton.—A typical winter month with heavy snowfalls and considerable wind. First week very cold. Below zero temperatures were registered on eighteen days. Daily mean was below zero on nine days. Wind velocity of over thirty miles an hour was registered on the 27th. Trails good for sleighing. Hours of bright sunshine, ninety-one.

Medicine Hat.—Snow much reduced by Chinook on the 27th. Stock doing well. Plenty of fodder. A very high wind prevailed throughout the night of the 26th and up to 2 p.m. on the 27th. A velocity of forty miles an hour was attained. No damage was done.

March.

Edmonton.—One hundred and forty-one hours of bright sunshine. Frequent high winds were a feature of the weather during March, and during the first half of the month it was quite mild, but in the latter part temperatures below zero were recorded on three days and cold wintry conditions obtained. The river ice is slowly rotting out. Plowing and seeding were reported in isolated instances.

Medicine Hat.—Snow all gone except in drifts, and spring-like weather now obtains. Ice broke up in the river on the 15th. Stock came through the winter in good condition. Farming operations have begun.

April.

Edmonton.—A fair month with fresh winds and less than the usual precipitation. Plant life well advanced; migratory birds all returned; river ice moved out on the 20th after rain, with slight rise. Farmers nearly finished seeding, and report ground dry. All concrete and construction work well under way. A large number of scrub fires in vicinity throughout month. Sunshine recorded on thirty days.

Medicine Hat.—Spring seeding well advanced; ground in good condition; grass growing nicely.

May

Edmonton.—Hours of bright sunshine, two hundred and seventy-eight; a month of mild temperatures with about average precipitation and high winds. Considerable progress has taken place in every way. Precipitation was spread more evenly in latter half of the month; rivers rising and falling a few inches only periodically. Farmers and gardeners report excellent progress.

Medicine Hat.—Weather conditions dry and farmers despondent. Crops suffering for want of moisture. Stock doing well.

June.

Edmonton.—Bright sunshine, two hundred and seven hours; no frost; the precipitation for the month was exceptionally heavy, doing much damage to construction work, but has caused only trifling damage to crops in low lying spots; rivers rose to a very high level.

Medicine Hat.—Crop conditions considerably improved owing to recent rains; grass short but improving.

July.

Edmonton.—Bright sunshine, three hundred and sixteen hours; the month opened fine and warm, this weather lasting until the 3rd, when a violent storm with hail did considerable damage in this district; precipitation slightly below normal; rainfall and sunshine well distributed throughout the month, repairing much damage done by excessive June rains. Haying in progress, with large yields expected; grain expected to yield excellent crop, as condition is generally good; wild berries ripening, and in large quantities. Rivers high throughout the month; no floods reported.

Medicine Hat.—Very hot, dry weather caused almost total failure of all crops; farmers despondent; hay and other fodders very scarce.

August.

Edmonton.—Sunshine on thirty days. Hours of bright sunshine, two hundred and ninety-five. The month was marked by moderate and even temperatures, giving a high mean; first and third weeks fine and bright; second and fourth marked by showery weather. Rainfalls moderate but frequent. Good crop. Cutting general on the 25th. Crops expected to be very good in this district. Large crop of wild fruits. Rivers at normal summer levels. Leaves turning in low-lying grounds, though no frosts have been recorded.

Medicine Hat.—Weather during the month dry and warm. Harvesting finished. Little or no crop in the district. Many of the farmers have left for other points to procure work, but will return after threshing is over.

September.

Edmonton.—One hundred and fifty-three hours of sunshine. The weather generally of the month was only fair; mean temperature about normal; no very high or low records were made. Precipitation on fifteen days; total fall heavy. Snow on the 15th, trace only. Crops pretty well gathered and threshed with little delay from wet and practically no damage. Root crops good. No damage from light frosts. Leaves on trees nearly gone. Flowers still blooming. Rivers, normal fall.

Medicine Hat.—A nice rain about the middle of the month put the soil in a good condition for working and started the grass. Farmers cultivating briskly.

October.

Edmonton.—Month opened with a spell of rainy weather which continued through the first week accompanied by low temperatures; remainder of the month fair, with comparatively mild nights; barometer very active with a large range in short periods; rainfall above the average in volume; temperature slightly above normal, a good month for all outside work; trails good; harvesting continued to a finish. Several fine aurora, notably on the 27th and 28th; rivers normal; one hundred and fifty-five hours of bright sunshine.

Medicine Hat.—Rain in the early part of the month was very beneficial to vegetation. At present the prairie in most places is green and there is considerable feed for stock. Farmers are busy getting land prepared for spring.

November.

Edmonton.—Precipitation normal; zero weather was experienced for a few hours on the 16th, followed by a rapid rise in temperature; rain fell on three days and snow on nine; the river froze fast on the 17th, about a week later than usual; bright sunshine eighty-two hours and six minutes.

Medicine Hat.—Fine weather during the month. Stock in good order; almost all the plowed land ready and in good shape for spring seeding.

December.

Edmonton.—The month throughout was cool and dull; snow fell in measurable quantities on sixteen days; two periods of cold weather occurred, the first from the 10th to the 16th, the second from 23rd to the 30th; on both occasions the cold was relieved by mild westerly winds, but not Chinooks; sleighing is very good, and the river ice is about 16 inches thick; sunshine thirty-one hours.

Medicine Hat.—Rather cloudy during the month; steady cold but fine.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN ALBERTA FOR 1914.—(Continued.)

STATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Wastina	Maximum..	48.0	38.0	59.0	72.0	80.0	88.0	95.0	95.0	85.0	70.0	55.0	32.0
	Minimum..	-36.0	-45.0	-20.0	13.0	18.0	33.0	35.0	30.0	24.0	23.0	-16.0	-23.0
Wetaskiwin	Maximum..	.....	51.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum..	.....	-24.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THE RED DEER RIVER—													
Alix	Maximum..	52.0	51.0	61.0	70.0	79.0	92.0	90.5	91.0	83.0	79.0	66.0	31.0
	Minimum..	-28.0	-45.0	-26.0	13.0	26.0	37.0	40.0	34.0	16.0	20.0	-21.0	-29.0
Alsask	Maximum..	54.0	36.0	60.0	70.0	83.0	92.0	96.0	.....	85.0	73.0	51.0	32.0
	Minimum..	-35.0	-38.0	-11.0	15.0	20.0	37.0	41.0	.....	25.0	23.0	-10.0	-17.0
Clemens	Maximum..	52.0	39.0	60.0	72.0	83.5	93.0	95.0	92.5	86.0	80.0	57.0	.....
	Minimum..	-27.0	-39.0	-9.0	10.0	25.0	26.0	38.0	28.0	25.0	27.0	-6.0	.....
Delia	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.0
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10.0
Didsbury	Maximum..	56.0	50.0	64.0	76.0	80.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	78.0	74.0	60.0	40.0
	Minimum..	-25.0	-30.0	-20.0	18.0	22.0	36.0	40.0	32.0	28.0	26.0	-10.0	-10.0
Empress	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmattan	Maximum..	55.0	55.0	64.0	66.0	74.0	82.0	88.0	90.0	79.0	76.0	60.0	36.0
	Minimum..	-36.0	-44.0	-33.0	4.0	17.0	29.0	33.0	29.0	20.0	15.0	-24.0	-20.0
Hillsdown	Maximum..	52.5	50.0	61.3	72.3	80.0	88.0	89.0	86.3	78.0	75.0	58.0	36.0
	Minimum..	-34.0	-42.0	-24.0	18.0	25.3	36.0	42.0	28.0	22.0	20.0	-14.0	-22.0
Lacombe (Experimental Farm)	Maximum..	53.6	48.6	64.0	72.6	77.3	84.8	87.6	85.8	80.3	76.9	59.0	33.0
	Minimum..	-36.1	-41.6	-23.6	14.7	24.3	36.1	39.3	32.2	25.4	19.9	-18.0	.....
Moose (Tyrol)	Maximum..	.....	.....	45.0	70.2	78.1	.....	.....	85.0	.....	77.0	.....	.....
	Minimum..	.....	.....	-22.0	1.5	10.5	.....	.....	29.9	.....	16.5	.....	.....
Olds	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.5	85.0	91.0	88.0	79.0	74.0	63.0	35.0
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0	27.0	34.0	30.0	26.0	21.0	-22.0	-16.0
Perbeck	Maximum..	56.0	46.5	61.0	74.0	83.0	87.0	92.0	80.5	68.0	68.0	51.5	33.5
	Minimum..	-33.5	-36.0	-25.5	16.0	21.0	35.0	39.5	33.5	22.5	19.5	-14.0	-20.5
Red Deer	Maximum..	51.0	52.0	63.0	71.0	78.0	86.0	90.0	85.0	79.0	75.0	54.5	36.0
	Minimum..	-39.0	-39.5	-27.0	16.0	24.0	34.0	39.0	31.0	24.5	20.5	-19.5	-21.5
Springdale	Maximum..	51.7	52.0	55.2	71.0	78.0	85.0	88.0	85.2	79.0	75.0	58.0	34.0
	Minimum..	-44.4	-48.0	-32.0	14.5	25.0	35.5	35.0	23.0	24.0	18.0	-23.0	-31.5

STATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
THE BOW RIVER—	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	72.0	82.0	91.0	94.0	95.0	82.0	73.0	.....	.....
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	22.0	18.0	35.0	41.0	32.0	30.0	24.0	.....	.....
Brooks	Maximum..	56.0	55.0	67.0	72.0	82.0	89.0	94.0	96.0	82.0	76.0	58.0	38.0
	Minimum..	-26.0	-29.0	-18.0	16.0	22.0	31.0	42.0	36.0	30.0	22.0	-10.0	-10.0
Calgary	Maximum..	.....	50.0	65.0	67.0	79.0	91.0	98.0	99.0	81.0	72.0	60.0	46.0
	Minimum..	.....	-27.0	-12.0	20.0	22.0	32.5	33.0	39.0	31.0	12.0	-15.0	-19.0
Claresholm	Maximum..	54.0	41.8	60.2	76.8	88.0	96.0	99.0	101.5	85.0	81.0	68.0	.....
	Minimum..	-29.8	-43.6	-8.4	18.0	14.0	33.8	36.0	32.5	29.0	22.0	-10.0	.....
Expanses Coulee	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.0	90.0	91.2	.....	70.0	64.0	35.0
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.0	43.0	39.0	.....	26.0	-8.0	-10.0
Gleichen	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High River	Maximum..	51.0	51.0	65.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum..	-28.0	-35.5	-10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence (Parkland)	Maximum..	52.0	42.0	52.0	75.0	84.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minimum..	-28.0	-38.0	-20.0	22.0	26.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lethbridge (Experimental Farm)	Maximum..	55.1	48.1	64.0	68.1	79.0	92.0	94.2	97.2	86.0	85.5	66.0	42.0
	Minimum..	-27.0	-40.0	-15.9	16.0	21.2	34.1	40.0	35.4	31.0	20.1	-8.0	-23.5
Lundbreck	Maximum..	46.0	44.0	54.0	62.0	.....	.....	89.5	89.0	76.0	65.0	57.0	37.0
	Minimum..	-30.0	-38.0	-19.0	10.0	.....	.....	30.0	29.5	27.0	19.0	-11.0	-14.0
Macleod	Maximum..	52.0	45.5	63.0	67.5	77.0	94.0	98.5	99.0	86.0	78.0	59.0	41.0
	Minimum..	-30.0	-35.0	-17.0	14.0	23.0	34.0	42.0	37.0	31.0	15.0	-15.0	-35.0
Medicine Hat	Maximum..	56.0	47.0	65.0	77.0	90.0	96.0	104.0	102.0	89.0	80.0	62.0	42.0
	Minimum..	-29.0	-39.0	-10.0	20.0	26.0	41.0	46.0	37.0	35.0	28.0	0.0	-2.0
Medicine Hat (Exp. Farm)	Maximum..	56.0	.....	.....	79.0	.....	86.0	103.0	102.0	90.0	82.0	64.0	41.0
	Minimum..	-34.0	.....	.....	20.0	.....	30.0	40.0	34.0	30.0	21.0	-1.0	-20.0
Okotoks	Maximum..	55.0	49.0	62.0	74.0	78.0	87.0	91.0	93.5	84.0	75.0	51.5	35.0
	Minimum..	-30.0	-34.0	-19.0	19.0	17.0	31.0	34.5	36.0	29.0	20.0	-17.0	-19.0
Pekisko	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.0	86.0	91.0	88.0	81.0	72.0	69.0	38.0
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.0	30.0	32.0	24.0	20.0	11.0	-20.0	-22.0
Pincher Creek	Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.0	91.0	80.0	68.0	55.0	48.0
	Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.0	36.0	32.0	21.0	-9.0	-13.0
Ronolane	Maximum..	54.0	44.4	61.6	79.2	86.8	96.4	99.0	104.0	86.0	83.5	66.0	40.0
	Minimum..	-29.0	-40.2	-9.6	17.4	19.4	36.2	43.0	35.0	31.0	23.5	-4.0	18.0

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN ALBERTA FOR 1914.—(Continued.)

STATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Strathmore	{ Maximum..	53.8	46.3	63.8	74.0	78.0	84.0	89.7	95.3	82.5	68.8	.....	31.8
	{ Minimum..	-27.0	-36.0	-11.8	12.2	7.2	34.2	41.5	31.2	28.9	20.5	.....	-21.2
Suffield	{ Maximum..	54.0	43.0	61.2	70.0	83.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	86.0	80.0	61.0	38.0
	{ Minimum..	-33.0	-40.2	-12.0	14.0	19.0	37.0	42.0	22.0	27.0	25.0	-8.0	-20.0
Sundial	{ Maximum..	53.5	44.0	62.0	79.0	.....	93.0	96.5	99.5	84.0	75.0	62.0	38.0
	{ Minimum..	-25.5	-36.0	-11.0	17.0	.....	38.0	43.0	35.0	30.0	20.0	-11.0	-19.0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN—													
Banff	{ Maximum..	40.0	40.3	51.0	65.0	77.3	79.3	90.0	89.0	75.9	66.7	52.2	31.2
	{ Minimum..	-25.3	-41.6	-20.6	8.2	23.2	32.7	34.0	28.0	28.1	21.8	-15.1	-18.1
Brazeau Forest (Coal Spur)	{ Maximum..	47.0	63.0	.....	63.0	76.0	82.5	85.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	-48.0	-50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.0	7.0	-33.0	.....
Canmore	{ Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.7	75.1	67.2	.....	35.1
	{ Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.3	25.6	18.8	.....	-15.7
ATHABASCA RIVER—													
Athabasca Landing	{ Maximum..	37.0	44.0	51.0	70.0	79.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	76.0	67.0	54.0	34.0
	{ Minimum..	-40.0	-48.0	-16.0	-3.0	20.0	33.0	35.0	32.0	27.0	20.0	-3.0	-35.0
Edson	{ Maximum..	.....	54.0	57.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	.....	-40.0	-27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	{ Maximum..	40.0	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	-30.0	-34.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunnford	{ Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembina	{ Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PEACE RIVER—													
Beaver Lodge	{ Maximum..	37.0	.....	.....	64.0	73.0	81.0	83.0	85.0	75.0	71.0	58.0	32.0
	{ Minimum..	-46.0	.....	.....	-8.0	20.0	31.0	27.0	29.0	18.0	13.0	-17.0	-25.0
Dunvegan	{ Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Vermilion (1)	{ Maximum..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.0
	{ Minimum..	.....	-52.0	.....	-10.0	.....	31.0	35.0	30.0	25.0	.....	.....	-43.5

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS IN ALBERTA FOR 1914.—(Continued.)

STATIONS		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fort Vermilion (2)	{ Maximum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.2	84.0	76.0	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.2	31.2	23.1	.....	.....	.....
Grande Prairie	{ Maximum ..	32.0	42.0	43.0	.....	.....	0.0	80.0	.....	80.0	62.0	56.0	.....
	{ Minimum ..	-54.0	-53.0	-34.0	.....	.....	20.0	30.0	.....	20.0	10.0	-18.0	.....
Peace River Crossing	{ Maximum ..	.....	43.0	.....	73.0	.....	89.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Minimum ..	.....	-55.0	.....	-7.0	.....	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR 1914.—(Continued.)

STATIONS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Didsbury	1.30	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.79	3.74	1.55	2.11	2.46	1.50	1.70	0.60	17.35
Dorenee (Bashaw)	1.15	0.60	0.55	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50	.....	.....	* 3.80
Empress .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmattan	0.80	0.63	0.30	0.50	1.24	3.22	1.56	1.79	2.09	1.66	2.05	0.25	16.09
Hillsdown	1.40	0.90	1.15	0.37	1.23	2.91	1.86	0.72	1.70	2.69	2.70	1.40	19.03
Lacombe (Experimental Farm)	1.45	1.00	0.80	0.34	1.28	6.07	1.11	1.10	2.36	0.30	1.50	0.98	18.29
Moose (Tyrol) .....	.....	.....	.....	1.17	2.55	.....	.....	1.66	.....	1.09	.....	.....	* 7.12
Olds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.81	3.49	1.22	0.85	2.43	.....	1.10	0.95	* 10.85
Perbeck	0.65	0.50	0.35	0.16	0.99	4.05	2.12	1.63	2.56	1.15	1.15	0.95	16.26
Ponoka	1.66	0.75	1.68	0.50	1.78	6.01	1.97	2.42	2.42	.....	.....	2.26	* 22.67
Red Deer	1.12	0.74	0.75	0.28	5.60	7.41	2.51	1.08	2.77	1.44	1.53	1.50	26.73
Rosedale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springdale	1.18	0.90	0.40	0.46	2.20	5.86	1.70	2.23	2.51	1.11	1.25	0.75	20.55
THE BOW RIVER													
Bassano (White Farm) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	* 1.10
Brooks, (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 0.05
Brooks, (2)	0.90	1.05	0.50	0.57	0.23	2.68	.....	.....	1.20	1.60	0.08	0.70	* 9.51
Caldwell	1.40	0.65	1.50	1.35	1.81	1.98	1.32	3.86	1.30	4.03	1.96	0.60	21.76
Calgary	0.93	1.15	0.76	0.60	0.52	2.64	2.52	2.18	1.11	1.82	2.73	0.75	17.71
Clareholm (1) .....	.....	0.27	1.69	0.42	0.37	3.92	0.37	4.82	0.86	2.78	1.20	0.93	* 17.63
Clareholm (2)	0.75	0.68	1.45	0.68	2.80	3.14	0.40	3.66	0.12	3.37	1.48	0.80	19.33
Clarinda	0.45	1.00	0.75	0.35	0.88	1.65	0.55	1.66	1.14	3.90	0.20	2.00	14.53
Cokman	3.03	0.55	4.55	1.43	0.96	1.76	0.97	2.89	2.20	4.49	3.19	0.70	26.72
Cree Bank Ranch (Cowley)	2.18	0.91	2.59	1.53	0.48	3.06	0.95	4.74	1.37	3.58	2.92	0.85	25.16
Expanses Coulee	1.00	0.95	0.45	.....	0.06	2.02	0.59	1.57	1.04	2.08	0.65	.....	* 10.41
Gleichen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.98	1.10	1.75	.....	1.80	1.00	.....	* 8.63
Grassy Lake	0.60	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.40	0.55	1.45	0.00	0.55	6.65
High River	0.60	0.80	0.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 2.00
Jumping Pound	0.98	0.60	0.69	.....	1.00	3.35	1.83	2.44	.....	.....	3.65	.....	* 14.54
Lawrence (Parkland)	0.85	0.30	1.24	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 3.75
Lethbridge	1.22	0.50	0.98	0.56	0.66	1.95	0.47	3.90	0.75	2.59	0.45	1.20	15.23
Lethbridge (Experimental Farm)	1.55	0.96	2.02	0.54	0.29	2.48	0.93	3.59	1.07	2.17	0.63	1.35	17.58

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR 1914.—(Continued.)

STATIONS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Jasper .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunnford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PEACE RIVER													
Beaver Lodge	1.10	.....	.....	0.31	0.11	5.74	0.52	0.32	0.74	0.44	0.37	0.75	*10.40
Dunvegan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Vermilion (1) .....	.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	3.00	0.67	3.48	1.38	.....	.....	0.05	* 9.08
Fort Vermilion (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74	1.75	0.79	.....	.....	.....	* 4.28
Grand Prairie	0.90	1.40	0.30	.....	.....	3.43	0.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 6.90
Peace River Crossing .....	.....	0.45	.....	.....	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 9.05

*Reports cover only part of the year.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FROM 1901 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE.—(Continued.)

STATION	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Delia	23.07	25.13	21.80	14.26	21.72	22.07	27.11	21.89	20.99	17.48	14.78	14.23	14.04	.....
Didsbury	19.50	18.60	15.99	5.10	23.35	22.02	19.81	17.35
Dorenee (Bashaw)	26.54	16.45	11.33	3.80
Empress
Harmattan
Hillsdown	16.26	16.06	17.51	18.64	18.16	12.09	19.13	22.62	18.29	16.09
Lacombe (Experimental Farm)	18.52	15.33	8.01	13.28	21.44	21.83	4.74	18.29
Lacombe	15.04	.....	.....	17.66	15.34	13.04	9.87	.....	9.37	.....
Moose (Tyrol)	5.60	4.80	7.12
Olds	10.85
Perbecck	16.26
Ponoka	19.53	17.87	10.04	14.61	20.10	14.01	14.72	22.67
Red Deer	17.75	.....	.....	26.73
Rosedale
Springdale	20.55
THE BOW RIVER														
Bassano (White Farm)	10.96	6.90	17.60	8.08	1.13	1.10
Brooks (1)	0.05
Brooks (2)	11.36	13.89	9.51
Caldwell	37.04	18.02	17.18	21.76
Calgary	17.57	22.31	34.57	22.77	14.84	16.24	14.96	18.25	16.03	12.03	19.99	20.14	17.38	17.71
Claresholm (1)	2.07	12.03	17.63
Claresholm (2)	19.33
Clarinda	9.69	14.53
Coleman	20.73	26.72
Cree Bank Ranch (Cowley)	3.85	17.02	25.16
Expanses Coulee	3.28	0.87	10.41
Glichen	15.83	10.22	11.19	16.61	11.39	15.89	19.14	9.41	13.63	10.34	11.41	8.63
Grassy Lake	4.94	8.22	9.20	5.15	11.60	5.60	12.27	6.65
High River	16.05	15.58	9.31	9.33	17.03	8.90	12.72	2.00
Jumping Pound	16.09	20.14	16.88	12.80	10.13	27.58	17.98	14.54
Lawrence (Parkland)	12.19	14.69	11.69	9.66	15.58	6.00	13.07	3.75

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FROM 1901 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE.—(Continued.)

STATION	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Lethbridge	28.13	14.82	11.40	13.78	*22.48	15.50	16.16	11.69	* 5.66	22.16	* 9.13	13.18	15.23
Lethbridge (Experimental Farm)	*13.97	10.36	* 7.41	21.19	13.21	14.17	17.58
Lineham	13.46	23.68	* 4.46	*19.48
Lundbreck
Lyndon	23.73	23.86	22.88	21.66
Macleod (1)	12.21	10.48	9.73	5.34	11.63	20.82	*12.40	*18.11	*16.05	* 8.57	24.34	17.29	*17.49	* 4.38
Macleod (2)	*19.48	*11.88	14.88	* 8.17	20.52	12.71	* 9.33	20.50
Medicine Hat	20.80	13.69	9.90	9.70	8.99	11.62	* 6.96	* 9.67	9.80	* 6.45	*16.04	* 9.78	*12.65	12.17
Medicine Hat (Experimental Farm)	* 4.75
Mountain View	* 2.00	24.22	22.64
Nanton (1)	*18.00	* 6.37	17.90
Nanton (2)	* 9.60	*15.08	.....
Nateby	* 5.15	* 7.60
Okotoks	* 9.80	* 8.38
Pekisko (1)	*12.93	19.01	13.52	*10.86	15.41	17.54	* 9.80	*12.69
Pekisko (2)	*24.02	*25.68	24.60	* 7.70
Pincher Creek	*21.63	.....	* 6.82	25.91	*10.82	*19.26	* 9.40	.....	*12.28
Ronolane	14.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 0.73	* 8.10
Seven Persons	*17.53	9.75	*13.21	13.18
Strathmore	*10.88	*13.50
Suffield	* 1.13	5.81
Sundial	*12.37	* 8.76	*11.09	* 6.63
Waterton Mills	* 4.12	32.58	32.57
ROCKY MOUNTAINS														
Banff	19.27	30.59	24.82	14.80	16.00	14.88	23.54	21.05	21.56	16.32	19.17	*19.07	16.37	17.69
Beaver Mines	* 1.12	21.62	*24.51
Brazeau Forest (Coal Spur)	*11.11	*22.61
Canmore
Coal Spur	* 8.68
Maycroft	22.36	18.27	*14.37	20.69

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FROM 1901 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE.—(Continued.)

STATION	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
ATHABASCA RIVER														
Athabasca Landing	*11.69	* 0.45	.....	.....	* 6.29	*16.49	17.03	12.38	19.85	18.29
Dunstable (Five Lakes)	*18.55	16.67	18.31	22.73
Edson	* 2.10
Jasper
Lunnford	*14.37	19.63	18.14	*17.14	.....
Pembina	12.22	4.02	* 6.89	*18.52	*11.71	* 4.77	.....
PEACE RIVER														
Beaver Lodge	14.49	* 8.66	*11.29	* 8.33	* 7.45	.....	.....	*14.64	*10.40
Dunvegan	* 8.23	* 3.19	* 3.57	* 9.55	* 1.69	*11.57	* 0.37	.....	.....
Fort Vermilion (1)	*13.29	*10.18	*14.32	* 9.08
Fort Vermilion (2)	*13.17	* 4.28
Grande Prairie	* 8.06	* 6.90
Peace River Crossing	* 2.81	*12.33	* 9.05	*10.98	*17.17	* 5.38	*23.99	* 9.05

*Reports cover only part of the year.

HOURS OF SUNSHINE RECORDED FOR 1914

STATION	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Edmonton	70	91	141	207	278	207	316	295	153	156	83	52	20.49
Lethbridge	103	121	207	195	319	281	386	294	221	137	90	111	24.65
Lacombe	76	120	153	174	292	218	315	264	173	120	85	66	20.56
Medicine Hat	85	104	177	218	303	263	381	270	197	143	88	75	23.04
Fort Dunvegan	28	85	122	172	*	*	276	240	85	94	*	6	11.08
Fort Vermilion	*	*	190	255	*	*	334	297	163	*	*	60	12.99

*No records furnished.

CROP STATISTICS.

Spring opened under favourable crop conditions practically all over the province; seeding was well advanced and ground in good condition with sufficient moisture to give promise of early germination. At the end of May, however, while excellent progress had been made in the northern and central districts, weather conditions in the south and especially in the south-east had been persistently unfavourable owing to drought. During June the conditions in the north and centre continued favourable while some rain in the south brightened the prospects there. Unfortunately a further spell of hot dry weather caused in some districts of the south a partial, and in others a total, crop failure. Soil conditions later however gave excellent promise for 1915. In northern and central Alberta the rainfall throughout the growing season was abundant, and resulted generally in splendid crops.

Spring Wheat.

Estimates of the acreage sown gave an increase of nearly six per cent. over the previous year, but the unfortunate conditions in the south caused an ultimate decrease of five and a tenth per cent., with a corresponding decrease in total output.

Winter Wheat.

The acreage and yield of winter wheat has steadily decreased during the past six years, a considerable acreage having been winter killed from year to year, and consequently farmers have increased the acreage sown to spring wheat. This consideration, together with the fact that probably the major portion of the winter wheat crop has been grown in the south, fully accounts for the decrease reported.

Oats.

As in the case of spring wheat, an estimate of the seeded area in the spring showed a considerable increase, but later revision in view of the southern drouthy conditions, show as reported here a decrease of about nine and five-tenths per cent. The average yield per acre is remarkably good when it is considered that in numerous cases the individual average was much less than half a crop.

Barley, Speltz and Rye.

Barley showed an increased acreage, while speltz and rye were very little short of last year's remarkable increase. This is a significant indication of the progress of mixed farming in the province generally.

Flax.

The acreage suffered a considerable decrease, owing to the fact that flax has not yet occupied its proper place amongst our crops, and one which it is bound to occupy sooner or later; owing also to untoward conditions in the south.

SPRING WHEAT.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat	1913	692,936	62,338	11.11	
		1914	117,679	36,644	3.21	7.16
2	Warner	1913	492,704	30,832	15.98	
		1914	86,111	11,781	7.31	11.65
3	Cardston	1913	351,248	23,387	15.01	
		1914	255,271	22,386	11.40	13.21
4	Pincher Creek	1913	66,676	4,361	15.28	
		1914	59,080	5,578	10.50	12.94
5	Macleod	1913	364,486	18,319	19.89	
		1914	120,652	15,715	7.68	13.79
6	Claresholm	1913	1,650,968	73,743	22.38	
		1914	636,721	68,296	9.32	15.85
7	Nanton	1913	1,232,036	48,447	25.43	
		1914	562,640	47,311	11.89	18.66
8	Little Bow	1913	1,632,371	69,350	23.53	
		1914	1,535,005	127,898	12.00	17.77
9	Taber	1913	1,732,128	116,147	14.91	
		1914	364,473	60,169	6.06	10.48
10	Redcliff	1913	410,952	35,117	11.70	
		1914	93,675	13,464	6.95	9.33
11	Bow Valley	1913	604,781	25,768	23.47	
		1914	331,246	23,756	13.94	18.71
12	Gleichen	1913	882,426	38,092	23.17	
		1914	588,810	36,570	16.10	19.63
13	High River	1913	449,848	17,046	26.39	
		1914	269,536	16,022	16.82	21.61
14	Okotoks	1913	277,150	10,454	26.51	
		1914	162,263	10,117	16.03	21.27
15	Rocky Mountain	1913	470	22	21.36	
		1914	9,531	598	15.94	18.65
16	Calgary	1913	900	25	36.00	
		1914	3,426	141	24.30	30.15
17	Cochrane	1913	140,653	5,712	24.62	
		1914	108,661	6,495	16.73	20.68
18	Didsbury	1913	370,959	16,010	23.17	
		1914	293,310	16,574	17.70	20.44
19	Hand Hills	1913	478,317	26,699	17.91	
		1914	510,529	34,630	14.74	16.33
20	Acadia	1913	477,588	29,329	16.28	
		1914	233,867	26,366	8.87	12.58
21	Coronation	1913	768,809	42,808	17.96	
		1914	610,290	43,761	13.95	15.96
22	Stettler	1913	805,639	40,897	19.69	
		1914	977,661	43,531	22.46	21.08
23	Olds	1913	136,229	7,435	18.32	
		1914	173,384	9,258	18.73	18.53
24	Innisfail	1913	48,069	2,165	22.20	
		1914	48,914	2,370	20.63	21.42
25	Red Deer	1913	167,858	7,021	23.91	
		1914	153,741	6,542	23.50	23.71
26	Lacombe	1913	266,918	11,392	23.43	
		1914	294,712	12,237	24.08	23.76
27	Penoka	1913	99,972	4,094	24.42	
		1914	107,749	4,412	24.42	24.42
28	Wetaskiwin	1913	233,630	9,636	24.24	
		1914	249,437	9,710	25.69	24.97
29	Camrose	1913	317,943	16,230	19.59	
		1914	409,699	16,845	24.32	21.96
30	Sedgewick	1913	1,100,571	50,435	20.04	
		1914	1,425,874	58,353	24.44	22.24
31	Ribstone	1913	725,342	39,744	18.25	
		1914	709,157	41,222	17.20	17.73

SPRING WHEAT.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright	1913	385,136	20,336	18.93	19.56
		1914	438,163	21,715	20.18	
33	Alexandra	1913	467,296	25,641	18.22	19.37
		1914	508,557	24,786	20.52	
34	Vermilion	1913	418,114	18,915	22.10	21.28
		1914	357,757	17,493	20.45	
35	Vegreville	1913	417,609	20,141	20.73	22.04
		1914	524,900	22,479	23.35	
36	South Edmonton	1913	134,730	5,543	24.30	25.09
		1914	133,728	5,167	25.88	
37	Leduc	1913	106,848	5,119	20.87	21.71
		1914	126,413	5,605	22.55	
38	Stony Plain	1913	143,012	7,210	19.83	20.10
		1914	122,033	5,990	20.37	
39	Edson	1913	23,000	1,000	23.00	23.55
		1914	12,913	536	24.09	
40	Lac Ste. Anne	1913	2,484	1,177	24.84	22.76
		1914	25,548	1,236	20.67	
41	Pembina	1913	152,163	6,374	23.87	20.31
		1914	101,378	6,056	16.74	
42	St. Albert	1913	20,174	987	20.44	21.57
		1914	29,466	1,298	22.70	
43	Sturgeon	1913	182,344	7,744	23.55	26.14
		1914	201,288	7,006	28.73	
44	Victoria	1913	375,453	15,925	23.58	25.39
		1914	416,029	15,298	27.19	
45	Whitford	1913	136,154	5,918	23.01	23.91
		1914	147,967	5,967	24.80	
46	Beaver River	1913	82,112	3,265	25.15	24.24
		1914	85,250	3,654	23.33	
47	St. Paul	1913	78,346	3,340	23.46	23.96
		1914	91,975	3,760	24.46	
48	Clearwater	1913	2,065	103	20.04	19.52
		1914	2,052	108	19.00	
49	Athabasca	1913	21,144	1,048	20.17	22.13
		1914	41,170	1,709	24.09	
50	Grouard	1913	22,000	1,000	22.00	23.90
		1914	27,079	1,050	25.79	
51	Peace River	1913	189,662	7,947	23.86	22.98
		1914	193,101	8,741	22.09	
52	Lethbridge	1913	19,613	1,056	18.57	12.44
		1914	5,411	858	6.31	
	Indian Reserves	1913	3,310	270	12.26	16.71
		1914	6,295	297	21.16	

WINTER WHEAT.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat	1913	17,535	1,147	15.30	
		1914	7,354	585	12.58	13.94
2	Warner	1913	34,574	2,451	14.11	
		1914	10,948	1,400	7.82	10.97
3	Cardston	1913	334,191	22,103	15.12	
		1914	244,117	14,831	16.46	15.79
4	Pincher Creek	1913	219,693	16,270	13.50	
		1914	173,996	10,991	15.83	14.67
5	Macleod	1913	57,436	4,398	13.06	
		1914	60,474	2,690	22.48	17.77
6	Claresholm	1913	29,793	1,762	16.90	
		1914	17,926	1,057	16.96	16.93
7	Nanton	1913	91,210	9,170	9.94	
		1914	73,261	4,317	16.97	13.46
8	Little Bow	1913	5,166	281	18.38	
		1914	9,422	341	27.63	23.01
9	Taber	1913	40,758	3,465	11.76	
		1914	5,099	325	15.69	13.73
10	Redcliff	1913	854	61	14.00	
		1914	75	5	15.00	14.50
11	Bow Valley	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	524	30	17.47	18.74
12	Gleichen	1913	39,969	1,718	23.26	
		1914	13,787	1,214	11.36	17.31
13	High River	1913	93,802	4,915	19.08	
		1914	17,996	1,170	15.38	17.23
14	Okotoks	1913	25,669	1,154	22.24	
		1914	16,633	927	17.94	20.09
15	Rocky Mountain	1913	28,662	2,092	13.70	
		1914	12,298	785	15.67	14.69
16	Calgary	1913	1,140	59	19.32	
		1914	500	20	25.00	22.16
17	Cochrane	1913	22,572	937	24.09	
		1914	2,508	175	14.33	19.21
18	Didsbury	1913	27,404	1,249	21.94	
		1914	13,387	703	19.04	20.49
19	Hand Hills	1913	4,003	200	20.00	
		1914	3,791	332	11.42	15.71
20	Acadia	1913	2,697	136	19.83	
		1914	4,108	699	5.87	12.85
21	Coronation	1913	1,094	115	9.51	
		1914	10,941	798	13.71	11.61
22	Stettler	1913	4,973	333	14.93	
		1914	15,932	608	26.20	20.57
23	Olds	1913	14,476	611	23.69	
		1914	10,545	428	24.64	24.17
24	Innisfail	1913	5,450	254	21.45	
		1914	1,887	115	16.41	18.93
25	Red Deer	1913	4,705	312	15.08	
		1914	5,917	252	23.48	19.28
26	Lacombe	1913	13,916	657	21.18	
		1914	12,415	461	26.93	24.06
27	Ponoka	1913	3,681	212	17.36	
		1914	1,683	110	15.30	16.33
28	Wetaskiwin	1913	4,792	267	17.94	
		1914	3,782	198	19.10	18.52
29	Camrose	1913	5,000	250	20.00	
		1914	5,715	219	26.10	23.05
30	Sedgewick	1913	40,336	2,045	19.72	
		1914	13,467	530	25.41	22.57
31	Ribstone	1913	18,301	1,095	16.71	
		1914	33,875	1,999	16.95	16.83

WINTER WHEAT.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright	1913	16,835	1,075	15.66	
		1914	4,800	300	16.00	15.83
33	Alexandra	1913	1,368	105	13.02	
		1914	....	....	....	13.02
34	Vermilion	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	4,523	241	18.77	19.39
35	Vegreville	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	10,056	426	23.61	21.81
36	South Edmonton	1913	3,122	235	13.28	
		1914	2,940	127	23.15	18.22
37	Leduc	1913	2,136	118	18.10	
		1914	1,596	67	23.82	20.96
38	Stony Plain	1913	1,330	103	12.91	
		1914	1,343	80	16.79	14.85
39	Edson	1913	....	....	....
		1914	....	....	....	....
40	Lac Ste. Anne	1913	995	34	29.26	
		1914	260	12	21.66	25.46
41	Pembina	1913	2,246	213	10.54	
		1914	2,629	107	24.57	17.56
42	St. Albert	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	704	25	28.16	24.08
43	Sturgeon	1913	768	30	25.60	
		1914	1,525	69	22.10	23.85
44	Victoria	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	666	33	20.18	20.09
45	Whitford	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	....	....	....	20.00
46	Beaver River	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	....	....	....	20.00
47	St. Paul	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	....	....	....	20.00
48	Clearwater	1913	....	....	....
		1914	....	....	....	....
49	Athabasca	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	500	20	25.00	22.50
50	Grouard	1913	....	....	....
		1914	414	15	27.60	27.60
51	Peace River	1913	....	....	....
		1914	360	20	18.00	18.00
52	Lethbridge	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	525	75	7.00	13.50
	Indian Reserves	1913	7,475	1,087	6.88	
		1914	....	....	....	6.88

OATS.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat	1913	373,614	17,096	21.85	
		1914	36,309	5,114	7.10	14.48
2	Warner	1913	374,110	11,356	32.94	
		1914	9,432	1,258	7.50	20.22
3	Cardston	1913	564,222	15,954	35.36	
		1914	268,775	12,661	21.23	28.30
4	Pincher Creek	1913	374,305	10,077	37.14	
		1914	232,409	10,140	22.92	30.03
5	Macleod	1913	211,553	4,909	43.09	
		1914	28,872	2,064	13.98	28.54
6	Claresholm	1913	741,200	20,103	36.87	
		1914	171,113	12,392	13.81	25.34
7	Nanton	1913	1,793,771	41,346	43.38	
		1914	594,870	30,660	19.40	31.39
8	Little Bow	1913	1,253,500	25,343	49.46	
		1914	241,152	12,663	19.04	34.25
9	Taber	1913	853,181	30,687	27.80	
		1914	297,740	13,803	21.57	24.69
10	Redcliff	1913	649,328	25,726	25.24	
		1914	54,280	4,600	11.80	18.52
11	Bow Valley	1913	941,572	24,718	38.09	
		1914	438,943	17,103	25.66	31.88
12	Gleichen	1913	2,972,835	72,490	41.01	
		1914	2,080,524	73,923	28.14	34.58
13	High River	1913	3,264,796	72,136	45.26	
		1914	1,777,868	66,539	26.72	35.99
14	Okotoks	1913	1,212,583	27,613	43.91	
		1914	754,124	26,051	28.95	36.43
15	Rocky Mountain	1913	21,649	1,064	20.35	
		1914	63,929	1,797	35.57	27.96
16	Calgary	1913	160,592	3,970	40.45	
		1914	202,358	6,349	31.87	36.16
17	Cochrane	1913	804,189	20,409	39.40	
		1914	501,424	16,268	30.82	35.11
18	Didsbury	1913	1,943,040	53,524	36.30	
		1914	1,390,128	48,953	28.40	32.35
19	Hand Hills	1913	886,727	30,753	28.83	
		1914	566,274	28,775	19.68	24.26
20	Acadia	1913	610,032	21,009	29.03	
		1914	93,547	11,482	8.15	18.59
21	Coronation	1913	1,007,431	35,071	28.72	
		1914	811,226	36,591	22.17	25.45
22	Stettler	1913	1,162,995	37,307	31.17	
		1914	1,403,860	40,796	34.41	32.79
23	Olds	1913	1,117,989	29,490	37.91	
		1914	1,085,141	32,027	33.88	35.90
24	Innisfail	1913	870,550	22,107	39.38	
		1914	674,700	22,416	30.10	34.74
25	Red Deer	1913	630,586	15,235	41.40	
		1914	592,994	16,643	35.63	38.52
26	Lacombe	1913	928,919	25,189	36.88	
		1914	977,079	26,442	36.95	36.92
27	Ponoka	1913	767,808	25,511	30.10	
		1914	931,818	26,181	35.59	32.85
28	Wetaskiwin	1913	1,024,156	33,017	31.02	
		1914	835,615	34,272	24.38	27.70
29	Camrose	1913	1,737,445	48,870	35.55	
		1914	1,907,810	52,103	36.62	36.09
30	Sedgewick	1913	1,629,794	42,982	37.92	
		1914	1,536,436	43,222	35.55	36.74
31	Ribstone	1913	873,124	26,568	32.86	
		1914	716,444	27,008	26.53	29.70

OATS.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright	1913	867,313	25,433	34.10	34.39
		1914	942,147	27,169	34.67	
33	Alexandra	1913	927,644	25,387	36.54	36.17
		1914	930,466	25,990	35.80	
34	Vermilion	1913	945,269	23,602	40.05	32.37
		1914	638,278	25,862	24.68	
35	Vegreville	1913	1,555,241	44,426	35.00	36.32
		1914	1,716,438	45,616	37.63	
36	South Edmonton	1913	897,824	24,106	37.24	38.13
		1914	1,001,825	25,681	39.01	
37	Leduc	1913	515,649	21,689	23.77	22.16
		1914	455,161	22,163	20.54	
38	Stony Plain	1913	433,293	15,782	27.45	29.80
		1914	818,847	25,469	32.15	
39	Edson	1913	25,000	1,000	25.00	28.52
		1914	36,002	1,124	32.03	
40	Lac Ste. Anne	1913	114,812	3,891	29.51	27.72
		1914	122,065	4,707	25.93	
41	Pembina	1913	511,680	15,513	32.98	29.46
		1914	419,914	16,187	25.94	
42	St. Albert	1913	683,826	19,222	35.58	35.64
		1914	771,395	21,614	35.69	
43	Sturgeon	1913	1,073,978	27,373	39.23	40.38
		1914	1,222,635	29,439	41.53	
44	Victoria	1913	1,146,767	30,289	37.86	38.83
		1914	1,351,409	33,958	39.80	
45	Whitford	1913	526,275	15,847	33.21	35.64
		1914	661,386	17,376	38.06	
46	Beaver River	1913	288,340	8,422	34.24	33.12
		1914	342,797	10,713	31.99	
47	St. Paul	1913	380,244	11,650	32.64	33.73
		1914	496,535	14,263	34.82	
48	Clearwater	1913	47,648	1,524	31.26	28.64
		1914	46,633	1,793	26.01	
49	Athabasca	1913	73,173	2,231	32.79	30.31
		1914	82,290	2,958	27.82	
50	Grouard	1913	172,778	3,493	49.46	48.98
		1914	213,351	4,399	48.50	
51	Peace River	1913	1,049,440	24,740	42.42	39.24
		1914	960,519	26,637	36.06	
52	Lethbridge	1913	26,217	1,029	25.47	16.47
		1914	4,183	560	7.47	
	Indian Reserves	1913	58,318	3,171	15.24	20.19
		1914	85,637	3,408	25.13	

BARLEY.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat	1913	48,739	3,457	14.10	
		1914	3,871	805	4.80	9.45
2	Warner	1913	63,336	2,840	22.30	
		1914	2,919	721	4.05	13.18
3	Cardston	1913	137,766	4,852	28.39	
		1914	74,649	5,111	14.60	21.50
4	Pincher Creek	1913	74,639	2,974	25.08	
		1914	49,833	3,401	14.65	20.87
5	Macleod	1913	40,374	1,393	28.98	
		1914	9,920	1,053	9.42	19.20
6	Claresholm	1913	133,368	5,968	22.35	
		1914	46,784	4,147	11.28	16.82
7	Nanton	1913	135,613	4,195	32.35	
		1914	34,810	3,293	10.57	21.46
8	Little Bow	1913	204,896	6,655	30.78	
		1914	54,726	4,255	12.86	21.82
9	Taber	1913	157,268	7,583	20.74	
		1914	42,737	2,845	15.02	17.88
10	Redcliff	1913	63,930	4,365	14.64	
		1914	9,930	1,000	9.30	11.97
11	Bow Valley	1913	79,424	3,489	22.76	
		1914	24,166	2,131	11.34	17.05
12	Gleichen	1913	620,741	23,622	26.28	
		1914	357,136	21,629	16.51	21.40
13	High River	1913	358,865	12,331	29.10	
		1914	152,004	10,713	14.19	21.65
14	Okotoks	1913	204,171	7,479	27.30	
		1914	147,173	7,563	19.46	23.38
15	Rocky Mountain	1913	1,201	50	24.02	
		1914	16,685	569	29.32	26.67
16	Calgary	1913	30,470	1,003	30.38	
		1914	36,181	1,493	24.23	27.31
17	Cochrane	1913	292,012	10,103	28.90	
		1914	206,119	9,104	22.64	25.77
18	Didsbury	1913	491,025	16,899	29.05	
		1914	359,419	17,073	21.04	25.05
19	Hand Hills	1913	190,413	10,236	18.60	
		1914	107,927	8,460	12.76	15.68
20	Acadia	1913	67,022	3,747	17.88	
		1914	12,979	2,472	5.25	11.57
21	Coronation	1913	212,653	11,200	19.00	
		1914	154,839	11,288	13.72	16.36
22	Stettler	1913	315,185	12,944	24.35	
		1914	336,870	15,074	22.35	23.35
23	Olds	1913	205,636	7,294	28.19	
		1914	207,899	8,943	23.25	25.72
24	Innisfail	1913	174,606	6,174	28.28	
		1914	148,048	6,572	22.53	25.41
25	Red Deer	1913	159,230	5,467	29.13	
		1914	280,123	6,466	43.32	36.23
26	Lacombe	1913	352,624	12,528	28.15	
		1914	399,614	14,164	28.21	28.18
27	Ponoka	1913	220,461	7,741	28.48	
		1914	244,820	9,078	26.96	27.72
28	Wetaskiwin	1913	203,790	7,120	28.62	
		1914	242,099	8,510	28.45	28.54
29	Camrose	1913	234,661	8,798	26.67	
		1914	335,098	12,311	27.22	26.95
30	Sedgewick	1913	311,575	11,034	28.24	
		1914	341,687	13,377	25.54	26.89
31	Ribstone	1913	215,527	10,743	20.06	
		1914	179,277	11,240	15.95	18.01

BARLEY.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright	1913	184,025	7,449	24.70	
		1914	219,825	8,571	25.65	25.18
33	Alexandra	1913	174,110	6,612	26.33	
		1914	172,079	6,894	24.96	25.65
34	Vermilion	1913	164,001	6,140	26.71	
		1914	174,363	7,059	24.70	25.71
35	Vegreville	1913	205,421	8,081	25.42	
		1914	246,335	9,730	25.32	25.37
36	South Edmonton	1913	274,809	9,717	28.28	
		1914	364,637	11,164	32.66	30.47
37	Leduc	1913	171,192	6,883	24.87	
		1914	176,954	7,016	25.22	25.05
38	Stony Plain	1913	199,197	7,640	26.07	
		1914	204,782	7,670	26.70	26.39
39	Edson	1913	12,500	500	25.00	
		1914	32,309	1,067	30.28	27.64
40	Lac Ste. Anne	1913	20,189	807	25.02	
		1914	27,427	1,231	22.28	23.65
41	Pembina	1913	71,050	2,934	24.21	
		1914	62,459	3,369	18.54	21.38
42	St. Albert	1913	164,922	5,967	27.64	
		1914	183,658	6,167	29.78	28.71
43	Sturgeon	1913	261,960	8,717	30.05	
		1914	315,112	9,566	32.94	31.50
44	Victoria	1913	339,057	12,306	27.55	
		1914	447,874	13,996	32.00	29.78
45	Whitford	1913	154,955	5,634	27.50	
		1914	216,123	7,565	28.56	28.03
46	Beaver River	1913	47,924	2,172	22.06	
		1914	90,992	3,401	26.76	24.41
47	St. Paul	1913	56,144	2,405	23.34	
		1914	100,565	3,799	26.47	24.91
48	Clearwater	1913	26,902	1,072	25.09	
		1914	48,420	1,676	28.89	26.99
49	Athabasca	1913	15,000	500	30.00	
		1914	24,855	1,274	19.51	24.75
50	Grouard	1913	15,000	500	30.00	
		1914	24,365	1,106	22.03	26.02
51	Peace River	1913	76,350	2,450	31.16	
		1914	84,033	3,336	25.19	28.18
52	Lethbridge	1913	3,742	136	27.52	
		1914	843	100	8.43	17.98
	Indian Reserves	1913	6,261	264	23.72	
		1914	9,286	374	24.83	24.28

FLAX.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat	1913	102,518	15,659	6.55	
		1914	4,297	3,331	1.29	3.92
2	Warner	1913	59,538	6,045	8.85	
		1914	4,965	1,962	2.53	5.69
3	Cardston	1913	10,953	850	12.89	
		1914	4,492	919	4.89	8.89
4	Pincher Creek	1913	4,009	405	9.87	
		1914	3,608	766	4.71	7.29
5	Macleod	1913	1,435	287	5.00	
		1914	1,438	324	4.44	4.72
6	Claresholm	1913	1,940	228	8.50	
		1914	1,050	150	7.00	7.75
7	Nanton	1913	2,061	125	16.48	
		1914	923	100	9.23	12.86
8	Little Bow	1913	45,838	4,606	9.95	
		1914	13,305	3,858	3.45	6.70
9	Taber	1913	118,219	14,060	8.40	
		1914	1,005	324	3.10	5.75
10	Redcliff	1913	79,537	13,360	5.95	
		1914	701	317	2.21	4.08
11	Bow Valley	1913	18,664	2,551	7.32	
		1914	11,746	1,832	6.41	6.87
12	Gleichen	1913	31,460	2,583	12.18	
		1914	24,504	3,713	6.60	9.39
13	High River	1913	1,408	112	12.03	
		1914	850	100	8.50	10.27
14	Okotoks	1913	752	115	6.54	
		1914	1,902	218	8.73	7.64
15	Rocky Mountain	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Calgary	1913	1,422	84	16.92	
		1914	1,200	100	12.00	14.46
17	Cochrane	1913	6,055	279	21.70	
		1914	1,500	150	10.00	15.85
18	Didsbury	1913	10,122	1,115	9.07	
		1914	6,080	671	9.06	9.07
19	Hand Hills	1913	92,138	7,543	12.36	
		1914	19,617	4,863	4.03	8.20
20	Acadia	1913	46,603	6,438	7.23	
		1914	3,743	1,412	2.65	4.94
21	Coronation	1913	31,114	4,029	7.72	
		1914	17,598	4,066	4.33	6.03
22	Stettler	1913	4,220	630	6.69	
		1914	9,974	1,399	7.13	6.91
23	Olds	1913	9,823	1,169	8.40	
		1914	5,804	1,089	5.33	6.87
24	Innisfail	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Red Deer	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Lacombe	1913	957	120	7.98	
		1914	1,258	85	14.80	11.39
27	Ponoka	1913	1,511	65	23.25	
		1914	170	30	5.66	14.46
28	Wetaskiwin	1913	76	13	5.85	
		1914	108	12	9.00	7.43
29	Camrose	1913	2,442	273	8.95	
		1914	6,815	600	11.36	10.16
30	Sedgewick	1913	6,148	836	7.35	
		1914	2,565	220	11.66	9.51
31	Ribstone	1913	36,312	5,273	6.88	
		1914	21,726	4,509	4.82	5.85

FLAX.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright	1913	50,112	5,396	9.28	
		1914	19,358	2,757	7.02	8.15
33	Alexandra	1913	16,107	1,711	9.41	
		1914	12,486	1,530	8.16	8.79
34	Vermilion	1913	348	39	8.92	
		1914	404	37	10.91	9.92
35	Vegreville	1913	3,372	319	11.82	
		1914	1,281	136	9.42	10.62
36	South Edmonton	1913	70	5	14.00	
		1914	86	6	14.33	14.17
37	Leduc	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Stoney Plain	1913	8	1½	5.33	
		1914	11	2	5.50	5.42
39	Edson	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Lac Ste Anne	1913	15	1	15.00	
		1914	.....	.....	.....	15.00
41	Pembina	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	30	12	2.50	2.50
42	St. Albert	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Sturgeon	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	17	2	8.50	8.50
44	Victoria	1913	27	1	27.00	
		1914	30	2	15.00	21.00
45	Whitford	1913	30	1½	20.00	
		1914	18	2	9.00	14.50
46	Beaver River	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	St. Paul	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Clearwater	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Athabasca	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Grouard	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Peace River	1913	199	21	9.47	
		1914	450	50	9.00	9.24
52	Lethbridge	1913	1,684	180	9.35	
		1914	.....	.....	.....	9.35
	Indian Reserves	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPELTZ

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
1	Medicine Hat.	1913	4,530	205	22.10	
		1914	812	100	8.12	15.11
2	Warner.	1913	4,764	196	24.31	
		1914	420	70	6.00	15.16
3	Cardston.	1913	400	20	20.00	
		1914	521	25	20.84	20.42
4	Pincher Creek.	1913	400	20	20.00	
		1914	414	30	13.80	16.90
5	Macleod.	1913	200	10	20.00	
		1914	150	10	15.00	17.50
6	Claresholm.	1913	850	34	25.00	
		1914	498	35	14.23	19.62
7	Nanton	1913	300	10	30.00	
		1914	185	12	15.42	22.71
8	Little Bow.	1913	3,396	209	16.25	
		1914	684	65	10.52	13.39
9	Taber.	1913	3,404	286	11.90	
		1914	494	50	9.88	10.89
10	Redcliff.	1913	984	103	9.55	
		1914	290	35	8.29	8.92
11	Bow Valley.	1913	817	27	30.25	
		1914	342	23	14.87	22.56
12	Gleichen.	1913	1,200	60	20.00	
		1914	3,093	116	26.67	23.34
13	High River.	1913	2,847	77	36.97	
		1914	2,100	80	26.25	31.61
14	Okotoks.	1913	1,500	60	25.00	
		1914	1,275	75	17.00	21.00
15	Rocky Mountain.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Calgary.	1913	250	10	25.00	
		1914	257	12	21.42	23.31
17	Cochrane.	1913	1,500	60	25.00	
		1914	1,170	52	22.50	23.75
18	Didsbury.	1913	4,855	200	24.27	
		1914	1,234	41	30.10	27.19
19	Hand Hills	1913	859	63	13.63	
		1914	544	50	10.89	12.26
20	Acadia.	1913	1,594	133	11.99	
		1914	277	28	9.89	10.94
21	Coronation.	1913	1,202	67	17.94	
		1914	309	23	13.43	15.69
22	Stettler	1913	1,500	75	20.00	
		1914	881	37	23.81	21.91
23	Olds.	1913	700	35	20.00	
		1914	724	43	16.84	18.42
24	Innisfail.	1913	2,930	96	30.52	
		1914	2,287	87	26.29	28.41
25	Red Deer	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	982	50	19.64	19.82
26	Lacombe.	1913	1,200	60	20.00	
		1914	922	37	24.92	22.46
27	Ponoka	1913	1,200	60	20.00	
		1914	713	33	21.60	20.80
28	Wetaskiwin.	1913	4,000	200	20.00	
		1914	2,673	127	21.05	20.53
29	Camrose.	1913	1,000	50	20.00	
		1914	1,411	39	36.18	28.09
30	Sedgewick	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	797	48	16.61	18.31
31	Ribstone.	1913	840	28	30.00	
		1914	279	22	12.68	21.34

SPELTZ.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright.	1913	1,610	195	8.26	
		1914	788	67	11.76	10.01
33	Alexandra.	1913	1,262	62	20.35	
		1914	1,858	69	26.93	23.64
34	Vermilion.	1913	350	30	11.56	
		1914	133	11	12.09	11.83
35	Vegreville.	1913	2,602	86	30.26	
		1914	1,732	55	31.50	30.88
36	South Edmonton.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Leduc.	1913	1,200	60	20.00	
		1914	691	34	20.32	20.16
38	Stony Plain.	1913	1,200	60	20.00	
		1914	465	21	22.14	21.07
39	Edson.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Lac Ste. Anne.	1913	1,056	35½	30.17	
		1914	437	23	19.00	24.59
41	Pembina.	1913	1,840	61	30.16	
		1914	608	54	11.26	20.71
42	St. Albert.	1913	700	35	20.00	
		1914	485	23	21.10	20.55
43	Sturgeon.	1913	704	35	21.11	
		1914	474	22	21.55	21.33
44	Victoria.	1913	700	35	20.00	
		1914	867	37	23.43	21.72
45	Whitford.	1913	200	10	20.00	
		1914	238	13	18.30	19.15
46	Beaver River.	1913	700	35	20.00	
		1914	378	17	22.23	21.12
47	St. Paul.	1913	652	31	21.03	
		1914	842	34	24.76	22.90
48	Clearwater.	1913	.....	.....	..
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Athabasca.	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	.....	.....	.....	20.00
50	Grouard.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	850	49	17.35	17.35
51	Peace River.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Lethbridge.	1913	2,000	100	20.00	
		1914	314	41	7.66	13.83
	Indian Reserves.	1913	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....	.....

RYE.

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave Yield
1	Medicine Hat.	1913	2,580	107	24.11	
		1914	510	102	5.00	14.56
2	Warner.	1913	1,800	100	18.00	
		1914	531	150	3.54	10.77
3	Cardston.	1913	286	16	17.90	
		1914	155	10	15.50	16.70
4	Pincher Creek.	1913	811	110	7.37	
		1914	1,265	115	11.00	9.19
5	Macleod.	1913	2,220	110	20.18	
		1914	1,394	95	14.67	17.43
6	Claresholm.	1913	3,961	131	30.23	
		1914	1,647	109	15.11	22.67
7	Nanton.	1913	4,047	125	32.37	
		1914	1,348	140	9.63	21.00
8	Little Bow.	1913	3,845	128	30.04	
		1914	1,826	112	16.30	23.17
9	Taber.	1913	1,537	118	13.03	
		1914	1,220	135	9.04	11.04
10	Redcliff.	1913	4,200	210	20.00	
		1914	2,801	230	12.18	16.09
11	Bow Valley.	1913	10,200	510	20.00	
		1914	4,249	437	9.73	14.87
12	Gleichen.	1913	12,989	610	21.29	
		1914	9,294	758	12.26	16.78
13	High River.	1913	18,100	565	32.04	
		1914	14,543	685	21.23	26.64
14	Okotoks.	1913	3,593	189	19.01	
		1914	3,865	172	22.47	20.74
15	Rocky Mountain.	1913	250	10	25.00	
		1914	419	20	20.95	22.98
16	Calgary.	1913	796	22	36.18	
		1914	342	19	18.00	27.09
17	Cochrane	1913	26,890	1,313	20.48	
		1914	17,873	812	22.01	21.25
18	Didsbury.	1913	83,412	3,057	27.28	
		1914	63,853	3,321	19.23	23.26
19	Handhills.	1913	5,586	261	21.40	
		1914	2,041	157	13.00	17.20
20	Acadia.	1913	10,528	526	20.01	
		1914	1,602	110	14.56	17.29
21	Coronation.	1913	958	160	5.98	
		1914	2,205	126	17.50	11.74
22	Stettler.	1913	5,600	563	9.94	
		1914	10,126	671	15.09	12.52
23	Olds.	1913	7,989	262	30.48	
		1914	9,165	458	20.01	25.24
24	Innisfail.	1913	7,500	300	25.00	
		1914	4,844	222	21.82	23.41
25	Red Deer	1913	12,691	635	19.99	
		1914	8,085	462	17.50	18.75
26	Lacombe.	1913	10,157	466	21.50	
		1914	7,736	438	17.66	19.73
27	Ponoka.	1913	14,645	761	19.24	
		1914	17,972	937	19.18	19.21
28	Wetaskiwin.	1913	4,097	225	18.21	
		1914	4,310	209	20.62	19.42
29	Camrose.	1913	5,634	314	17.94	
		1914	5,604	208	26.94	22.44
30	Sedgewick.	1913	5,017	230	21.81	
		1914	7,903	258	30.63	26.22
31	Ribstone.	1913	12,000	600	20.00	
		1914	1,575	105	15.00	17.50

RYE.—(Continued.)

No.	Crop District	Year	Bushels	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Ave. Yield
32	Wainwright.	1913	4,000	200	20.00	20.97
		1914	2,808	128	21.94	
33	Alexandra.	1913	3,000	150	20.00	17.50
		1914	915	61	15.00	
34	Vermilion.	1913	12,000	600	20.00	17.43
		1914	3,047	205	14.86	
35	Vegreville.	1913	4,258	215	19.99	22.90
		1914	3,613	140	25.81	
36	South Edmonton.	1913	1,380	69	20.00	22.68
		1914	2,053	81	25.35	
37	Leduc.	1913	2,747	144	19.08	20.17
		1914	1,770	88	21.25	
38	Stony Plain	1913	4,400	220	20.00	20.82
		1914	2,790	129	21.63	
39	Edson.	1913	7,600	380	20.00	21.72
		1914	6,092	260	23.43	
40	Lac Ste. Anne	1913	2,200	110	20.00	19.67
		1914	1,875	97	19.33	
41	Pembina.	1913	12,018	600	20.00	17.00
		1914	6,314	451	14.00	
42	St. Albert	1913	2,200	110	20.00	20.46
		1913	1,485	71	20.92	
43	Sturgeon.	1913	12,015	602	19.95	18.60
		1914	6,279	364	17.25	
44	Victoria.	1913	2,200	110	20.00	15.93
		1914	1,530	129	11.86	
45	Whitford.	1913	1,234	32	38.56	27.18
		1914	300	19	15.79	
46	Beaver River.	1913	3,000	150	20.00	22.34
		1914	2,196	89	24.67	
47	St. Paul.	1913	5,538	277	19.99	20.94
		1914	2,692	123	21.89	
48	Clearwater.	1913	2,000	100	20.00	20.75
		1914	860	40	21.50	
49	Athabasca.	1913	2,500	250	10.00	11.57
		1914	1,838	140	13.13	
50	Grouard.	1913	4,500	225	20.00	19.10
		1914	2,421	133	18.20	
51	Peace River.	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....
52	Lethbridge.	1913	3,500	175	20.00	13.60
		1914	662	92	7.20	
	Indian Reserves	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1914	.....	.....	.....

**SUMMARY OF THE ACREAGE AND YIELDS OF THE LEADING GRAINS
DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.**

	Year	Crop Area in acres	Total Yield in bushels	Average Yield per acre	Average Yield
Spring Wheat	1914	989,561	15,102,083	15.26	18.53
	1913	1,043,114	20,360,104	19.51	
	1912	957,874	17,434,774	18.20	
	1911	757,493	15,730,238	20.75	
	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.85	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97	
	1908	212,677	4,001,504	18.81	
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25	
	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07	
	1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46	
	1904	47,411	786,075	16.58	
	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65	
Winter Wheat	1914	49,930	837,204	16.77	20.69
	1913	83,719	1,250,129	14.93	
	1912	120,811	2,395,875	19.83	
	1911	182,671	4,336,749	23.74	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48	
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47	
	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11	
	1905	32,174	689,019	21.41	
	1904	8,296	152,125	18.33	
	1903	3,440	82,418	23.95	
Oats	1914	1,147,382	34,597,117	30.15	34.53
	1913	1,221,450	44,078,325	36.09	
	1912	971,969	37,085,234	38.15	
	1911	669,827	27,604,993	41.21	
	1910	492,589	12,158,530	24.68	
	1909	693,901	24,819,661	35.76	
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36.93	
	1907	307,093	9,247,914	30.11	
	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39.12	
	1905	242,801	9,514,180	39.18	
	1904	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	
	1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	
Barley	1914	340,992	7,847,640	23.01	25.91
	1913	333,462	8,645,812	25.92	
	1912	225,055	6,287,112	27.94	
	1911	103,302	3,037,584	29.41	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1908	77,876	1,949,164	25.03	
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	
	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27.36	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12	
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51	

SUMMARY OF THE ACREAGE AND YIELDS OF THE LEADING GRAINS
DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.—(Continued.)

	Year	Crop Area in acres	Total Yield in bushels	Average Yield per acre	Average Yield
Flax.	1914	41,656	207,115	4.97	9.21
	1913	96,445	799,653	8.29	
	1912	112,776	1,196,416	10.60	
	1911	16,549	153,908	9.30	
	1910	15,271	46,155	3.02	
	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	
	1905	581	8,337	14.34	
	1904	367	5,003	13.63	
	1903	830	7,753	9.34	
Rye.	1914	14,623	261,843	17.90	18.78
	1913	17,452	370,661	21.24	
	1912	2,493	54,119	21.70	
	1911	2,190	38,722	17.68	
	1910	1,522	28,306	18.60	
	1909	1,592	25,801	16.20	
	1908	1,250	22,625	18.10	
	1907	591	10,595	17.91	
Speltz.	1906	1,139	22,462	19.70	21.18
	1914	2,025	42,707	21.09	
	1913	3,625	70,998	19.59	
	1912	774	11,528	14.89	
	1911	203	5,337	26.29	
	1910	18	164	9.11	
	1909	269	6,369	23.67	
	1908	484	9,697	20.03	
	1907	151	3,346	22.15	
	1906	385	11,423	29.67	
	1905	178	4,419	24.82	
	1904	112	2,426	21.66	

	Total Crop Area	Total Yield of Grain
1914.	2,586,169	58,895,709
1913.	2,799,267	75,575,682
1912.	2,391,752	64,465,058
1911.	1,732,648	50,907,531
1910.	1,193,261	22,027,184
1909.	1,242,644	36,761,493
1908.	837,641	25,073,147
1907.	576,821	14,588,852
1906.	591,614	19,333,266
1905.	415,917	13,607,374

LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR 1914.

Horses	609,126
Swine	750,789
Sheep	501,188
Dairy Cows	192,903
Other Cows	165,035
Beef Cattle	190,923
Other Cattle	533,020

REPORT ON ROOTS FOR 1914.

	Acres	Bushels	Average
Potatoes	40,000	4,000,000	100.00
Turnips	15,000	3,000,000	200.00
Carrots	1,800	360,000	200.00
Mangolds	3,200	640,000	200.00

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,

Statistician.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY BUREAU.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a report of the work of the Publicity Bureau for the year 1914.

PUBLICITY AND IMMIGRATION.

The bureau for the past nine months has been engaged as in former years in the furnishing of information to inquirers regarding possibilities and opportunities afforded by our province to prospective settlers. Immigration has not been so widespread as to sources as in previous years, and hardly so general in character, but the vastly improved quality of the immigration, the splendid type of settler, has in a large measure compensated for any falling off there may have been in numbers. We have been able to publish and distribute not less than 75,000 copies of books and pamphlets describing opportunities and conditions in the province, and we have supplied a large number of newspapers and magazines with articles for publication. We have in addition been able to cope with and supply the ever increasing demand for statistical and general information, besides distributing a number of maps and the annual reports of the different departments.

The interruption to our immigration, caused by the unfortunate war conditions in the countries from which Alberta has been receiving a large share of her best and most industrious settlers, has of course been inevitable and considerable, but from neutral countries and especially from the United States, the indications are gratifying.

The outstanding feature of the work carried on by the Publicity Bureau, however, is undoubtedly that part of it connected with the trend back to the land. Beginning as it did with the year 1914, subsequent events have given it tremendous impetus, and there is now a pronounced movement towards the return to the land of men who had been lured to the cities by the high wages paid during the construction boom.

Harvest Help.—Special conditions prevail in the province during the harvest period, which require special methods to deal with them successfully. As a result of a partial drought in Southern Alberta, crops were not heavy and numbers of people were available for harvest work in other parts of the province. In these circumstances an arrangement similar to that of last year was arrived at with the railway companies, with this difference, that special rates were granted only within the provincial boundaries, thus discouraging, in view of the number of people available at home, an unnecessary influx of temporary labour. The arrangement was made so as to allow of the carrying of people from those parts where crops were light to other districts where crops were abundant, and help was required. It succeeded admirably, upwards of 1500 men, all of whom were homesteaders, being transported to the harvest fields in various portions of the province.

Winnipeg.—The Winnipeg branch of this Bureau has continued to do excellent service. This is probably best indicated by actual figures showing the distribution of literature, registration of visitors seeking information, and so on, as follows:

One thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two (1982) letters have been received during this period from people enquiring for information

relating to the resources of the province. Replies were sent out to each and in nearly every case maps or literature forwarded which would supply the information wanted.

Four thousand, four hundred and ninety-three (4493) persons were registered as visitors seeking information, to whom were supplied maps, bulletins, booklets and other literature.

Three thousand, six hundred and eighty-six (3686) maps have been given out in the same period.

A considerable number of booklets, folders, etc., have been supplied by the Board of Trade, but there has been a falling off since about June 1st in this respect.

There has been a decrease in arrivals of immigration from across the seas, however, a noticeable feature is the fact that the British farmer has been strongly in the majority and there may have been as many coming to occupy the farm lands as in former years.

American settlers are coming along regularly; they are chiefly homesteaders of a good type, in many cases bringing considerable capital and car lots of farm equipment.

In conclusion we should like to express our appreciation of the help of those who by their kindly co-operation have furthered our efforts in many directions, notably the secretaries of the various boards of trade throughout the province, by whose aid we have been enabled to accomplish a great deal.

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS.

Chief Publicity Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY SUPERINTENDENT.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Poultry Branch of the department for the year 1914.

GENERAL.

Poultry interests throughout the province in 1914 have shown a gradual increase in keeping with that of former years. From both correspondence and observation it appears that, not only is there a general increase in poultry, but that greater care is being exercised in the management and housing of the birds. Interest is further shown by the great demand for eggs for hatching and also by the demand for breeding stock. The educational work conducted along the lines of mixed farming has induced producers to pay more attention to the development of the poultry end of their work.

Some idea of the general increase in poultry within the province may be gathered from the Dominion statistical returns for 1901 and 1911. In 1901 Alberta was credited with 238,040 head of poultry and with 2,340,221 in 1911. At the same rate of increase there should be at least 2,943,052 head of poultry in the province at present. Eggs produced in 1901 were 1,216,385 dozen, and 11,447,036 in 1911. In 1914 at the same rate of increase there would be produced 14,332,896 dozen of eggs. These at 20 cents per dozen would make the value of eggs produced in Alberta in 1914 amount to \$2,864.579.

MARKETS.

In the early part of the year the markets were good and satisfactory prices prevailed for both dressed poultry and eggs. While there was sufficient dressed poultry to supply the demand there was as usual a shortage in eggs, and fresh eggs sold readily at from 50c to 60c per dozen in the larger centres. In many cases select, cold storage eggs were sold at the same price as fresh eggs. Large supplies of imported eggs were placed on the market at this time mainly from the United States. Foreign importations were also to be found in Chinese eggs, large numbers having been received within the province. Complaints were received from poultry associations and others that the Chinese eggs were being mixed with local eggs and sold as such. Returns from port of entry state that the importation of eggs into Alberta from various sources in 1914 amounted to 1,568,657 dozen as compared with 1,954,110 dozen in 1913.

There is no doubt but that more eggs were produced in the province than in any former year, as general conditions would indicate; aside from the falling off of imports to the extent of 385,453 dozen during the year. The poultry branch has at all times strongly advised the producing of greater quantities of eggs not only because of the market demands and good prices, but because of the influence of importing eggs on the financial conditions of the country in that the large amounts sent out annually for eggs should be kept and spent within the province.

While there was an active market and a good demand for eggs throughout the year there was a decided falling off in prices for all kinds

of dressed poultry in the fall and early winter. This was foreseen by the poultry branch and members of the trade and every effort was made to find an outlet for the dressed poultry output for the fall. Efforts, however, failed and the 1914 crop of dressed poultry was forced on the market for immediate consumption from the fact that the 1913 crop was still in cold storage. This unusual condition was largely due to the fact that high prices were paid for the 1913 crop, which price, plus cold storage charges and the financial stringency becoming apparent early in the summer, made conditions such that cold storage poultry was too high in price to compete with other meats, and remained in cold storage forcing the 1914 crop of dressed poultry on an unsympathetic market for immediate consumption. There is no doubt but that the poor prices offered associated with the high cost of feed will have a serious effect on the poultry work for 1915. Many letters were received complaining that "Patriotism and Production" did not work out satisfactorily to the poultry producers and intimating that unless better conditions were assured, no attempt would be made to produce in 1915. There are, however, indications that these unsatisfactory market conditions will have entirely disappeared before another crop of poultry is ready to market.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND GRADING OF EGGS.

The offer by the department to market eggs was renewed in 1914 and several co-operative egg circles were formed. The circles in the southern part of the province sent their eggs to Calgary where they were received, candled, placed in cold storage and marketed under the direction of C. Marker, dairy commissioner, whose report will be found elsewhere. A few circles were organized in the district tributary to Edmonton, but as the shipments were small, arrangements were made with the Edmonton City Dairy to take over the output of the circles.

For a number of years past the poultry branch has, in co-operation with the poultry branches of the other provinces in Canada, been advocating a better system of marketing eggs. Particular attention has been given to dealing on the basis of grade rather than case count. Some difficulty, however, has been experienced in this matter owing to the fact that the trade could not be induced to purchase on the basis of quality. There is a prospect that there will be less difficulty in the future in developing the dealing in eggs on a grade basis. At a recent meeting of representatives of the produce men of Canada, held at Guelph, Ont., a classified standard for Canadian eggs was adopted. While this standard may not be entirely satisfactory to members of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, it is a step in the right direction, and something may eventually be arranged which will be satisfactory to producer, dealer and consumer alike.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The educational work of the year has been carried on along lines similar to those of former years. Special attention has been given to poultry work in the agricultural schools. The first year students of 1914-15 received more careful attention than in the previous year. Additional work in connection with the schools became necessary owing to the presence of second year students, a course suitable for such students being given. Lectures were also given at the various short course schools

held throughout the province by the department when seasonable subjects were dealt with. A number of institute meetings were held where poultry matters were discussed as circumstances required. The educational work of the year in general had for its object the producing of more and better poultry and eggs. Every effort has been made to induce the producers to increase the egg production of their flocks to displace the large quantities of eggs imported annually as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

It has been found that the majority of poultry raisers have no system of recording the producing qualities of their flocks and have but little idea of the actual returns from their hens. To stimulate greater and more direct interest in the matter of egg production the poultry branch assisted by the Provincial Poultry Association undertook to organize a Provincial Egg-laying Competition. It was decided to accept entries to the extent of twenty pens for the first year. To accommodate the contesting pens a new laying house was constructed at the provincial poultry plant.

This laying house contains twenty pens and is constructed on the continuous style, each pen being six feet wide and twelve feet deep. In the centre of the building is a small feed room which allows the attendant ready access to the centre of the house without having to pass through the pens. In a general way the house is constructed in a manner similar to other poultry houses used at the plant. One thickness of seasoned dropsiding is used on the outside of the studding. Tar paper lines the spaces between the studs on the inside, and the spaces behind and above the roosts and dropboard are filled with straw. A drop curtain is also used to protect the birds on the roosts at night. Cotton windows are used entirely throughout the pens and all pens are constructed alike in every particular. An automatic drinking fountain, self-feeding hopper, and trap nests complete the interior fixtures. The pens are divided by two feet of board with wire netting above. Suitable wire runs extend in front of the pens allowing each pen sufficient space for outdoor exercise.

A committee consisting of members of the Provincial Poultry Association and the poultry branch of the Department of Agriculture drafted the following rules and regulations which govern the competition:

ALBERTA EGG LAYING COMPETITION.

GENERAL.

The competition is open to Alberta poultry breeders and is the result of an arrangement between the Alberta Poultry Association and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. It will be conducted at the government poultry farm, Edmonton South, under the direction of the poultry branch of the department and will run from November 1st, 1914 to Sept. 30th, 1915.

The feed rations in connection with the above competition are to be under the direction of the poultry branch, the officials of which will have full discretion as to the various foods, and how and under what conditions the same are to be fed. Everything possible will be done to secure the best results from an egg-producing standpoint, the rations being as far as possible such grains as are produced within the province.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The competition is to be carried on from November 1st, 1914 to September 30th, 1915, the date for receiving pens to be any time during the week previous to opening of the competition.

2. Each pen is to consist of six pure-bred pullets, 1914 hatch, not less than six months old. The Poultry Branch reserves the right to reject any bird or birds not considered a proper age.

3. The feathers of the right wing of each bird of the light weight varieties mentioned must be cut before forwarding to the Poultry Plant, the wing to be kept cut during the competition.

4. Any bird or birds found to be suffering from any contagious disease when delivered at the Poultry Plant will be rejected.

5. All eggs are to become the property of the Poultry Branch. Eggs under 1½ ounce in weight or soft-shelled eggs are not to be counted.

6. Any pen, the eggs from which do not attain an average weight of 22 ounces per dozen before the expiration of the first three months of the competition are ineligible for a prize.

7. The competition is to be divided into two classes:

Class No. 1—To consist of light weight varieties.

Class No. 2—To consist of heavy weight varieties.

8. All birds are to be housed in the regular houses of the Provincial Poultry Plant, allowing at least five square feet of floor space per bird. Note. By this plan, trap nest records will be taken, which the committee consider of great practical value to competitors and an advance step in egg-laying competition.

9. The competition will be decided by the total number of eggs laid by each pen, subject to rules 5 and 6.

10. Only one pen of any variety will be allotted to each competitor unless sufficient entries are not received. The competition committee reserves the right to refuse entries should more be received than accommodation can be provided for.

11. Competitors must not communicate with the Superintendent in charge or dictate as to how the birds should be handled or cared for. All communications are to be addressed to the Poultry Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

12. Competitors' names will appear in all records published.

13. All pens, unless otherwise arranged for, will be returned to competitors at the conclusion of the competition, together with a trap nest record of each bird.

14. No competitor shall withdraw any bird until the conclusion of the competition. Should deaths occur, competitors will be notified immediately. Sick or diseased birds or birds of depraved habits will be removed from the pens.

15. All pens entered are to be forwarded to the Provincial Poultry Plant, University Grounds, S. Edmonton. Charges prepaid by owner.

16. All pens entered must conform to these regulations, otherwise they will be subject to disqualification.

17. The decision of the Competition Committee is to be final in all cases.

ENTRY FORM

I hereby enter one pen of(breed) pullets, hatched during the year of 1914, and I affirm that this entry is made correctly in every detail, and that I will abide by the rules of the contest.

Signature.....

Street address

City or town

Province of Alberta.

Applications were received and the following pens entered the competition, which commenced on December 1st.

W. Walser, Shepard, Alta.	S. C. White Leghorns
J. Morrison, Crossfield, Alta.	R. C. White Leghorns
J. O. Scott, 839 Sinclair St., Edmonton...	S. C. Brown Leghorns
R. F. Atkinson, Edmonton	S. C. White Leghorns
Mrs. Nils Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta.	S. C. Brown Leghorns
J. Thompson & Sons, High River, Alta...	S. C. Black Leghorns
N. Northwood, 127 14th Ave. W. Calgary.	White Wyandottes
H. L. C. Christman, Lee St., Edmonton..	S. C. Rhode Island Reds
T. W. Swallow, 216 Ross St., Edmonton..	Buff Orpingtons
R. E. Moffatt, Claresholm, Alta.	Buff Rocks
Hugh Jones, Hastings St., Edmonton....	Silver Laced Wyandottes
Taylor's Poultry Farm, Edmonton	Buff Orpingtons
E. A. Quantz, Lamont, Alta.	Barred Rocks
J. C. Longmore, Yonge St., Edmonton ...	White Wyandottes
Rhode Island Red Farm, S. Edmonton ...	S. C. Rhode Island Reds
J. H. Halford, 7th St., Edmonton.....	White Wyandottes
E. Sillitoe, 7th St., Edmonton	R. C. Rhode Island Reds
C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	Buff Orpingtons
T. Bowyer, 418 5th Ave. E. Calgary	White Wyandottes

While egg-laying competitions are by no means a new undertaking, they are comparatively new in Canada. Usually these competitions are conducted on the pen record plan. Believing, however, that the educational value of the competition would be much greater if individual records were made, trap nests were installed in each pen and an actual record is being made of the number of eggs laid by each bird entered in the competition.

Monthly reports are being made of the progress of the competition which are supplied to the general press, to poultry and farm papers, agricultural colleges and other institutions in which there is likely to be interest in the results.

At the end of the competition, September 30th, 1915, a complete report of the competition will be made showing the pen and individual records made. The birds will be returned to their owners with an official record of the performance of each bird. It is expected that the owners of birds making satisfactory records will use such birds as foundation stock from which to develop laying strains. While the competition has only commenced it has already developed a general interest among the breeders.

EXHIBITION POULTRY

While the increase in pure-bred poultry has been great, the development of exhibition poultry has been equally as great. This fact is evidenced by the large increase in poultry at the summer exhibitions and agricultural fairs. Not only are there greater numbers of birds exhibited, but the quality is much superior to that of the poultry in former years. The larger winter poultry shows held at Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton have grown to such an extent as to over-tax the capacity of the accommodation. Eastern judges at the various shows all speak highly of the good quality of the birds exhibited, and state that in many cases they are equal to the high class birds exhibited at eastern Canadian shows.

THE PROVINCIAL POULTRY PLANT

In connection with the work of the poultry plant, I am pleased to report that during the year the buildings and equipment have been placed in permanent position. Previously the work of the plant had been seriously handicapped owing to the fact that because of the un-

prepared condition of the ground, the buildings were only temporarily located. During the year the University authorities, upon whose grounds the plant is located, cleared the ground of trees and placed the land under cultivation. When clearing the land a shelter belt 100 feet wide was left on the west, north and east sides of the grounds for protection and shade. A few clumps of trees were also left on the interior grounds for shade for the chicks in rearing.

The breeding pens were arranged in a row north and south as illustrated. The plan allows easy access to the pens for the attendants in feeding and caring for the birds and allows visitors to see the inside of the houses and the birds in the runs without having to enter the pens. The stable and feed rooms are convenient to the breeding pens, rearing quarters, and incubator cellar, shown to the right in the general view. A suitable brooding house with an automatic hot water supply to the brooders has been completed with a capacity of about 600 chicks. An incubator cellar has also been completed and a mammoth incubator of thirty-six hundred eggs capacity installed, that is proving satisfactory and giving good results. Above the incubator cellar are the office and work-room. The plan of the plant has been made with a view to economy and convenience. None of the buildings are in any way elaborate, but are practical and within reach of the finances of the hundreds who visit the plant to secure information on the housing, feeding, and handling of breeding stock, rearing of chicks, and other matters connected with the operation of a poultry plant.

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK

During the spring there was an exceptionally large demand for baby chicks and eggs for hatching. The baby chick system adopted in 1913 proved a very successful means of distributing pure-bred stock. It was found that the baby chicks could be sent to all parts of the province with little or no loss in transit. The shipping of baby chicks has been found more satisfactory than the selling of eggs because of the losses in eggs for hatching, through carelessness in handling by express companies. From time to time reports are received of eggs arriving at destination with many broken. In some cases the boxes in which the eggs were shipped have been reported broken as well. Under such circumstances eggs could not be expected to give satisfactory hatches to the purchaser. During the season orders were received for five thousand two hundred and forty-six eggs and one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-seven chicks. The capacity of the plant was not large enough to make it possible to fill all the orders. Where orders could not be filled, enquirers were referred to nearby breeders, many of whom reported that they had more orders than they were able to fill. There was also a good demand for breeding stock, particularly for females. A large number of male birds were sent out and customers who could not be supplied were referred to breeders of the variety inquired for. The demand each year for pullets is exceptionally large, and there is very limited surplus to meet the demand as most breeders recognize the value of pullets as layers and very few have such for sale. Any breeder who will make a specialty of producing pullets for sale will find ready sale for them.

POULTRY CONVENTION AT OTTAWA

At the request of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, I visited Ottawa in the month of August along with representatives from the

other Provinces, to consult with members of the Live-stock Branch in reference to matters affecting the poultry interests throughout the Dominion. The chief object of the meeting was subjects upon which legislation had been asked by the various interests of the Dominion. Representatives were present from all of the provinces except British Columbia, and from most of the agricultural colleges.

The initial session of the convention was addressed by Mr. H. S. Arkell, and following the suggestion of the Live-stock Commissioners' Branch, as voiced by Mr. Arkell, a motion was passed favoring the incorporation of the poultry convention with the National Live-stock Convention to be held in February. A basis of representation by provinces was struck. At subsequent sessions of the convention, various matters of interest to the association were discussed and committees were named to bring in reports to the National Convention. The matters to be considered included the following: egg trade legislation; disease investigation; publications; poultry experiments; statistics; records of merit; the distribution of poultry stock; exhibition standards; school fairs; dressing contests; co-ordination of federal and provincial work; egg circles; and the organizing of a national association.

These matters will be made the subjects of discussion at the National Convention in February and considerable profit as to methods or work in poultry will no doubt result.

Respectfully submitted

A. W. FOLEY,

Poultry Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE RECORDER OF BRANDS.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the work of this branch of your department for the year 1914:

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

During the year, 1764 horse and 2629 cattle brands were allotted and recorded to their respective owners, while 395 transfers, 166 being for horses and 229 for cattle, and 18 changes were duly recorded. Certified extracts of brands numbered 24, while searches and strays reported under The Brand Act or under The Estray Animals Ordinance, numbered 1908, being a total of 6738 transactions.

Compared with the year 1913 these figures show an increase of 293 horse and 570 cattle brands, 7 changes and 137 searches and strays, while the transfers show a falling off of 24 and the extracts of 2, giving a total increase of 982 in the number of transactions.

The following table shows the different transactions which have taken place since separate records for the provinces have been kept:

Year	Horse	Cattle	Trans.	Changes	Searches & Extracts
1906.	1361	1894	384	38	73
1907.	1030	1230	430	28	73
1908.	1103	1225	421	29	292
1909.	1308	1326	430	33	783
1910.	1891	1672	524	34	1218
1911.	1538	1280	362	32	1408
1912.	1545	1542	374	16	1655
1913.	1471	2059	419	11	1795
1914.	1764	2629	395	18	1932
Averages for 9 years	1446	1651	415	27	1025

From the above statement it will be seen that our horse and cattle brands show an increase of 318 and 978, respectively, above the average number of brands allotted during the past nine years.

Notwithstanding the fact that the demand for horses has not been good during the past summer and the prices low, the year's transactions show a very satisfactory and steady demand for horse brands and would lead one to conclude that the farmers still have confidence in the horse business. It should also be noted that although the demand for cattle brands increased during the year 1913 by 517, the past season has again shown a remarkable increase of 570 over what was thought to be an abnormal increase in cattle brands. Perhaps the severe drought and partial failure of crops in the southern part of the province during the past year, will have the effect of causing farmers to go into mixed farming more generally instead of depending upon the wheat crop as in the past. The writer, with an intimate knowledge for nearly thirty years, of the district most effected by the drought, cannot recall one year in which the crops and even nature grasses failed so badly. Even in the

summer of 1886, although crops failed in many places and made it necessary for the Dominion Government to supply seed grain to the settlers, the grazing was very much better than it has been in this year. Fortunately the winter, though marked by a heavy snow fall, has not been severe and stock is looking better than it was expected it could.

CHANGES IN THE BRAND ACT.

At the meeting of the legislature in October a few minor changes were made in The Brand Act. One of the changes was an increase of the fees sufficient to place the office as nearly as possible upon a self-supporting basis. Since the brands were first taken over by the government, the fees have been so low that the department has been administering this service at a loss and no good reason can be advanced for asking the general taxpayer of the province to bear a share of the upkeep of an office for the exclusive benefit of the stock-growers.

It is required of this department, besides the ordinary issue and recording of all brands, that every stray animal found on the prairie shall be reported by the finder or brand reader to this office. A separate search has to be made in the records for each brand and the finder is at once notified whether these brands are recorded or not and is given the name and address of the owner if the brand is recorded. The owner is also given a description of the animal and the name and address of the finder. A list of stray animals is also published in the Alberta Gazette, showing the brands upon each animal. The department's duties, however, do not always end with this because many animals are either wrongly branded or branded with an unrecorded brand, and these if not claimed are sold and the proceeds, less expenses, are held in trust.

A considerable expense is also incurred in the publication of brand books and although a few copies are sold to the outside public, a large proportion are issued to the members of the Royal North West Mounted Police, Stock Inspectors, and other public officials. When these facts are borne in mind it will be admitted, I think, that the fees are not more than reasonable for the protection given.

A new supplement for brands issued during the year 1914 has been prepared and is now in the hands of the printer.

The number of letters received during the year was 8250, while the number of documents dispatched was 12,783, making a total of 21,053; being an increase of 4570.

The following statement shows the transactions from 1898 to the 31st of December, 1914:

TRANSFERS.

Year	
1899.....	132
1900.....	165
1901.....	222
1902.....	265
1903.....	400
1904.....	402
1905 (N. W. Territories)	299
Alberta.....	120
1906.....	389
1907.....	430
1908.....	421
1909.....	430

TRANSFERS.—(*Continued.*)

Year	1910.....	524
	1911.....	362
	1912.....	374
	1913.....	419
	1914.....	395

CHANGES.

Year	1899.....	...
	1900.....	27
	1901.....	20
	1902.....	26
	1903.....	43
	1904.....	43
	1905 (N. W. Territories)	32
	Alberta	7
	1906.....	38
	1907.....	28
	1908.....	29
	1909.....	33
	1910.....	34
	1911.....	32
	1912.....	16
	1913.....	11
	1914.....	18

SEARCHES AND EXTRACTS.

Year	1899.....	...
	1900.....	35
	1901.....	42
	1902.....	100
	1903.....	144
	1904.....	124
	1905 (N. W. Territories)	81
	Alberta.....	13
	1906.....	73
	1907.....	73
	1908 (Including strays)	292
	1909.....	783
	1910.....	1,218
	1911.....	1,408
	1912.....	1,655
	1913.....	1,795
	1914.....	1932
	Number of Brands re-allotted in 1898.....	3,228

CATTLE BRANDS.

Year	1898.....	2,111
	1899.....	1,466
	1900.....	1,508
	1901.....	1,689
	1902.....	1,934
	1903.....	2,390
	1904.....	2,034
	1905 (N. W. Territories)	1,353
	Alberta.....	337
	1906.....	1,894
	1907.....	1,230
	1908.....	1,225
	1909.....	1,326
	1910.....	1,672
	1911.....	1,280
	1912.....	1,542
	1913.....	2,059
	1914.....	2,629

HORSE BRANDS.

Year	1898.....	941
	1899.....	821
	1900.....	886
	1901.....	947
	1902.....	1,234
	1903.....	1,390
	1904.....	1,346
	1905 (N. W. Territories)	985
	Alberta	248
	1906.....	1,361
	1907.....	1,030
	1908.....	1,103
	1909.....	1,308
	1910.....	1,891
	1911.....	1,538
	1912.....	1,545
	1913.....	1,471
	1914.....	1,764

TOTAL TRANSACTIONS.

Year	1898.....	6,280
	1899.....	2,419
	1900.....	2,621
	1901.....	2,920
	1902.....	3,559
	1903.....	4,367
	1904.....	3,949
	1905 (N. W. Territories)	2,750
	Alberta.....	725
	1906.....	3,756
	1907.....	2,791
	1908.....	3,070
	1909.....	3,880
	1910.....	5,339
	1911.....	4,620
	1912.....	5,132
	1913.....	5,755
	1914.....	6,738

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. WILSON,

Recorder of Brands.

REPORT OF CHIEF GAME AND FIRE GUARDIAN.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my ninth annual report in connection with the enforcement of The Game Act and Prairie Fires Ordinance for the year 1914:

I.—PROTECTION OF GAME

It is a pleasure to be able to report that game on the whole is still plentiful, the only noticeable decrease for 1914 being with respect to elk, prairie chicken and wild ducks. There are probably more buffalo in captivity in Alberta than there are elk at large in the province. The scarcity of prairie chicken in some localities has undoubtedly been caused by the extremely wet weather immediately after the young broods were hatched. The scarcity of ducks can be attributed to the same cause, and to the washing away of nests by high water. There is also a possibility that the laws for the protection of migratory birds which became effective on the first of October, 1913, in the United States, and which prohibit the killing of migratory birds in the spring of the year, have resulted in many more birds hatching in the Central and Northern States than formerly. The shooting of wild geese in the spring of the year in Central Alberta is reducing the number of these birds, likewise, which hatch in many of the lakes in the central part of the province. If these birds were protected as ducks are, a much larger supply would be available for hunters when the season for ducks and swan opens.

GAME BIRDS

On the whole, game birds are plentiful. An occasional pinnated grouse was obtained last fall in eastern sections of the province. This, it is claimed, is a superior bird to our native sharp-tailed grouse, the prairie chicken.

Hungarian Partridge. These birds are still increasing in the districts in which the imported birds were placed and are making their appearance in other districts. Sportsmen claim that these birds are so wild that there is no danger of their being exterminated by overshooting. No case has been reported of a sportsman being successful in getting more than the daily limit of five birds.

BIG GAME

The season of 1914 was a very favorable season for the hunters of big game. A total of two thousand nine hundred and forty big game animals were killed by big game hunters, being at the rate of one head of big game to every 2.47 licenses issued. A total of seven thousand three hundred and one big game licenses were sold and returns were received under affidavit showing that the following number of animals were obtained by hunters under said licenses for the years 1907 to 1914 inclusive:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Antelope	49	45	89	126	101	105	119	..
Moose	14	37	86	184	305	425	865	1335
Caribou .....	..	..	5	8	30	40	56	78
Mountain Sheep.....	..	..	40	54	49	90	65	78
Mountain Goat.....	..	..	38	46	56	58	42	61
Elk .....	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Deer	59	125	299	540	619	768	998	1388

This does not show the total game killed, as practically no returns are available from the districts north of the 55th parallel.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Beaver. This valuable animal is still increasing in number. It is expected that in the central and southern parts of the province that some animals will of necessity, have to be killed or the dams opened, to prevent the destruction of shade trees or the inundation of farm lands.

Muskrats. Owing to the drop in the price of furs, muskrats are not trapped to the same extent as formerly and they will naturally increase.

FUR FARMS IN THE PROVINCE

Foxes are reduced in number owing to the capture of young animals for breeding purposes. There have been five hundred and fifty-four permits issued to collect foxes, resulting in the capture of two hundred and twenty-four animals as per reports received from parties holding permits. This has resulted in the establishing of one hundred and forty-eight fur farms. Reports received from the fox farmers show that on the 31st day of December there were one hundred and twenty-nine red, four hundred and eighty-eight cross and one hundred and eighty-six silver foxes on fur farms in the province. With intelligent handling there should be a large increase in the number of foxes on fur farms, as all breeders are optimistic as to the number of young animals which they expect to raise in 1915.

The list of fur farms and regulations relating to them appear on pages 196-198.

SALE OF GAME

There was a very noticeable decrease in the number of ducks sold under market hunters' and game dealers' licenses in 1914.

The following table shows the number of game birds and big game animals marketed in 1913 and 1914:

	Market Hunters		Game Dealers	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Deer	7	14	6	18
Moose	43	34	23	39
Caribou	3	1	3	..
Geese	56	25	76	..
Swan .....	..	..	1	..
Ducks,	15,339	3,892	16,564	3,497
Mountain Sheep.....	..	2	..	..

BRANDING GAME HEADS

Section 11 of the Act requiring the branding of game heads before buying or selling, shows the following results:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Mountain Sheep.....	216	2	9	11	2	6	4	4
Mountain Goat.....	62	..	1	1	1	2	2	2
Elk	41	3	4	2	2	1	..	..
Moose	39	29	33	32	40	40	48	42
Caribou	16	6	6	2	3	3	2	5
Deer	142	15	26	26	40	40	24	32
Antelope	95	5	..	3	3	3	3	10

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Owing to the conditions caused by the war as well as the financial embarrassment of many residents of cities and towns, there was a large

decrease in the number of residents' bird game licenses sold as compared with 1913. Farmers, however, were evidently more prosperous as there was a large increase in the number of resident farmers' big game licenses sold, and a slight decrease in the number of residents' big game licenses sold. The increased price of one dollar for residents' bird game licenses, the cost being now two dollars and twenty-five cents instead of one dollar and twenty-five cents as formerly, undoubtedly had something to do with the reduction in the number of residents' bird game licenses sold. The total revenue, however, for game licenses sold shows an increase over that of 1913. There is also a very noticeable decrease in the number of market hunters' licenses sold in 1914 as compared with 1913, although there is an increase in the number of game dealers' licenses. The large number of permits to collect foxes, as well as the fees from permits to export foxes accounts for the increased revenue for 1914.

The following table shows the number of licenses and permits sold each year from 1907 to 1914 inclusive:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
General game licenses	4	7	17	24	24	28	32	25
Bird game licenses .. ..	..	..	3	3	67	67	68	34
Trapper's licenses ...	6	4	1	10	14	26	46	..
Resident's big game.	446	529	1,162	1,997	813	1,043	1,378	1,319
Res. farmers' big game ..	..	..	..	..	2,118	2,917	4,260	5,982
Resident's bird game ..	..	..	..	..	7,452	9,519	13,021	9,674
Guide's licenses	6	3	7	8	13	21	24	14
Camp helper's licenses	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	1
Game dealer's licenses	12	23	39	30	16	26	23	39
Market hunter's licenses .....	..	..	..	..	60	75	169	125
Permits to export ...	15	17	19	35	24	27	38	120
Permits to collect ...	6	6	16	23	7	7	2	561

CONVICTIONS AND FINES

The number of convictions for infractions of the Game Act for 1914 are almost the same as those for 1913. The different offences are classified as follows and cover the years 1908 to 1914 inclusive:

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
For hunting on Sunday	12	4	4	9	..	7	19
For hunting in close season	11	36	29	23	6	11	21
Buying and selling unbranded heads.....	8	6	3	1	..	2	1
Hunting without a license	7	6	14	17	1	6	20
Selling without a license	7	7	..	1	2	..	..
Taking females .....	..	..	..	4	..	2	5
Miscellaneous offences	4	2	9	7	71	93	52

REVENUE FROM GAME

The amendments to the Game Act as adopted by the Legislature in 1913 providing for an increase in the amount to be paid for residents' bird game licenses and the protecting of foxes from the first of April until the first of November of each year, thereby necessitating the obtaining of a permit by parties who wish to export or capture foxes, have resulted in a very large increase of revenue. Although as previously stated, there were not so many residents' bird game licenses sold as in 1913, the revenue shows an increase of \$25,723.31 over that of 1913. The result has been that a total of \$54,628.59 was collected from the sale of licenses and permits, confiscated game and penalties. There was expended for protection \$30,845.08, leaving a surplus for the year of \$23,783.51. The increase in revenue from confiscated game was secured principally by the confiscating of live foxes illegally taken, which were sold by auction.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REVENUE FROM GAME—MONEY COLLECTED.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
General Game		\$ 93.00	\$ 175.00	\$ 425.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 625.00
Bird Game .....		.....	.....	45.00	45.00	335.00	335.00	340.00	170.00
Trapper's		40.00	40.00	10.00	100.00	140.00	260.00	460.00	.....
Resident's Big Game		115.00	1,322.50	2,905.00	4,992.50	2,032.50	2,607.50	3,445.00	3,297.50
Res. Farmer's Big Game .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	2,118.00	2,917.00	4,260.00	5,982.00
Resident's Bird Game .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	9,315.00	11,898.00	16,276.25	21,766.50
Guide's		30.00	15.00	35.00	40.00	65.00	105.00	120.00	70.00
Camp Helper's		2.50	2.50	2.50	10.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	5.00
Game Dealer's		120.00	230.00	390.00	300.00	160.00	260.00	230.00	390.00
Market Hunter's .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	375.00	845.00	625.00
Permits to export		171.00	92.00	50.00	76.00	41.00	65.00	78.50	13,875.00
Permits to collect		65.00	50.00	55.00	45.00	35.00	35.00	10.00	2,905.00
Branding		2,158.00	240.00	314.00	295.00	323.00	246.00	328.00	343.00
Confiscated Game .....		.....	.....	104.00	108.75	30.00	45.00	20.00	2,920.66
Fines		154.00	337.50	447.50	328.00	700.00	861.00	1,667.53	1,759.93
Total Revenue	\$ 145.00	\$3,948.50	\$2,504.50	\$4,793.50	\$6,940.25	\$16,219.50	\$20,734.50	\$28,905.28	\$54,628.59
Total Expenditure	\$1,929.69	\$2,216.62	\$4,323.60	\$5,579.90	\$4,766.20	\$8,935.00	\$14,042.17	\$19,164.51	\$30,845.08
Surplus .....	.....	\$1,731.88	.....	.....	\$2,174.05	\$7,284.50	\$6,692.33	\$9,740.77	\$23,783.51
Deficit	\$1,784.69	.....	\$1,819.10	\$786.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Surplus over and above Expenditure for years 1906 to 1914, \$47,016.85.

The following licenses were issued to Treaty Indians free of charge on the strength of a certificate from their Agent, as provided for by section 19 (c) of the Game Act:

Resident Farmer's Big Game Licenses	234
Residents' Bird Game Licenses	2
Residents' Big Game Licenses	8

FUR FARMS AND BREEDERS OF FOXES

Andrews, W. S.	Rife
Ashley, Fred B.	Dusseldorf
Ashley, G. B.	Dusseldorf
Bell, Wm.	Cosmo
Brodrick W. W.	Wabiscaw
Blackney, Sherman	Edmonton
Cardinal, Henry	Whitefish Lake
Currie, D.	Peace River Crossing
Chase, M. B.	Slave River
Cameron, Archie	Edmonton
Dresser, F. J. D.	Campsie
Deksne, Martin	Gainford
Daly, R. W.	Fallis
Estrade, Francis	Falher
Finstad, Olaf	Holmes Crossing
Gratrix, A.	Athabasca
Giasson, H. E.	Thornton
Henderson, A. D.	Belvedere
Hardy, Lester	Mellowdale
Hamilton, Alix	Lac La Biche
Gorman, A. J.	Athabasca
Hovey, A. L.	Fallis
Hingley, A.	Athabasca
Hall, O. A.	Smith
Haws, Wm.	Cardston
Kramer, Mrs. Sudie	Calling River
Kennedy, Jas. A.	Lac La Biche
Kojsciha, John	Tawatinaw
Lovatt, J. & H. N.	Half Way Lake
Mentz, Carl	Gainford
McKay, Angus	Castor
McConnochie, A.	Lac Ste Anne
McKelley, Samuel	Sawdy
McGraw, G. W.	Edmonton (Connor's Road)
McMillan, D. H.	Manville
McGraw, O. L.	Waterhole
O'Connell, Joe	Donatville
Perrin, Joseph	Falher
Rogers, J. F.	Innisfail
Ramelson & Levinson	Edmonton
Stewart, W. A.	Pakan
Smith, W. R.	Grouard
Scott, N.	Rocky Mountain House
Schnelzle, C.	Sawday
Seelye, Mrs. W. B.	Rocky Mountain House
Smith, Donald	Seba
Swanson, Robert	Tawatinaw
Trowsdale, H. W.	Calgary
Weeks, G. G.	Pakan
Williams, Thos.	Dusseldorf
Wood, E. J.	Cardston
Yeaw, Herbert	Glenbow
Wender, L. Z.	Grouard
Benoit, Louis N.	McLennan
Lee, F. M.	Ponoka
Lee, F. M.	Battle Lake
Lee, F. M.	Pioneer Black Fox Co. 10008-101A Avenue, Edmonton

Rorback Bros.	Flat Creek
Phillipson, M.	Edmonton
Holfinger, Thos.	Mirror Landing
O'Leary, W. D.	St. Albert
Hofues, Bros.	Spirit River
Schild, J. H.	Athabasca
Adams, G.	House River
Braman, S. S.	Donnatville
Carrel, M.	Fribourg
McKenzie, Kenneth	Grouard
McCullough, G. T.	Athabasca
Odilan, Oliver	Peace River Crossing
P. E. I. Silver and Black Fox Co. ...	Edmonton
LeToqueux, Piere	Peace River Crossing
Wilson, Jas.	Fawcett

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FUR FARMS.

Regulations framed under Orders in Council 290 '14 and 83 '15 as provided for by Section 6a of The Game Act adopted on the 9th day of March, 1914

1. Any and every person, firm or company establishing or operating a game or fur farm for the rearing of any fur-bearing animal must obtain a permit to sell or export any such animals subject to the provisions of The Game Act and these Regulations, and such person, firm or company or Manager of any game or fur farm shall on the first days of January and July in each and every year forward to the Department of Agriculture a statement showing the number of animals in his, their or its possession, or on the said farm, their age, species, sex and from whom procured, and the number of animals which have died during the previous six months, and the cause of death, such statement to be in the following form:

Situated on Section.....Twp.....Range.....West.....

FOXES				OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS							
SPECIES	Over one Year		Under one year		Total	Died since last report	SPECIES	Male	Female	Died since last report	
	Male	Female	Male	Female						Male	Female
SPECIES							SPECIES	Male	Female		
RED											
CROSS											
SILVER OR BLACK											
Cause of death if any						Cause of death if any					
How many sold since last report						Sold since last report					
How many exported since last report						Exportation since last report					
Date.....											
.....										
						Manager					

2. Any person applying for a permit to export fur-bearing animals reared on game or fur farms, must pay the following fees: for black, silver or rusty-silver foxes, \$15.00 each, and all other species of foxes \$5.00 each. Muskrats, \$1.00 per dozen or fraction of a dozen. Mink, Fisher and Marten, \$1.00 each. Otter and Beaver \$5.00 each. In the case of Muskrat, Mink, Fisher, Marten and Beaver the above fees to apply whether reared on fur farms or otherwise.

3. In the case of permits to take for scientific or other purposes obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 27 of The Game Act, the animals may be sold or exported only in accordance with the understanding under which said permit was obtained; provided, however, in the case of special circumstances the Minister of Agriculture may modify such conditions.

4. The capture, purchase, sale or export of any animal contrary to the provisions of the Game Act or these Regulations is prohibited, and any animal captured, sold or purchased contrary to the provisions of The Game Act or these Regulations shall be forfeited to the Crown in the same manner and under the same procedure as is provided for in the case of game under the provisions of Section 34 of The Game Act, and the offender shall be liable to the punishment provided in the said Act.

To those who are interested in the protection of game, the close seasons adopted in other places will no doubt be of interest. The following tables give the desired information for the year 1914:

OPEN SEASON FOR GAME BIRDS IN VARIOUS STATES AND PROVINCES.

STATES	PRAIRIE CHICKEN	DUCKS
Maine		Sept. 1—Dec. 16
New Hampshire		Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Vermont		Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Massachusetts	No open season	Oct. 1—Jan. 1
Rhode Island		Oct. 1—Jan. 1
Connecticut		Oct. 1—Jan. 16
New York		Oct. 1—Jan. 11
Long Island		Oct. 1—Jan. 11
New Jersey	Nov. 10—Dec. 16	Nov. 1—Feb. 1
Pennsylvania		Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Ohio		Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Indiana	Mar. 6, 1915	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Illinois	Nov. 11—Nov. 25	Sept. 2—Dec. 16
Michigan	No open season	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Wisconsin	Sept. 7—Oct. 2	Sept. 7—Dec. 1
Minnesota	Sept. 7—Nov. 7	Sept. 7—Dec. 1
Iowa	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
North Dakota	Sept. 7—Nov. 2	Sept. 7—Dec. 1
South Dakota	Sept. 10—Oct. 10	Sept. 10—Dec. 1
Nebraska	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Colorado	Aug. 15—Oct. 11	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Wyoming	Sept. 15—Nov. 16	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Montana	Oct. 1—Nov. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Idaho	No open season	Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Oregon	No open season	Nov. 1—Jan. 16
Washington	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Alaska		Sept. 1—Mar. 2
Delaware		Nov. 1—Feb. 1
Maryland		Nov. 1—Feb. 1
Dist. Columbia	Sept. 1—Mar. 15	Nov. 1—Feb. 1
West Virginia		Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Virginia		Nov. 1—Feb. 1
North Carolina		Nov. 1—Feb. 1
South Carolina		Nov. 20—Feb. 16
Georgia		Nov. 20—Feb. 16
Florida		Nov. 20—Feb. 16
Alabama		Nov. 1—Feb. 1

STATES	PRAIRIE CHICKEN	DUCKS
Mississippi		Nov. 1—Feb. 1
Tennessee		Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Kentucky		Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Missouri	No open season	Sept. 15—Feb. 1
Arkansas	Nov. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Louisiana	Dec. 1, 1915	Nov. 1—Feb. 1
Texas	Nov. 1, 1916	Oct. 15—Feb. 1
Oklahoma	Sept. 1—Nov. 1	Sept. 15—Feb. 1
Kansas	Mar. 19, 1918	Sept. 15—Feb. 1
New Mexico	June 14, 1917	Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Arizona		Oct. 15—Feb. 1
California		Oct. 15—Feb. 1
Nevada	Oct 1—Dec. 16	Oct. 1—Jan. 16
Utah	No open season	Oct. 1—Jan. 1
PROVINCES		
British Columbia	No open season	Sept. 15—April 1
Yukon	Sept. 1—Mar. 15	Aug. 10—June 1
Alberta	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Jan. 1
Saskatchewan	Sept. 15—Nov. 16	Sept. 15—Jan. 1
Nor-west Ter.	Sept. 1—Jan. 1	Sept. 1—Jan. 15
Manitoba	Oct. 1—Oct. 20	Sept. 15—Dec. 1
Ontario	Oct. 15—Nov. 16	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Quebec	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 1—Mar. 1
New Brunswick	Sept. 15—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 2
Nova Scotia	Oct. 1—Nov. 1	Sept. 1—Mar. 1
Pr. Edward Island	Oct. 15—Nov. 15	Aug. 20—Jan. 1
Newfoundland	Sept. 20—Jan. 1	Sept. 20—Jan. 1

OPEN SEASON FOR BIG GAME IN VARIOUS STATES AND PROVINCES.

STATES	DEER	ELK	MOOSE	ANTELOPE	SHEEP	GOAT
Maine	Oct. 1—Dec. 16.	.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Oct. 15—Dec. 16	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Nov. 10—Dec. 2	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Nov. 16—Nov. 22	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	No open season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	June 1, 1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	Oct. 1—Nov. 16	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Long Island	No open season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Nov. 2—Nov. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Nov. 10—Nov. 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	No open season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	June 23, 1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	Nov. 10—Dec. 1	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Nov. 11—Dec. 1	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Nov. 10—Nov. 30	.....	Nov. 10—Nov. 30	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	No open season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	Nov. 10, 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	Nov. 1—Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	No open season	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Oct. 1, 1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Oct. 1—Nov. 1	Sept. 1—Nov. 16	Sept. 1, 1918	Sept. 1—Nov. 16	Sept. 1—Nov. 16	.....
Montana	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	No open season	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Dec. 1
Idaho	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	No open season	.....	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	Sept. 1—Dec. 1
Oregon	Aug. 1—Nov. 1	.....	No open season	.....	.....	.....
Washington	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	.....	Oct. 1, 1925	Sept. 15—Nov. 1	Oct. 1—Dec. 1	Oct. 1—Dec. 1
Alaska	Aug. 15—Nov. 2	.....	Aug. 20—Jan. 1	.....	Aug. 20—Jan. 1	Aug. 1—Feb. 2
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	Nov. 10—Dec. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. Columbia	Sept. 1—Jan. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Oct. 15—Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	Sept. 1—Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	Local Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	Sept. 1—Jan. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OPEN SEASON FOR BIG GAME IN VARIOUS STATES AND PROVINCES.—Continued.

STATES	DEER	ELK	MOOSE	ANTELOPE	SHEEP	GOAT
Georgia	Oct. 1—Dec. 1					
Florida	Nov. 20—Feb. 21					
Alabama	Nov. 1—Jan. 1					
Mississippi	Nov. 15—Mar. 1					
Tennessee	Oct. 1, 1915					
Kentucky	Sept. 1—Mar. 1					
Missouri	Nov. 1—Jan. 1					
Arkansas	Sept. 1—Feb. 1					
Louisiana	Aug. 15—Dec. 16					
Texas	Nov. 1—Jan. 1					
Oklahoma	Nov. 1—Dec. 1					
Kansas	Mar. 24, 1921					
New Mexico	Oct. 1—Nov. 16					
Arizona	Oct. 1—Dec. 16					
California	July 1—Sept. 1					
Nevada	Oct. 15—Nov. 16					
Utah	Oct. 1—Oct. 16					
PROVINCES						
Br. Columbia	Sept. 1—Dec. 16		Sept. 1—Jan. 1		Sept. 1—Nov. 16	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Yukon	Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1—Mar. 1		Sept. 1—Mar. 1	Sept. 1—Mar. 1
Alberta	Nov. 1—Dec. 15		Nov. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 1	Sept. 1—Oct. 15	Sept. 1—Oct. 15
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15—Dec. 1	Nov. 15—Dec. 1	Nov. 15—Dec. 1			
Northwest Ter.	Dec. 1—Apr. 1	Dec. 1—Apr. 1	Dec. 1—Apr. 1		Dec. 1—Apr. 1	Dec. 1—Apr. 1
Manitoba	Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Dec. 1—Dec. 15		
Ontario	Nov. 1—Nov. 16		Oct. 16—Nov. 16			
Quebec	Sept. 1—Jan. 1		Sept. 1—Jan. 1			
New Brunswick	Sept. 15—Dec. 1		Sept. 15—Dec. 1			
Nova Scotia	Oct. 1, 1915		Sept. 16—Nov. 16			
Pr. Edward Island						
Newfoundland						

GAME GUARDIANS BY CONSTITUENCIES.

Acadia.

GAME GUARDIAN.	ADDRESS.
Rawe, J. D.	Chinook
Brodie, Neil	Clemens
Collins, D. S.	Youngstown
Desso, Jno. Chas.	Oyen
Stouffer, Jos. W.	Alsask, Sask.
Robertson, Jno. C.	Collholm
Delly, Louis de	Mooswa
Gardiner, Robert	Seal
Blodgett, M. A.	Empress

Alexandra.

Moore, D. H.	Islay
Hassal, H.	Lloydminster
Maddex, Wm.	Greenlawn
Gilchrist, R. H.	Lloydminster
Phillips, Geo. W.	Kitscoty

Athabasca.

Biggs, Wm.	Fort McMurray
Loutit, Peter	Fort Chipewyan
Jones, David S.	Paxson
Bowman, C. B.	Athabasca
Clyne, De Forest	Peace River Crossing
Kramer, James	Calling River, via Athabasca
Vincent, J. H.	Athabasca

Beaver River.

Des Pins, Louis Nap	Brosseau
Storach, Geo.	Abilene
Minnie, Peter	Lac La Biche

Bow Valley.

Wheatley, Fred	Tilley
Martin, Dan, Jr.	Rosebud Creek
Bunny, B. H.	Bassano
Slude, David	Dorothy
Hames, W. A. W.	Bassano
Binns, J. H.	Brooks
Bond, Geo. B. R.	Bassano
Ross, R. C.	Cluny
Rosher, Douglas	Southesk
Palmer, F. J.	Crowfoot
Flannagen, Wallace	Bassano
Shaw, D. H.	Major
McBeath, J. P.	Dorothy

Calgary.

McDougall, D.	Calgary, 517 4th Ave. W.
Beveridge, S. E.	Calgary, Box 1650
Campbell, D. W.	Calgary
Wheeler, A. O.	Calgary
Brewster, Jas. I.	Calgary, 1202 Boulevard N.
Martin, Alex	Calgary, 231 8th Ave. E.
Kennerly, L. H.	Calgary, Box 1234.
Robinson, R. G.	Calgary, Box 21.
Aylward, J. B.	Calgary
Dippie, G. F.	Calgary, 218 8th Ave. W.

GAME GUARDIAN.

ADDRESS.

McKay, W. G.	Calgary, 218 8th Ave. W.
Saunders, W. S.	Calgary, Box 207
Forbes, H. D.	Simmons Valley
McLaren, Ben.	Calgary
Clifford, Capt. E. S.	Calgary, 1318 8th Ave. W.
Foley, E. G.	Calgary, 231 8th Ave. W.
Williams, Geo. E.	Calgary
Illsey, W.	Calgary
Venables, C.	Calgary, 1208 9th Ave. E.
Rea, Dr. Arnold.	Calgary, Box 334.
Auger, A. R.	Calgary
Clements, J. S.	Calgary
Gibson, Thos.	Calgary
McCarthy, Chas. E.	Shepard
Martin, Fred. R.	Calgary, 231 8th Ave. E.
Rutherford, J. J.	Calgary, 1226 9th Ave. E.
Sanders, Will.	Calgary, 1226 9th Ave. E.
Bredt, P. M.	Calgary
Critchlow, H.	Paddle River
Chesney, Geo. L.	Calgary, 237 16th Ave. N.W.

Camrose.

Logan, R. W.	Camrose
Fleming, A. W.	Ohaton
Mickleburgh, A.	Spilsted
Pithouse, H. G.	New Serepta
Wilson, O. T.	Camrose
Horn, A. D.	Ferintosh
Kezar, C. F.	Ferintosh
Battram, T. C.	New Serepta
Kuhnke, F.	Ferintosh
Griffis, H. H.	Daysland
Bailey, C. Stanley.	Camrose
Neveu, Joseph.	New Norway
Neveu, Jas.	New Norway
Yates, Wm.	Duhamel
Wendt, W. F.	Edberg
Windsor, J. Alfred.	Bashaw
Whitby, A. J.	Bashaw
Eggen, K. O.	Bawlf
Murphy, Cullen B.	Donalda
Bye, Birger.	Meeting Creek
Walker, C. W.	Round Hill
Reid, Wm.	Dorenlee
Toreson, O. H.	Bittern Lake

Cochrane.

Abell, E. H.	Cochrane
Fraser, J. A. W.	Jumping Pond
Graham, Wm.	Dog Pound
Grayson, Chas.	Cochrane
Johnston, Geo. W.	Cochrane
McLeod, Geo.	Dog Pound
Skinner, D. W.	Lochend
Thompson, E. V.	Dog Pound
Edwards, Cecil.	Glenbow
Davie, Jno. S.	Crossfield
Butler, Robt.	Cochrane
Farr, Leslie.	Airdrie
Davey, Wm. C.	Airdrie
McDougall, Jno. B.	Morley
Reid, Geo. A.	Bottrel
Willis, Jos.	Cochrane

GAME GUARDIAN.	ADDRESS.
Hultgren, Chas.	Crossfield
Alfrey, J. E.	Big Prairie
Robinson, J.	Pirmez Creek
Fuller, G. G.	Bottrel
Cohen, Cecil M.	Pirmez Creek
Gardner, Clement I.	Pirmez Creek
Hyde, L. R.	Glenbow
Watters, Wm.	Airdrie
Drake, C. F. R.	Glenbow
Martin, S. B.	Glenbow
Baptie, Archibald	Cochrane

Clearwater.

Lee, Ollie T.	Holmes Crossing
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Cardston.

Brown, John Geo.	Waterton Mill
Tolley, Wm. F.	Mountain View
Hethershaw, Geo.	Magrath
Danielson, Carl	Cardston
Lamb, Jno. R.	Magrath
Ferguson, Claud	Cardston
Phipps, H. C.	Cardston

Claresholm.

Porter, Geo. E.	Maycroft
Lyndon, Wm.	Lyndon
Smith, Percy A.	Granum
Gardner, C. W. E.	Olson Creek
Swain, J. N.	Granum
Maltby, Truman	Meadow Creek
Blair, James	Granum

Coronation.

Malott, L. A.	Coronation
HelmBolt, Thos. E.	Coronation
Murphy, H. A.	Consort
Garbutt, Newman F.	Consort
Johnson, Oscar H.	Ensleigh
Bedleman, H. L.	Veteran
Parker, Earl	Coronation
Wilson, Bert Lea	Monitor
Beebe, L. R.	Monitor
Scott, John	Sullivan Lake
Enders, Martin J.	Empress
Tye, Frank C.	New Brigden
Dunn, Lawrence P.	Loyalist

Didsbury.

McLeod, Jno.	Grainger Station
McIntyre, Wm.	Didsbury
Henson, Gordon	Acme
Shantz, Allan R.	Carstairs
Walker, T. A.	Carbon
Bannerman, W.	Acme
Peterson, C. L.	Didsbury
Robertson, Stanley	Three Hills

GAME GUARDIAN.

ADDRESS.

Edmonton.

Blackburn, B. F.	Edmonton, 307 C.P.R. Bldg.
Bulmer, Geo.	Edmonton, 624 12th St.
Robertson, W. S.	Edmonton, Sheriff's Office
Rudd, H. E.	Edmonton, Kirkness St.
Chambers, P. A.	Edmonton, 777 1st St.
Blackwood, Chas.	Edmonton, 395 Hasting, St.
Stickle, Norman	Edmonton
Sutherland, Geo.	Edmonton, 1346 Victoria
Campbell, S. F.	Edmonton, 790 1st St.
Kennedy, Jno.	Edmonton, 1273 Jasper E.
Burham, Asa. A.	Edmonton, 184 Cavan St.
McEachern, D.	Edmonton, 276 York St.
Smith, Robt.	Edmonton, 19 Quebec Bank Building
Morris, H. G.	Edmonton, Edmonton Locat- ors
Umbach, John H.	Edmonton, Box 291.
Jellett, J. S. Geo.	Edmonton, Tegler Block
McKenzie, K. B.	Edmonton
Thom, J. M.	Edmonton, Tegler Block
Hurdle, G. E.	Edmonton, Box 789
Hunter, J. Munro	Edmonton, Box 233
McFadyen, A. C.	Edmonton, Box 1558
Cox, R. H.	Edmonton
Riggs, W. A.	Edmonton
Simpson, E. H.	Edmonton, 233 Jasper E.
Bell, Sydney Wm.	Edmonton
Stanford, Chas. R.	Edmonton, Northern Club
Bernard, P. F.	Edmonton
Chown, Russell C.	Edmonton, 341 Jasper E.
Clegg, Edward	Edmonton, 333 Jasper E.
Dougherty, B. V.	Edmonton, 1418 Alta. Ave.
Scott, Geo.	Edmonton, Northern Hdwe.
McClary, P. F.	Edmonton
Carmichael, A. C.	Edmonton, 651 5th St.
Scott, Robert	Edmonton
Adams, Alex	Edmonton
Chamberlain, Jerry	Edmonton, 204 Lee St.
Chamberlain, O. W.	Edmonton
Cowderoy, G. M.	Edmonton
Osborne, Frank A.	Edmonton, 24th Street
McMann, T. J.	Edmonton, 773 12th Street
Chown, Leroy J.	Edmonton, 341 Jasper E.
McGill, Hugh	Edmonton, 612 2nd St.
Flowers, Harry	Edmonton, First Street
Marshall, W.	North Edmonton
Stevenson, William Vernon	North Edmonton
Le Cref, Jules	Edmonton, 714 8th St.
Barrie, John A.	Edmonton
McLaren, Robt. J.	Edmonton
Meridith, Geo.	Edmonton, 44 Rice St.
Freeman, C.	Edmonton
Gosnell, Van	Edmonton
Bolander, Edwin I.	Calder
Newton, Haydon	Edmonton
Hughes, P. Barnsley	Edmonton, 26th Street
Wood, W. R.	Edmonton, 612 First Street

Edson.

Sieyes, F. De	Pacific Pass Mines
Zorhab, Leslie	Hinton
Cline, Samuel	Tollerton
Reade, Wm.	Carrot Creek

GAME GUARDIAN.

ADDRESS.

Thompson, John E.	Edson
Hope, Wm.	Edson
Harris, L. H.	Mountain Park
Thomson, W. E.	Hinton

Gleichen.

Clark, Jr., John	Gleichen
Brereton, David	Gleichen
Brown, W. W.	Strathmore
Service, Wm.	Gleichen
Robson, R. B.	Strathmore
Nathan, J. H.	Beiseker
Lincoln, Arthur G.	Langdon
Brown, Mike	Namaka
Malyea, Jas. H.	Beiseker
Moe, Enoch	Langdon
Berry, Geo. T.	Strathmore
Rehder, Geo.	Dalroy
Lawrence, J. L.	Standard
Griesbach, Emil	Griesbach
Woolliams, E. J.	Nose Creek
Oswald, Joseph	Irricana

Grouard

Tomkins, Peter	Grouard
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High River.

Dunlop, Wm. A.	High River
Gervais, Romain	High River
Riddle, D. M.	Baronet
Kuck, Fred	Pekisko
Baker, E. R.	Pekisko
Jones, Herbert	Tongue Creek
Thomas, P. G.	High River
Riddell, Alex	Loch Sloy
Burke, D. C.	Pekisko
Thomas, William	Brant
Hollmotz, A. J.	Cayley
McCullough, E. B.	Arrowwood
Thorne, W. B.	Aldersyde

Hand Hills.

McKay, D. J.	Munson
Moyer, Jno. H.	Munson
Russell, Jas.	Munson
Norton Taylor, S.	Munson
Cope, G. R.	Hanna
Foss, M. F.	Stoppington
Riddell, R. B.	Glencurrie
Gatjens, W. G.	Hutton
Backues, S. O.	Craigmyle
Barss, Wm. J.	Delia
Skinner, Hector	Munson
Blain, E. A.	Drumheller

Innisfail,

Faris, Jr., Jas.	Trenville
Milligan, R.	Pine Lake
Mustard, H. M.	Markerville

GAME GUARDIAN.	ADDRESS.
Hunford, B.	Markerville
Robinson, Edmund	Innisfail
Robinson, J. K.	Innisfail
Scott, W. L.	Markerville
Major, Donald	Stauffer
Thompson, Frank J.	Innisfail
Tatham, Cyril H.	Stauffer
Bower, Len D.	Caroline
Taylor, A. O.	Stauffer
Lewis, Geo.	Caroline
Cronshaw, Alfred E.	Fine Lake
Pugh, A. T.	Kevisville
Thorborn, Capt. W.	Elnora
Brown, J. H.	Penhold
Bilton, Wm. S.	Knee Hill Valley
Pollard, Clifford	Caroline

Leduc.

Blades, R. H.	Leduc
Young, R. C.	Millet
Blades, W. F.	Leduc
Brissard, Jos.	Leduc
O'Mara, E.	O'Mara
Hudson, Wm.	Buford
Ohrn, Carl Herbert	Ohrnville
Barker, R. C.	Leduc
Piggett, Ben	Calmar
Vanalstyne, J. H.	Telfordville
Postle, Leonard	Calmar
Allan, Harry	Stones Corners
Oswald, Jacob	Leduc
Gaetz, C. W.	Leduc
Menard, Alex	Millet
Mally, Walter	Stones Corners
Kaulitzk, Martin	Looma Vista

Lac Ste. Anne.

White, Hy	Wabamun
Bray, Wm. B.	Greencourt
Romeo, Jos. R.	Peavine
Braithwaite, Geo.	Rexboro
Stansell, S. S.	Manly
Webster, Wm.	Chip Lake
Illott, Robt.	Chip Lake
Bennett, Thos.	Padstow
Smith, Donald	Fallis
Harrison, G. R.	Gainford
Munroe, S. S.	Entwistle
Marious, Arthur	Greencourt
Fraser, Norman L.	Mussel

Lacombe

Brereton, T. A.	Clive
Boyd, A. J.	Lacombe
Capron, Jos.	Blackfalds
Pinnell, C. H.	Alix
Grose, J. C.	Clive
Smith, Wm.	Bentley
Stephens, Fred	Lacombe
Triplett, J. E.	Forshee
Waghorn, W.	Blackfalds
Stelfox, Hy	Morningside

Hueppleheuser, O. W.	Lockart
Kent, Jas. P.	Lacombe
Parlby, Walter	Alix
Evans, H. J. Angell	Lacombe
Miller, Leroy B.	Lacombe
Reid, Wm.	Lacombe
De Groff, G. A.	Bentley
Murdoch, J. D.	Mirror
McPherson, Jas. P.	Wiesville
Minkler, Lewis P.	Mirror
Raymer, Horace J.	Mirror
Marshall, Uriah W.	Mirror
Pettet, W. L.	Alix
Hamilton, Roland H.	Alix

Little Bow.

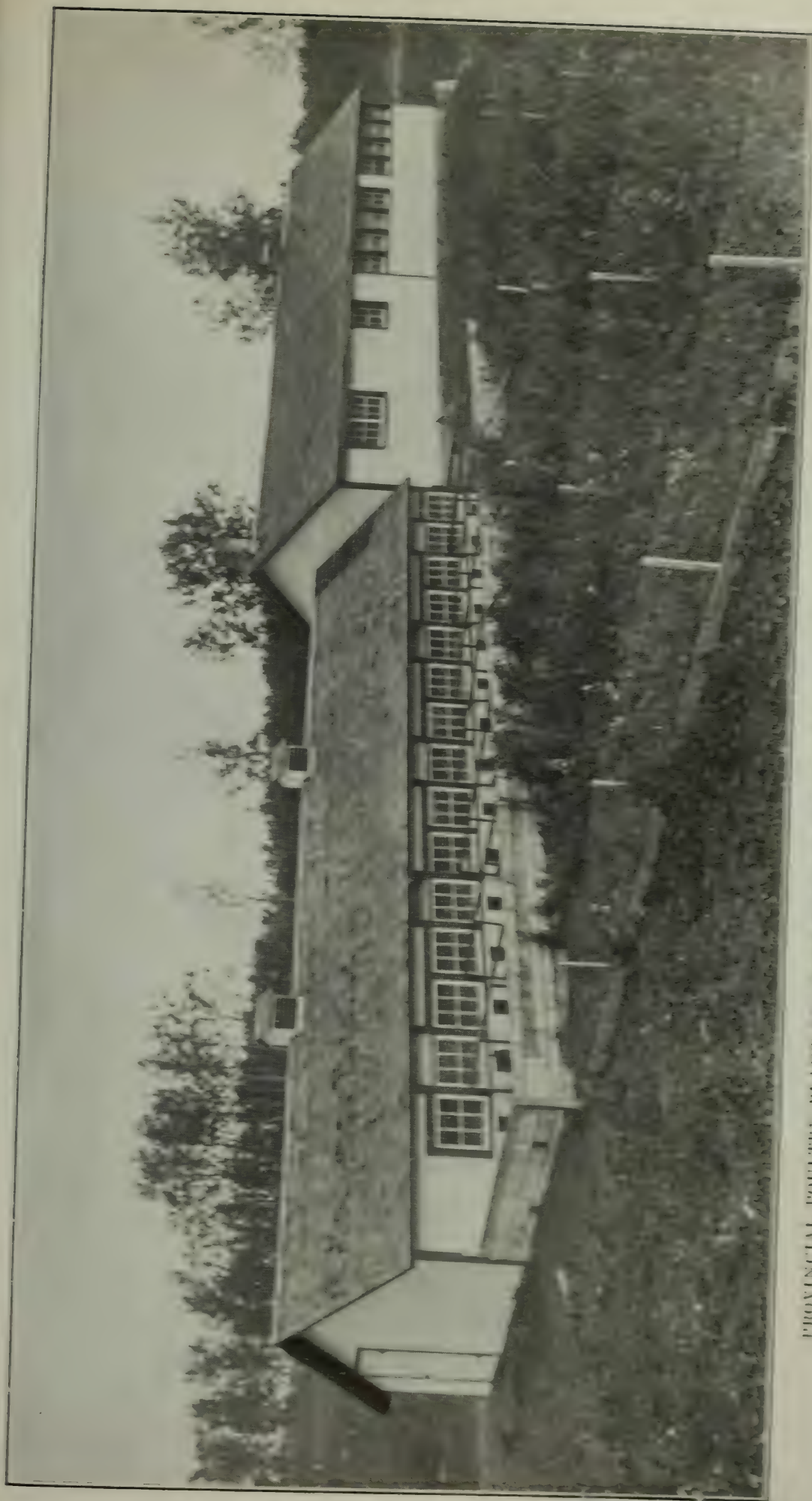
Miller, J. W.	Carmangay
Carmichael, W. A.	Champion
Grant, E. A.	Barons

Lethbridge.

Olander, C. G.	Lethbridge
McDonald, Dougall E.	Lethbridge
Smith, C. F.	Lethbridge
Hick, Fred	Lethbridge
McNicol, Jno.	Lethbridge
Gray, Chas. W.	Lethbridge

Medicine Hat.

Bray, J. H. G.	Medicine Hat
Murray, Geo.	Seven Persons
Rutherford, R.	Irvine
Armstrong, Peter R.	Elkwater
Robinson, Jas.	Josephburg
Murray, J. B.	Seven Persons
Hassard, H.	Medicine Hat
Newby, H. S.	Irvine
Clarke, Maurice T.	Eagle Butte
Cavan, Hy	Dunmore
Lamarsh, Peter	Winnifred
Schroder, M. S.	Walsh
Markwick, Geo. H.	Medicine Hat
Rushmer, Wm.	Medicine Hat
Barton, Arthur	Manyberries
McLean, Neil	Manyberries
Berry, Stephen	Manyberries
Galloway, G. P.	Rosebeg
Cameron, Donald	Rosebeg
Fuller, W. W.	Whitla
Young, Geo. A.	Endon
Evenson, John J.	Comrey
Foster, Henry H.	Seven Persons
Hellawell, J. H.	Thelma
Hargrace, T. A.	Walsh
Taylor, Austin L.	Altorado
Stimson, Percy W.	Ranchville
Duncan, T. L.	Onefour
Weeks, Walter F.	Fourways
McAskile, Colin	Seven Persons
Weir, F. A.	Little Plume
Thompson, M. S.	Pendant D'Oreille



PROVINCIAL POULTRY PLANT SHOWING BROODER HOUSE AND HEN AT LEFT WITH OFFICE, WORKSHOP AND
INCUBATOR CELLAR BENEATH AT RIGHT.

Macleod.

Cochlin, Jno.	Macleod
Roberts, P. J.	Macleod
McNab, R. B.	Macleod
Stockton, J. H.	Macleod
Grant, J. A.	Macleod
Kortright, P. F.	Macleod
Revell, Geo. G.	Macleod
Connelly, Wm. C.	Macleod
Grady, A. F.	Macleod

Nanton.

Hughes, J. M.	Nanton
Ditto, Fred S.	Staveley
Legler, George	Nanton

Okotoks.

Brown, S. J.	Aldersyde
May, E. G.	Elbow River, R. R. No. 2, Calgary
Grant, Jno. A.	Black Diamond
Spooner, J. A.	Millarville
Shaw, H. K.	Midnapore
Thompson, Geo.	Okotoks
Allen, L.	Okotoks
Murray, P. H.	De Winton
Young, Edwin H.	De Winton
Phillips, Walter	Kew
Senior, Fred	Kew
McAloney, Robt. F.	Okotoks
Standish, Chris. G.	Priddis
King, W. H.	Millarville
Schroeder, F.	Midnapore
Hodder, T. M.	Midnapore

Olds.

Byron, Thos.	Eagle Hill
Distman, A. C.	Trochu Valley
Thompson, Colin	Red Lodge
Thompson, Evan	Red Lodge
Grant, J. F.	Olds
McKim, H. H.	Bowden
Barathy, Sidney de	Trochu
Shenfield, E. W.	Bowden
Durrant, Harry	Trochu
Hoare, G. R.	Bowden
Sackrider, S. F.	Bearberry
Bird, Frederick	Sundre
Niddrie, Fred J.	Mound
McClellan, Jno. C.	Olds
Logan, Adam O.	Olds

Ponoka.

Craig, B. F.	Bluff Centre
Evarts, Jas.	Wittenburg
Fleming, Louis	Ponoka
Webster, O. L.	Ponoka
Fraser, A. B.	Ponoka
Aldridge, C. D.	Wittenburg
Beeley, J. H.	Rimbey
Lee, F. J.	Rimbey

Pincher Creek.

Willock, D. F.	Pincher Creek
Hughson, A.	Lundbrek
Riviere, H.	Pincher Creek
Robinson, W. C.	Cowley
Hughes, Jas. H.	Cowley
Littleton, Robt.	Cowley
McRoberts, W. J. E.	Pincher Creek

Peace River.

Carter, J. R.	Saskatoon Lake
Gauder, Jno. P.	Peace River Crossing
Monkman, Alex.	Grande Prairie
McDonald, Duncan	Dunvegan

Pembina.

Cosens, F.	Sion
Lucas, Arthur	Clyde
Edgson, Jno. A.	Westlock
Maier, Wm. G.	Sunniebend
Barton, Robt.	Mossid
Gregor, J. M.	Eastburg
Stanley, E.	Westlock
Munsterman, H.	Dusseldorf
Guest, Gordon	Westlock
Critchlow, H.	Paddle River
Cruickshank, D.	Dunstable
Hodgkinson, William E.	Sion
McLaren, J. C.	Pickardville
Maier, Gottlieb	Sunniebend
Brant, F. Peter	Lawton

Ribstone.

Lamont, Robt. Hy	Greenglade
Matusch, A. B.	Amisk
Evans, Thos. J.	Cadogan
Farquharson, Alex.	Eye Hill
Roderick, Jno. Jas.	Cairns
Gerrier, Wm.	Metiskow
Beesley, C. W.	Provost
Whitelock, Jno.	Puffer
Nyburg, Karl	Metiskow
Henning, A. A.	Hayter
Karran, W. B.	Hardisty
Bogg, A. A.	Hughenden
Schnider, F. C.	Rosenheim
Girvin, John	Hardisty
Rysdale, Geo. A.	Hardisty
Kirkwood, Alfred R.	Hardisty
McCartney, Jack	Cadogan

Red Deer.

Mellor, C. P.	Pitcox
Wallace, Jos.	Red Deer
Thorkman, Thos.	Eckville
Rutter, C. J.	Sylvan Lake
Fullerton, Jas.	Nordeg
Muir, B. A.	Prairie Grange
Hart, Thos.	Leslieville
Killick, J. H.	Rocky Mountain House
McDonald, J. M.	Evarts
Hogg, E. S.	Red Deer
Pickering, W.	Sylvan Lake

Redcliff.

Bishop, Jesse	Redcliff
Steven, H. J.	Carlstadt
Whiffin, Hartley A.	Suffield
Schuler, N. B.	Schuler
Cutt, J. R.	Redcliff
McEwen, W. C.	Redcliff
McDiarmid, F. E.	Carlstadt
Gunderson, Geo.	Carlstadt
Foster, Abram F.	Tide Lake

Rocky Mountain.

Robertson, Robert	Banff
Sibbald, H. E.	Banff
Livingstone, G.	Bragg Creek
Baptie, Adam M.	Exshaw
Hogarth, Jno.	Exshaw
McEwen, B. P.	Coleman
McDonald, E. C.	Bellevue

Sedgewick.

Lyall, Chas. F.	Strome
McDonald, J. S.	Sedgewick
De Pass, F.	Strome
Robson, T. S.	Killam
Ward, M. H.	Sedgewick
Miller, E.	Strome
Gray, Hugh L.	Lougheed
Lund, Ole O.	Viking
Overbo, Edward	Kinsella
Aylesworth, Peter	Killam
Jesson, Richard	Lougheed

Stettler.

Dennis, Walter	Big Valley
Gray, W. B.	Stettler
Ducloy, Chas. E.	Box 8, Erskine
Barrett, E. W.	Kanata
Harrington, W. W.	Ewing
Longson, H.	Stettler
Berry, Edgar	Halkirk
Gibbons, Oliver	Erskine
Hoe, Robt.	Stettler
Webb, Geo. S.	Erskine
Allison, Edwin	Nevis
Runn, J. B.	Garden Plains
Matthias, E. H.	Castor
McGregor, Chas. S.	Endiang
Addison, A.	Castor
Gardner, E. M.	Gopher Head
Cloutman, J. C.	Gadsby
Casterlein, A.	Moval
Six, Albert E.	Stettler
Welch, Harry	Erskine
Bruce, A. W.	Botha
Norton, C. B.	Erskine

Strathcona.

Ellet, F. S.	Sandy Lake, Strathcona
Inkster, Jas.	Strathcona
Lackey, Hamilton	Ardrossan

Strathcona (continued)

Helpenstine, Chas.	Denville
McLaggan, J. W.	Strathcona
Tipton, J. W.	Strathcona
Dunn, J. A.	Strathcona
Stephens, W. H.	Strathcona 516 1st Ave. N.E.
Shields, W. K.	Strathcona
Murphy, C. H.	Hercules
Cleland, J. G.	Ardrossan
Wilkinson, W. F.	Clover Bar
Bremner, J. C. C.	Bremner
Wright, O. S.	Strathcona
Stewart, R. H.	Box 2045, Strathcona
Stout, Clarence H.	Strathcona, 228 White Ave.
Sievwright, G. W.	Strathcona
Grabau, Chas. H.	Strathcona
Baines, E. T.	Strathcona
Kinnear, John M.	Strathcona
Tipton, Thompson R.	Strathcona
McCoombs, T. J.	Strathcona
Otto, Albert H.	Deer Mound
Latimer, A. E.	Strathcona

St. Paul.

Ferguson, W. R.	Ferguson Flats
Limoges, J. H.	Beaver Crossing
Amsden, A. C. M.	Elk Point
Bowtell, Fred	Frog Lake
Guertin, Ernest	St. Paul de Metis
Dodds, Geo.	Durlingville
Robertson, William	Onion Lake

Sturgeon.

June, Robt.	Namaw
Milligan, Jno.	New Lunnon
Florence, A. S.	Battenburg
Henry, F. J.	Nestow
Wyatt, Ernest J.	Nestow
Veenhius, Jos.	Redwater
Lovatt, Jesse	Halfway Lake
Crackles, William	Stocks
Cherington, Geo.	Radway Centre
Edmonton, G. S.	Tawatinaw

Stony Plain.

Fleming, E.	Woodbend
Hoffman, M. L.	Tomahawk
Hagen, S. C.	Winterburn
Bennett, Jno.	Keephills
Currie, Chas.	Graminia
Kuhl, Hy	Golden Spike
MacGillcuddy, V. J.	Stony Plain
Pinchbeck, E.	Winterburn
Jenkins, F. J.	Tomahawk
McKinley, Murd.	Stony Plain
Jasperson, Andrew	Stony Plain
Sims, Elmer	Inga
Umbach, Israel	Stony Plain
Eatoock, Jas.	Inga
Bates, Arthur E.	Stony Plain
Mills, Fred S.	Heatherdown

St. Albert.

Cooper, W. H.	St. Albert
Kelly, Patrick	St. Albert
Verstracte, Camile	Velleneuve
Gagnon, Sam	St. Albert
Chave, Jules	St. Albert
Jenkins, J. H.	Seymour
Poirier, Edmund	St. Albert
Cunningham, Toby D.	Egg Lake
Reid, Peter D.	Fairydell
Brown, W. F.	Fedorah

Taber.

Layton, S. J.	Taber
Wright, B. W.	Taber
Crabb, S. A. B.	Barnwell
Lomas, Geo.	Bow Island
Miller, Manly L.	Maybutt
Croxall, Mark Y.	Raymond
Ott, Thos. E.	Raymond

Vermilion.

Armitage, W. H.	Manville
Booher, Noah	Manville
Philbrick, D.	Myrnam
Good, W.	Vermilion
Campbell, A.	Innisfree
Berry, D. J.	Vermilion
Bergey, L. D.	Vermilion
McFarlane, Robt.	Minburn
Brimacombe, M. A.	Vermilion
Charlton, Dave	Manville
Good, A. E.	Vermilion
Pitman, Wm.	Innisfree
Carell, Marius	Fribourg
Bowers, W. H.	Chailey
Berg, Peter P.	Manville
Trace, L. M.	Innisfree
Olson, E. A.	Innisfree

Vegreville.

Roberge, C. C.	Logan
Stewart, J. A.	Mundare
Trimble, John	Vegreville
Hunt, A. W.	Tofield
Halberg, E. R.	Ross Creek
Watson, Andrew	Chipman
McVittie, G. E.	Holden
Hoare, Albert	Tofield
Koroczinski, Mike	Mundare
Waite, T. D.	Ranfurly
Bredeson, Fred	Kingman
Kjosness, Alfred E.	Ryley
Kerr, W. B. C.	Ranfurly
McCutcheon, Willie	Lavoy
McIntyre, Nicol	Vegreville

Victoria.

Libbey, J. J.	Fort Saskatchewan
Coxford, A. W.	Lamont
Watt, W. W.	Northbank

Victoria (continued)

Nemirsky, Theo.	Lamont
Reid, J. H.	Lamont
Minnie, Robt. H.	Andrew
Simmons, E.	Fort Saskatchewan
Woolley, Geo.	Andrew
Weinstock, Otto	Bruderheim
Hare, Jno.	Beaver Hills

Wainwright.

Pound, L. L.	Ribstone
Hass, C. E.	Chauvin
Lewis, S. G.	Chauvin
Armstrong, J. H. G.	Irma
Hanson, D. W.	Wainwright
Watson, Fred	Rockyford
Ross, P. E.	Wainwright

Wetaskiwin.

Dickson, A. R.	Wetaskiwin
Cherrington, R. R.	Wetaskiwin
Swanson, C. H.	Wetaskiwin
Hawkins, R. T.	Wetaskiwin
Hanna, L. D.	Wetaskiwin
Wilcher, Jno. G.	Lewisville
Akin, G. B.	Westrose
Gillies, Archie C.	Yeoford
Embertson, Martin	Malmo

Whitford.

Yealands, Geo.	Pakan
Shandro, A. S.	Shandro
Wynn-McKenzie, E. H.	Warwick
Lynn, Percy E.	Warwick
Hawreliak, Wm.	Wasel
Stewart, R.	Whitford
Oakes, Fred	Veillette
Morton, Tennar A.	Mortonmoor
Iwanchuk, Sidor	Wasel
Burnell, Hy. E.	Mussel
Rush, James	Shining Bank

Warner.

Wiltse, U. A.	Foremost
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II.—PREVENTION OF PRAIRIE FIRES

Prairie fires have not been as prevalent as in other years. During the months of April and May a number of forest fires caused considerable damage, but the wet weather during the late summer and early fall greatly reduced the number of small fires for that season of the year. A great many fires were kindled in the spring and those responsible for the kindling of such fires did not take the required precaution, the result being an increase of forty-one more convictions in 1914 than in 1913.

Under an arrangement made with the Dominion Railway Commission, this department has assumed the responsibility of inspecting railway fire guards. The result has been that fewer fires are being kindled by railway engines, fire guards along railways are being completed more promptly and in better shape than formerly, thereby lessening the dam-

age from fire to districts tributary to the railway lines. Considerable time has also been spent in inspecting railway lines and in inducing the railway companies to keep their right-of-way clear of dead and dry grass and other inflammable matter.

The convictions reported under the Prairie Fires Ordinance for the years 1907 to 1914 inclusive, are as follows:

Year	No. of convictions reported	Total	Average Fine
1907	33	\$ 741.00	\$22.45
1908	105	1,570.00	14.95
1909	94	1,796.00	19.10
1910	247	4,247.38	17.20
1911	33	565.00	18.25
1912	56	1,008.00	18.00
1913	48	984.75	20.52
1914	89	1,395.93	15.68

The following is a list of the voluntary fire guardians in the province:

FIRE GUARDIAN

ADDRESS

Acadia

Louci de Delly, H. Mooswa
Foss, M. F. Stoppington

. Alexandra

Tonkin, E. A. Dewberry
Wilson, R. A. Dewberry
Skinner, F. Dewberry
Websdale, C. Dewberry
East, C. Greenlawn
Babcock, Edward S. Lea Park
Avery, Walter Ethelwyn

Beaver River

Vincent, J. B. Brosseau
Boulane, G. St. Lina
Flamand, F. Brosseau
Jesson, E. Boyne Lake

Bow Valley

Martin, Jr., John Rose Bud Creek
Treacy, W. A. Hussar
Code, John B. Dorothy
Lawson, Jas. Dorothy
McDuffer, E. N. Dorothy

Calgary

Campbell, Dan. W. Calgary
Thompson, W. A. Calgary
Wheeler, A. O. Calgary
Woolliams, W. D. Calgary
Brewster, Jas. I. Calgary
Wooley-Dod, A. G. Calgary

Camrose

Barber, Jno.	Iron Creek
Bowie, Geo.	Ferry Point
Hodgson, Francis J.	New Serepta
Johnston, Chas.	Edberg
Roper, Ernest	Bittern Lake

Cochrane

Bell, E.	Dog Pound
Croxford, W. H.	Airdrie
Elliot, Walter B.	Cochrane
Fry, Herbert	Cochrane
Goddard, Gilbert E.	Mitford
Graham, Wm.	Dog Pound
McPhee, M.	Beaver Dam, Cochrane
Nixon, R. I.	Crossfield
Reid, Geo. A.	Cochrane
Stevenson, Johnston	Airdrie
Sutherland, Jas. A.	Crossfield
McLeod, Geo.	Crossfield
Urquhart, Wm.	Crossfield
Crowe, Walter	Horse Creek
McDougal, J. B.	Morley
Fraser, J. A. W.	Jumping Pond

Claresholm

Lyndon, W. A.	Lyndon
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Coronation

Seaman, Louis	Consort
Brightland, E. W.	Talbot
Eastmead, W.	Caseleyville

Cardston

Ashe, Percy G.	Coutts
Shaw, V. S.	Cardston

Didsbury

Evans, Arthur	Three Hills
McLeod, Jno.	Sunnyslope
Shantz, J. D.	Didsbury
White, Fred B.	Swalwell

Edmonton

Hayes, J. O'Neill	Edmonton
Mitchell, Arch	Edmonton
Turnbull, Hugo	Edmonton
McEachern, Donald	Edmonton
Dodge, H. N.	Edmonton

Gleichen

Brown, W. W.	Strathmore
Clark, John	Gleichen
Colquhon, O. G.	Gleichen
Hardwick, Douglas	Snake Valley, Gleichen
Martin, Dan, Sr.	Gleichen
McKinnon, L.	Langdon

Gleichen (continued)

Scott, Harry	Gleichen
Bunny, Brice H.	Bassano
Service, Wm.	Gleichen

Grouard

Tomkins, Peter	Grouard
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High River

Carle, Richard P.	Pekisko
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Hand Hills

Lund, N. H.	Dowling Lake
DuBois, J. F.	Hand Hills
Savage, J. G.	Delia
Flette, Lester	Hand Hills
Miller, M.	Lawsonburg
Daly, W. H.	Munson

Innisfail

Alford, R. P.	Pine Lake
Bitton, Wm. S.	Knee Hill Valley
Duncan, Geo. W.	Innisfail
Ellis, Geo. W.	Innisfail
Gaetz, Fred W.	Pine Lake
Morton Bell, R.	Trenille
Mustard, H. M.	Markerville
Wynn, Robt.	Knee Hill
Bower, Len D.	Caroline
Hollender, T.	Evergreen

Lethbridge

Duff, Duncan	Lethbridge
Fuller, Jas. Dixon	Lethbridge
Kennedy, Edward	Lethbridge
Link, Adam	Lethbridge
Nash, A. C.	Lethbridge

Leduc

Bradner, Henry	Leduc
Clifford, Frank	Conjuring Creek
Johnson, S. H.	Beaumont
Mortimer, Chas.	Leduc
McEwan, J.	Conjuring Creek
Ohrn, C. H.	Ornville
Gilbert, Carl Martin	Telfordville

Lacombe

Burgess, Jos.	Lamerton
Capron, Jos.	Blackfalds
Grose, W. E.	Clive
Hickling, Horace	Alix
Hilstad, Carl	Bentley
Murphy, H. A.	Lacombe
Paisley, S. W.	Canyon
Pinnell, Chas.	Alix
Tees, James	Clive
Walters, Jas. L.	Tees
Whiteside, F. H.	Lamerton
Murdoch, J. D.	Lamerton

Lac Ste Anne

Musselman, D. Onoway
 White, H. Wabamun
 Bennett, Thomas Padstow

Little Bow

Gervais, Romain Loma

Medicine Hat

Hargrave, W. H. Walsh
 Markwick, Geo. Medicine Hat
 Boyd, Robt. Medicine Hat
 Little, Wm. J. Medicine Hat
 Hargrave, J. G. Walsh
 Hooper, Sidney Manyberries
 McClain, Fred Medicine Hat

Macleod

Cochrane, Wm. MacLeod
 Gardner, C. W. E. MacLeod
 Maryfield, Fred T. MacLeod

Nanton

Narrish, J. D. Nanton

Olds

Distman, C. Olds
 Kembry, Raymond A. Olds
 Moore, C. Wm. Tolman
 Wood, Chas. T. Red Lodge
 Wyndham, W. T. Huxley
 Sackrider, S. F. Bearberry

Okotoks

Thome, Wilfred B. Aldersyde
 Mickle, Chas. W. Spring Bank
 Livingstone, G. H. Bragg Creek
 Standish, Chris G. Priddis

Ponoka

Ravensburg, O. C. Asker

Pincher Creek

Connolly, Alf. T. Pincher Creek
 Eddy, W. T. Cowley
 Godsall, F. W. Cowley
 Porter, Geo. Livingstone
 Smith, Harold J. Pincher Creek

Pakan

Thompson, Lewis Pakan

Red Deer

Fiske, Robt. E.	Hillsdown
Fisher, F. B.	Red Deer
Gaetz, Fred	Red Deer
Martin, Angus	Red Deer
Reinbolt, J. F.	Red Deer
Frid, A. J.	Pitcox
Kneeshaw, Percy	Gaetz Valley

Rocky Mountains

Bruneau, Jas. B.	Blairmore
Brewster, Wm. H.	Banff
Robinson, W. C.	Cowley

Ribstone

Whitelock, John	Puffer
Beesley, Chas. W.	Provost
Schwalb, Wm.	Czar
Johnson, Oscar	Ensleigh

Redcliff

Goddard, J. W.	Hilda
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St. Paul

Koppang, G.	Rife
DuBord, E.	Durlingville
Amsden, R. C.	Elk Point

St. Albert

Hughson, W. S.	Manawan
Hall, Thos.	Manawan
Verstracte, Camille	Villeneuve

Stony Plain

Knapp, H. H.	Winterburn
Mills, Chas.	Inga
McDonald, J. L.	Stony Plain
Steffler, Ed.	Spruce Grove

Stettler

Ellwood, Jas.	Gopher Head
Lensman, Gus	Mayville
Patterson, Geo. W.	Red Willow
Gardner, E. M.	Gopher Head
Usher, Chas.	Scollard
Runn, J. B.	Garden Plains
McGregor, Chas. S.	Endiang

Sedgewick

Seeman, Ludwig	Vallejo
Jones, H. M.	Ethelwyn
Grant, John	Ethelwyn

Sturgeon

Gibbons, W. R.	Battenburg
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Strathcona

Ellet, Chas. C.	Strathcona
McAllister, Geo.	Strathcona
Walters, John Wm.	S. Edmonton
Liston, John	S. Edmonton
Powers, Wm.	S. Edmonton

Taber

Steed, Frank O.	Stirling
Depew, Warren	Raymond
McCarty, C.	Raymond
Cox, E.	Grassy Lake
Furman, John	Grassy Lake
Scott, O. J.	Sweet Valley
Jones, Elmer	Sundial
Connor, W. F.	Sundial
Thwaites, Robt.	Sundial
Doan, R.	Barney
Slawson, D. K.	Burdette

Vermilion

Campbell, A.	Innisfree
Good, Wm.	Vermilion
Bergey, L. D.	Naughton Glen
Silverlock, A. F.	Peguis
Pitman, Wm.	Innisfree

Victoria

Bevington, Chas. E.	Fort Saskatchewan
Dzivenka, Jos.	Wostok
Halkow, Jno.	Wostok
McGall, David	Star
Simmons, W. L.	Fort Saskatchewan
Nemirsky, Theo.	Wostok
Simmons, E.	Fort Saskatchewan

Wetaskiwin

Newton, Haydon	Wetaskiwin
Gillies, Archie C.	Yeoford
Swansone, C. H.	Wetaskiwin
Wilcher, John G.	Lewisville

Wainwright

Sheridan, T. F.	Wainwright
Talbot, W. C.	Irma

Whitford

Richardson, Silas	Whitford
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Warner

Ashe, Percy G.	Coutts
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Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. LAWTON,

Chief Game and Fire Guardian.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—I beg to submit the report of the Public Health Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1914.

I.—PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board of Health has met at various times during the year for the discussion of matters relating to the public health.

The installation of waterworks and sewers in the different municipalities is discussed in the report of the Provincial Sanitary Engineer. The question of sewage disposal works received much attention.

During January, Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the case of Clare vs. the City of Edmonton, restraining the city from emptying any additional sewage into the Saskatchewan river without installing disposal works and also allowing the city two years in which to erect works to treat the sewage flowing in the present sewers. In view of this judgment the Board refused to grant the City certificates for the further construction of sewers. The question was fully discussed with the city commission, and a committee consisting of the Provincial Sanitary Engineer and the City Engineer was appointed to prepare a report covering the whole matter of sewage disposal for the city. The committee is now at work and their report will be presented shortly.

Dr. Revell resigned the position of Provincial Bacteriologist in order to become the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Alberta. Dr. Allan C. Rankin was appointed to succeed him, and assumed charge of the Provincial Laboratory last June. Since then he has continued to render valuable service to the Board. Dr. Rankin has been called upon as a Captain in the Army Medical Corps to take up his duties to the Empire and is now at the front with No. 1 Hospital Canadian Expeditionary Force. Arrangements have been made whereby the work of the Laboratory will be carried on by Dr. Heber C. Jameison, until such time as the services of Dr. Rankin are no longer required by his country. Dr. Jameison has proved a most valuable substitute, and is performing his duties in a thorough manner, taking the greatest interest in all matters that come before the Board.

About the middle of December, Dr. Laidlaw, Provincial Medical Officer of Health, was also called to serve the Empire and the writer was appointed to take over the duties of his office during the course of the war or until Dr. Laidlaw's return, the actual period of the substitute's duties as Medical Officer of Health for 1914 being only two weeks.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH

The following is a synopsis of the work of the Board for the year 1914 in respect to Notifiable diseases:

	Within Municipalities	Without Municipalities	Total	Total
Typhoid Fever	319	28	347	638
Smallpox	44	45	89	192
Diphtheria	263	59	322	376
Scarlet Fever	480	239	719	772
Chickenpox	555	53	608	494
Measles	379	22	410	2211
Whooping Cough ...	447	4	451	110
Mumps	607	3	610	...
Tuberculosis ...	141	68	209	95
Other Diseases	134	10	144	144

Typhoid. Three hundred and forty-seven cases as compared with six hundred and thirty-eight for 1913 and eight hundred and sixty-six for 1912. This shows a marked decrease, being almost 100 per cent. less than in 1913 and 150 per cent. less than 1912. Better sanitation and a more general recognition of the protection afforded by typhoid vaccine account largely for this good record, also prompt attention to outbreaks by the Provincial Board of Health. The cities still have most cases: Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge having among them two hundred and forty-six cases out of the total of 347. This on the surface may look as though the cities were to blame. As a matter of fact, a large majority of these originated outside the cities and were moved to these centres for hospital accommodation. The University of Alberta is now producing typhoid vaccine that can be supplied at very low cost, and steps are being taken to make this generally known, as typhoid vaccine does protect for a period of about two years, and its use should be generally adopted. That the vaccine produced by the University of Alberta is a reliable product is shown by the fact that the Dominion Government is having it used on the Alberta troops.

Smallpox.—In 1914 there have been eighty-nine cases and in 1913 one hundred and ninety-two cases. This disease has decreased by more than 100 per cent. in 1914. The largest single outbreak was in the vicinity of St. Paul, where the disease developed and spread before the Department had advice about it, and the district had several centres widely spread and at long distance.

One series of cases in this district shows markedly the good effects of vaccination. Two families of sixteen members living close to each other in the country had the disease in a mild type, and they did not have any doctor in attendance, nor did they notify in respect to the disease. Later, investigation showed it to be true smallpox. Of the sixteen, only two escaped infection. One of these had smallpox when a child, and the other was a mother of one of the families and she had been vaccinated four years previous and did not have the disease. None of the other fourteen had been vaccinated and all developed the disease.

The sequel is still more striking. A sister living at St. Paul, who herself had a family of three small children, went out to nurse the families who were ill. The doctor at St. Paul urged her to be vaccinated before going, but she refused, saying she would not get it, and if she did, it was only a mild form. In due course, she developed the disease, and in less than a week was dead of a most virulent attack of confluent smallpox. This woman was not protected by vaccination, and moreover it shows that a malignant type may develop from a mild case, as she

was the only one in the whole epidemic who died or even had what might be called a severe attack. I have no doubt that this woman's life might have been saved by successful vaccination prior to her going to this place.

Tuberculosis. Two hundred and nine cases reported as against ninety-five for the previous year. The number of deaths for 1914 was two hundred and seventy. This does not imply that this disease is increasing at this marked rate, but that the doctors are reporting these cases much better. The need of sanatoria and hospitals was discussed in the 1913 report and this need is still insistent. The importance of a strenuous fight against tuberculosis is emphasized very fully and forcefully in a recent report by Dr. Lampson of Minnesota, published in the United States Public Health Service reports. In a series of cases in ninety-seven families comprising four hundred and forty-nine persons in which some member of the family had recently died of consumption, the Von Pirquet tuberculin test showed that "seventy-nine per cent. of the individuals fully exposed for a long period of time to open cases of tuberculosis became infected." This did not mean that all or even a majority of them developed open tuberculosis, but that they had, at some time, an active infection that in most cases subsided and became quiescent; but not all by any means, as many of these developed into cases of consumption. This shows the great infectiousness of the disease.

Diphtheria. Three hundred and twenty-two cases as compared with three hundred and seventy-six in 1913. Antitoxin is the great life-saver and case-reducer in this disease, and the need of its early use is becoming more and more generally recognized. This Department supplies antitoxin at very low cost.

Scarlet Fever. Seven hundred and nineteen cases, a small reduction over last year. This disease as a rule has been of a mild type but there have been some fatal cases. One of the serious things about this disease that is often treated lightly by the laity, is its effect on the kidneys, and the Bright's Disease of adult life is often traceable to scarlet fever in childhood. Great care should be exercised for weeks to avoid catching cold even after the mildest type.

Measles. Four hundred and ten cases, which is a considerable reduction over former years. This disease, often lightly treated, is responsible for many deaths through its complications of bronchitis and pneumonia. Tuberculosis not infrequently develops after this disease.

Chickenpox. Six hundred and eight cases reported. The only danger of this disease is that it is liable to be wrongly diagnosed, and epidemics of smallpox have started from an original diagnosis of chickenpox.

Other Diseases. Of Mumps there were six hundred and ten cases; Whooping Cough four hundred and fifty-one cases, and of other diseases one hundred and forty-four.

Tubercular Cattle. The securing of a milk supply free from tuberculosis germs is a large question and a vital one, and it is urged that all cities, towns, and villages live up to the provisions of the Act in relation to milk supply, as many tubercular cases in children undoubtedly develop from tubercular germ-laden milk.

Sanitation is improving throughout the province, although it is a matter that will always require attention. Circulars and personal contact with the various districts through our inspectors are having a wholesome influence on conditions. Improperly erected and insanitary closets

are receiving considerable attention, as from these, typhoid and other diseases spread through the medium of flies, and in all cases the danger from these sources is easily and inexpensively eliminated.

Hospitals. Forty-one hospitals received the government grant of 25 cents per patient per day, the total sum paid for the year being \$80,629.75.

Incurables. On incurables \$4,687.00 was expended. On Dec. 31st, there were six incurables at Daysland and seven at Medicine Hat.

Destitutes. On destitutes, \$7,715.65 was expended, exclusive of \$572.85 for destitute burial. On Dec. 31st, there were nine destitutes kept at the expense of the province at the Lacombe Home, Midnapore. The province pays for the keep of these at the rate of \$1.00 each per day.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS.

DR. BARROW.

Epidemics have been few in number and as a rule mild in character throughout the province. Sanitation both in the towns and rural districts shows improvement, though in some localities there is still much to be desired.

I have this year inspected once, or oftener, every hospital that receives government aid. As a rule the conduct of these hospitals is good, but the equipment of some of the smaller hospitals is not as good as one would like to see. Although such hospitals serve a useful purpose, the number of patients cared for does not make a large outlay for equipment possible. At many of the hospitals, the books are so badly kept that it is impossible or very difficult to obtain full information as to their receipts and expenditures but the opposite is usually the case at the larger city hospitals, where a clerical staff is kept.

I append hereto a synopsis of work done by me away from the office. Trips taken on government business for the year:

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Chickenpox	January 7	Lundemo
	February 23-24	Clyde
	April 2-3	Gleichen
	December 7	Belmont
	December 30	Raymond and Cardston
Smallpox	February 10	Onion Lake
	February 17	Legal
	February 24-25	Athabasca
	March 17-18	Acme
	April 7	Vermilion
	April 8-13	St. Paul
	May 27-28	Vermilion
	June 17	Medicine Hat
Scarlet Fever	September 10-11	Alsask
	February 19-21	Camrose
	March 5-6	Vulcan
	May 20	Pt. Cornwall
	June 2-3	Erskine
Diphtheria	March 23-25	Daysland
	May 1-2	Lamont
	December 1	Fort Saskatchewan
	December 8	Fort Saskatchewan
Measles	May 14-15	Edgerton
	May 15	Chauvin

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Typhoid	November 4	Coronation
Sanitation	January 8	Provost
	March 16-19	Calgary
	April 17	Tofield
	April 26-27	Chauvin
	April 27-28	Wainwright
	April 28-29	Bruce
	April 29-30	Tofield
	May 4	Leduc
	May 5-6	Junkins
	May 11-12	Mirror
	May 13-14	Wainwright
	May 19-20	Smith
	May 21	Athabasca
	June 1-2	Coronation
	June 9-10	Provost
	June 11	Lougheed
	July 3-4	Stettler
	September 15	Fort Saskatchewan
	September 24	Daysland
	September 25	Camrose
	October 15-16	Tofield
	October 17	Kingman
	October 20	Lloydminster
	October 21	Vermilion
	November 3	Red Deer
	November 5	Throne
	November 23	Ponoka
	December 8	Fort Saskatchewan
Slaughter Houses	November 19	Ponoka
	November 23	Ponoka
Destitutes	March 10-11	Pincher Creek
	March 31	Red Deer
	April 1	Acme
	September 23	Lougheed
Hospitals Inspected ..	January 8	Provost
	February 20	Camrose
	February 25	Athabasca
	February 26	Bawlf
	February 27	Daysland
	March 30	Wetaskiwin
	July 2	Lacombe
	July 3	Castor
	July 3	Stettler
	July 7	Lamont
	July 8	Pakan
	July 9	Vegreville
	July 10	Islay
	July 14	High River
	July 15	Macleod
	July 15	Lethbridge
	July 16	Pincher Creek
	July 17	Calgary (General)
	July 28	Calgary (3 Municipal)
	July 28	Calgary (Holy Cross)
	July 28	Calgary (Sal. Army)
	July 29	Medicine Hat
	July 30	Red Deer
	July 31	Wetaskiwin
	August 4	Ed'ton (Beulah Home)
	August 6	Daysland
	August 6	Bawlf
	August 11	Trochu
	August 14	Edmonton (Royal Alex)

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Hospitals Inspected... (continued)	August 25	Camrose
	August 26	Provost
	August 27	Edmonton (Strathcona)
	October 13	Edmonton (Isolation)
	September 1	Ed'ton (Misericordia)
	December 3	Edmonton (General)
	August 17	Athabasca
	August 19	Ed'ton (Misericordia)
	August 28	Lethbridge

(Signed) V. E. BARROW,
P. M. I. H.

DR. NORMAN.

The various branches belonging to this department show that the work of the department is becoming more and more effective. Contagious diseases are lessening and becoming more easily controllable, sanitation is improving, and nuisances are less complained of. These results are brought about through the energetic and effective measures employed and to the fact of the better education of the public along general health lines. Infectious diseases have materially lessened over former years, but we have still a long way to go before the ideal age of eradication will have been reached.

Smallpox has made its appearance at various places, but with the exception of an outbreak in the Morinville district, belonging rather to last year, and another in St. Paul district, it has been easily controlled and soon stamped out. The St. Paul outbreak was the largest and lasted longest, and it had become a real epidemic before it came under our notice. The points of infection being many, and some at great distances, made the work onerous and the disease hard to control, as many half-breeds were affected and they are prone to conceal cases. However, by the investigation of all reports, the establishing of quarantine and by general vaccination, it was effectually stamped out and the district has been free of the disease since. The disease in the St. Paul district was almost wholly among the French-Canadians, half-breeds, and some non-treaty Indians. Vaccination again demonstrated its value in this outbreak. The imported cases from the United States have been the starting point of many cases, especially in the south.

Scarlet Fever. This disease has not been as prevalent as in former years, although cases have been reported from various centres. The outbreak north of Stettler and in the Red Willow district was the largest that came under my notice, but strict quarantine and disinfection and the closing of schools eradicated the disease. This is a most serious disease even in mild forms, on account of the great tendency to complications that work insidiously but vitally.

Measles. This disease has come under my notice very little during the past year, and it is apparently lessening.

Diphtheria. This disease, thanks to antitoxin, is becoming more limited and outbreaks are more easily controlled by using immunizing doses with those who have been exposed to infection.

Chickenpox. Of this disease, there have been quite a number of cases, but the chief interest in this disease is the liability of mild cases of smallpox being mistaken for chickenpox.

Typhoid Fever. Until the last few weeks this disease has not been at all prevalent, but recently quite a few cases have been reported, but not as extensively as in previous years. Typhoid vaccination, water chlorination and better sanitary measures are having the desired effect in lessening and controlling this insidious disease, but there is still much to do along these lines.

The following places have been visited in connection with matters as per headings:

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Smallpox	January 2, 3, 4, 5	Morinville
	January 8, 9, March 10	Andrew
	January 16, 17, 26	Stavely
	January 27	Suffield
	January 31	Winnifred
	Feb. 3, 4, 5, Mar. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	St. Paul
	April 27, 28, 29	Edson and Roundcroft
	April 21	Medicine Hat
	April 22	Redcliff
	May 9, 10	Czar
	May 24, June 7, 8	Bowell
	August 9	Lee Park
	October 7, 8	Alsask
Chickenpox	March 4	Erskin
	July 30, 31	Raymond
	October 14	Airdrie
Diphtheria	January 6, February 16, 17..	Vegreville
	January 24, 25	Gleichen
	February 24	Whitla
Scarlet Fever	March 8, 9	Mundare
	January 12, 13, 14, 15, 23...	Beiseker and Acme
	Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, Feb. 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, Mar. 2, 3, 4, 12, 13	Stettler & Red Willow
	March 24, 25	Vulcan
	April 24	Taber
	May 23	Medicine Hat
	August 7, 8	Frog Lake
	August 12, 13	Andrew
	November 1	Carlstadt
	November 6	Bow Island
	November 25, 26, Dec. 1....	Grassy Lake
Measles	January 31	Winnifred
	May 14	Shepherd
Typhoid Fever	May 25, 26	40 Mile R. M.
	July 27	Wright's Camp (A. & G. W. R. R.)
	July 29	Lethbridge
	September 26, 27	High River
	October 1, 2	Gleichen
	October 29	Alix
	November 3, 4, Dec. 15	Taber
	November 7	Vulcan
	November 9, 10, Dec. 9	Lomond
Nuisances	May 19	Junkins
	July 8	Airdrie
	July 21	Calgary
	July 22, 23	Drumheller
	August 18, 19	Coronation
	September 30	Clover Bar

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Sanitation— (Including camps & mines inspection) ..	March 16, 17	Lovett and Coalspur
	March 21, June 24	Coleman
	March 22	Frank
	March 23, June 26, Aug. 2 ..	Bellevue and Hillcrest
	April 24	Taber
	May 12	Langdon
	May 15	High River
	June 11, August 3	Canmore
	June 12	Bankhead
	June 25	Blairmore
	July 24	Munson
	August 17	Leduc
	August 27, 28	Clyde and Westlock
	July 14	Consort
	July 15	Coronation
	August 29	Stony Plain
	May 20, 21	Lacombe
	May 29	Lovett
	May 30, 31	Mountain Park
	June 1, 2	Yellowhead
	July 2, 3	Lethbridge (mines)
	July 9, 10	Mountain House
	July 11	Nordeg
	July 16, 17	Entwistle
	October 11, 12	Gleichen
	October 15	Bassano
	October 16	Brooks
	October 26, 27	Lacombe
	October 23	Cluny
Destitutes	May 13	Mound
	August 23	Seven Persons
	August 20	Stettler
	October 9	Chinook
	December 12, 13	Lovett
	December 17	Cardston
Hospitals Inspected ..	January 6, 7	Vegreville (2 hospitals)
	January 10	Pakan
	January 29	Calgary (Holy Cross)
	January 30	Calgary (General)
	February 2	Calgary (Isolation)
	February 8	Lacombe
	February 9	Castor
	February 15	Lamont
	February 25	Medicine Hat
	February 26	High River
	February 27	Lethbridge
	February 28	Pincher Creek
	February 29	Macleod
	March 20	Taber
	July 14	Consort
	August 24	Grassy Lake
Rural Municipalities Visited	October 18	Sunny South
	October 24, 25	Marquis
	November 2	King
	November 5	Purple Springs
	November 17, 18	Bow Valley
	November 19	Argyle
	November 22	Dunmore
	November 27	Burlington
	November 28	Flowery Plain
	November 29	Forty Mile

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Rural Municipalities Visited (continued)	December 3, 4, 5	Warner
	December 8	Little Bow
	December 16	Dinton
	December 17	McLean

(Signed) T. J. NORMAN,
P. M. I. H.

DR. BOYLE.

I beg to submit herewith my report for the period May 1 to Dec 31, 1914.

None of the outbreaks of infectious diseases coming under my notice during this period assumed large proportions and in all cases they were soon controlled. In suppressing these outbreaks the greatest difficulty is experienced in the half-breed and foreign settlements on account of the mode of life of these people and their inclination to conceal cases.

Sanitation is improving throughout the province. The Boards of Health in many of the newer villages have asked advice on sanitation and on the enforcement of sanitary measures.

There has been considerable destitution but probably not as much as might have been expected, considering the general financial depression.

The following is a list of the places visited, giving dates and reasons for visits:

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Smallpox	May 9, 10	Czar
	June 5, 6, 15, July 1	Vermilion
	July 10, 11	Lea Park
	July 28, 29	Vegreville
Chickenpox	May 15	Vulcan
	June 17, 18, 28, 29	Mundare
	July 15, 30	Vegreville
	May 29, 30	Oyen
Measles	May 29, 30	Oyen
Scarlet Fever	June 11, 12	Bashaw
	July 20, October 24	Lamont
	September 11, 16, 26, Oct. 1.	Soda Lake
	October 9	Seymour
	November 23	Edwand
	October 24	Chipman
	October 29, 30	Sawridge
	Nov. 3, 10, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 2	Kahwin
	June 24	Stettler
	August 8, 9	Peers
Diphtheria	Sept. 26, Oct. 2, 14, Nov. 17.	Vegreville
	November 15	Andrew
	December 3	Boian
	December 5, 6	Gainford
	December 15, 24	Fort Saskatchewan
	May 14	High River
Sanitation	June 9	Millet
	August 26	Lacombe
	September 7	Three Hills
	September 18, 19	Jarvie

PURPOSE OF VISIT	DATE	TOWN OR DISTRICT
Destitution	June 27	Woodbend
	September 1, November 5...	Mirror
	September 30	Sylvan Lake
	October 7	Rimbey
	December 28	Clyde
	December 30	Coronation

(Signed) RUSSELL E. BOYLE,
(Ass't.) Health Inspector.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. NORMAN,

Provincial Medical Officer of Health, pro tem.

STATISTICS OF CONTAGIOUS, INFECTIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER (Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Calgary.....	77	83	31	6	12	6	9	10	26	2	26	22	6	4	...	39	68	24	29	...	...	...	160
Edmonton	57	74	24	9	26	20	13	19	6	1	1	4	2	4	1	23	73	22	11	...	...	...	131
Athabasca	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Blairmore	14	13	...	2	2	15	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	27
Camrose .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coleman	6	5	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	11
Entwistle .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ft. Saskatchewan	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Innisfail	6	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	10
Lethbridge	18	23	3	1	7	3	...	2	3	...	11	2	5	4	...	10	27	2	2	...	...	...	41
Medicine Hat.....	23	22	10	4	2	4	2	11	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	9	32	2	1	...	...	...	45
Pincher Creek	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Stettler	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stony Plain .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suathmore.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vegreville	6	8	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	8	1	1	...	...	...	14
R. M. of Bow Island.....	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
R. M. of Forty Mile	6	9	2	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	15
R. M. of Beddington	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	226	254	90	30	72	54	29	48	38	3	40	28	16	32	3	106	266	56	48	1	...	...	480

DIPHTHERIA
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Calgary.....	75	53	9	6	7	3	13	10	13	11	9	16	21	10	1	24	47	26	28	2	...	...	128
Edmonton	49	41	9	5	17	6	7	7	11	3	7	5	6	7	2	13	39	18	16	2	...	...	90
Athabasca	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bashaw.....	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carstairs.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	6
Diamond City...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Edson.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	6
Ft. Saskatchewan	10	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	12
Grouard.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lethbridge.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
Medicine Hat.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	6
Olds.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Vegreville...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wainwright .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....	150	113	22	19	25	12	20	18	26	16	16	26	36	27	3	44	101	55	53	7	...	...	263

TYPHOID FEVER
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE						Total		
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59		60-69	70-over
Calgary...	81	36	2	2	8	3	7		11	23	37	15	7	2		7	17	28	61	4			117
Edmonton	40	18	6	2	2	4	2		10	10	19	2	1			1	14	12	31				58
Bassano		1												1					1				1
Brooks		1			1												1						1
Commerce	3	2			3	1				1							2	3	1				5
Coronation	10	3											13				2	2	9				13
Diamond City...	2	1			3												1	1	1	1			3
Ft. Saskatchewan	2					1		1										1	1				2
Hanna...	1	1			1	1				1								2	2				2
High River	2										2								2				2
Islay	1													1				1					1
Lethbridge	38	33		7	4	3	4	2	10	23	11	4	3			3	16	17	23	11	1		71
Medicine Hat...	5	10	4		2		1	1	4	3							1	8	6				15
North Red Deer	1										1							1					1
Olds...	4	1						1	2	2							2	1		1			5
Redcliff.	1	2						1	1	2	2						1	2	1	1			3
Stavely		1												1									1
Taber	1									2													1
Tofield		2																					2
Vegreville	5	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	2	1						2	2	2			6
Vulcan	2											2											2
R. M. of Mountain View	1	2								3							1	2		2			3
R. M. of Richdale	1						1												1				1
R. M. of Sunny South	1	1																2					2
Total	202	117	13	12	23	13	15	7	38	71	72	26	25	4		12	56	84	149	17	1		319

SMALLPOX
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE									
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total	
Calgary.....	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	3
Edmonton	11	5	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	6	2	3	...	...	16
Lethbridge	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	5
Medicine Hat.....	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	7
Morinville	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
Staveland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. Paul.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Suffield.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
R. M. of Bow Island.....	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total.	31	13	5	7	6	2	5	9	7	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	7	14	11	4	1	1	44	

CHICKENPOX
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

Calgary.....	118	89	8	10	8	2	5	3	1	2	11	33	77	47	7	48	145	5	2	207
Edmonton	122	116	39	14	25	14	3	3	13	5	2	25	69	26	8	47	161	15	7	238
Ft. Saskatchewan	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
Lethbridge	17	22	...	1	5	4	2	2	3	...	1	11	10	...	...	14	25	...	...	...	...	39
Medicine Hat.....	23	21	...	8	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	7	6	11	3	14	27	...	...	...	...	44
Pincher Creek .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Redcliff.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Taber	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Tofield	3	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9
Vegreville	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	292	263	57	37	42	27	15	8	20	8	14	80	162	85	19	128	375	24	9	555

MEASLES
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE						Total		
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59		60-69	70-over
Calgary.....	52	44	2	...	9	7	27	22	9	9	4	3	5	5	9	40	33	4	10	...	...	...	96
Edmonton	54	82	13	5	13	24	20	17	10	4	2	2	24	2	11	21	68	23	11	1	1	...	136
Athabasca	5	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	9
Erskine	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
High River	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Lethbridge	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6
Medicine Hat.....	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pincher Creek	51	63	28	70	16	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	77	10	4	...	...	...	114
R. M. of Bertawan	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	10
R. M. of Ribstone.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
R. M. of Wellington .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	174	205	43	77	38	42	49	51	20	10	6	5	9	29	23	91	194	39	30	1	1	...	379

WHOOPING COUGH
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

Calgary.	12	12	2	2	..	1	9	1	..	5	..	3	..	1	2	12	10	..	..	..	..	24
Edmonton	197	207	38	56	84	92	46	28	37	2	4	2	8	7	37	159	199	..	9	..	..	404
Ft. Saskatchewan	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	3	1	3	3	..	1	..	..	8
High River	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mountain View.	5	2	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	7
Pincher Creek	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Total.	219	228	40	58	84	93	55	37	37	13	4	5	10	11	40	180	217	..	10	..	..	447

MUMPS
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE						Total		
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59		60-69	70-over
Calgary.....	21	19	2	4	2	...	2	3	6	7	5	1	2	3	...	4	15	10	11	...	...	...	40
Edmonton	307	231	139	116	132	67	43	26	7	3	3	1	...	1	2	41	359	95	31	10	...	...	538
Drumheller .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ft. Saskatchewan	7	3	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	10
Innisfail	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5
Medicine Hat.....	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mountain View.....	3	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	9
Stony Plain .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	345	262	143	126	138	73	54	29	16	10	9	2	3	4	2	48	387	114	46	10	...	...	607

TUBERCULOSIS
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

Calgary...	31	23	9	4	3	6	7	2	4	3	4	5	2	5	3	3	19	26	2	1	54
Edmonton	43	22	6	8	6	9	8	1	9	1	5	5	3	4	3	15	40	6	1	...	65
Edson...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ft. Saskatchewan	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grouard	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
High River.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lethbridge	7	5	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	12
Medicine Hat...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Munson	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stavely	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Vegreville	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
R. M. of Forty Mile	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	88	53	16	14	17	16	18	4	13	4	10	11	7	11	3	3	24	53	50	7	1	...	141

OTHER DISEASES
(Within Municipalities, 1914)

POST OFFICE	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Calgary.....	37	14	4	8	7	4	4	5	4	1	3	5	7	3	2	7	2	7	18	13	2	...	51
Edmonton	46	21	9	2	12	4	15	8	7	3	1	1	4	2	4	3	6	15	28	11	...	...	67
Grassy Lake .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grouard	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
High River .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lethbridge	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Medicine Hat.....	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	3
Pincher Creek	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
R. M. of Dinton.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	94	40	22	5	21	11	19	14	11	5	5	5	11	5	9	13	9	26	51	24	2	...	134

SCARLET FEVER
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE							Total	
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69		70-over
Calgary...	1	1	1		2			4								1	1	3					1
Camrose	4	2											3			2	3						6
Cochrane	2	1														2	12	1					3
Didsbury	8	7	15																				15
Edmonton South	1				1													1					1
Edson...		2				1				1							1			1			1
Gleichen	7	4	9						10		1	2	1			4	5	1	1				11
Grouard	6	6														2	3	4	3				12
Lethbridge	1				1											1							1
Little Bow	1		1													2							1
Medicine Hat	3	2				1										2	2		1				5
Nanton		2										2											2
Ponoka	1		1														1						1
Redcliff		1	1																1				1
Rocky Mountain	5	4	3		1	3	2									4	5						9
Stettler	3	9	11	1												1	5	4	2				12
Sturgeon		3			1									2		6	13	1					3
Taber	8	12	18										2			4	5	1					20
Vegreville	6	4		5	2				2				1			4							10
Vermilion	1				1											1							1
Victoria...	27	41	2	6	5	5	1		1		4		44			10	55	2					68
Wetaskiwin	1				1											1							1
Whitford...	18	35	1			2	8		12	4	15		6	5		14	34	3	1				53
Total	103	136	63	12	14	13	15	4	25	5	20	4	57	7	2	55	149	23	9	1			239

TYPHOID FEVER
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1914

239

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Acadia.....	1	1	1		3						1						1						1
Beaver River.....	2	1	1														2	1					3
Didsbury.....	1	1	1								2							2					2
Hand Hills.....	1	1	1							2								2					2
High River.....	2																		2				2
Lacombe.....			1		1					1													1
Lethbridge.....	1	1	1		1						1							1					1
Little Bow.....	4	2							1	1	2	2					1	3	2				2
Rocky Mountain.....	4											1	2				1	1	3				3
Sturgeon.....	3					1						2		1			1	2					1
Victoria.....	1	1											1							1			1
Whitford.....	1								1								1						1
Total.....	20	8			4	1	1	1	2	4	8	5	3	1		1	6	12	8	1			28

DIPHTHERIA
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Beaver River.	2	3			2	3						2				2	2	2					2
Camrose	2	3							2	2					1		2	1	1				5
Edson ..	2	3		1													2	1					5
Gleichen	1		1														1						1
Lacombe..		1		1														1					1
Lac Ste Anne.	1	3												4			3	1					4
Leduc	3	1									2	2				1	2	1					4
Little Bow	2	1				2	1									1	2	1					3
Ponoka		1											1					1					1
Vegreville	2	5	1					1			5						4	2		1			7
Vermilion	1	5							4				1	1		2	4						6
Victoria.	3	4					3		1		1		1	1		3	4						7
Whitford.	6	7	2				4			3	2					5	4	1					13
Total.	25	34	4	2	2	5	8	1	7	5	10	4	4	7	1	14	31	11	1	1			59

SMALLPOX
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Alexandria.....	1	1							1							1	2		1				1
Beaver River.....	4	1		3	2											1							5
Medicine Hat.....		1		1														1					1
Nanton.....	1	1	2															1					2
Pembina.....	1			1														1					1
Ribstone.....		1						1											1				1
St. Albert.....	2	4	1	5												1		2		2	1		6
St. Paul.....	12	12	4	1	19										1	1	6	7	8	1			24
Vermilion.....	3	1			3			1								1	1		2				4
Total	23	22	7	11	2	22	1	1	1						1	4	9	11	16	3	1		45

CHICKENPOX
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Bow Valley...	1	2				3						1					1	2					3
Cochrane		1														2	1						1
Gleichen	3	4			6		1										4		1				7
Hand Hills...	1	5							6								6						6
High River	1												1					1					1
Lacombe...	1												1						1				1
Lethbridge	1	2	2		1											2	1						3
Little Bow	1	1											2				2						2
St. Paul...	2				2											1			1				2
Sturgeon		1						1									1						1
Vegreville	13	4						17								3	11	1					17
Victoria	2	1	1				2									1	1		1				3
Whitford	2	4							6							1	4						6
Total	28	25	3		9	3	3	18	12			1	4		4	9	32	4	4				53

MEASLES
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Alexandria.	1	1						1							1		1		1				1
Athabasca	2	1			3												1			1			3
Clareholm	1			1														1					1
Didsbury			1																1				1
Gleichen	1	1			2												2						2
Grouard	1	1						1									1						1
Innisfail		1	1															1					1
Lethbridge	1		1													1							1
Pincher Creek		1	1														1						1
Redcliff		1															1						1
Rocky Mountain	1	1			1														1				2
Sedgewick.	1				1												6						6
Wainwright	5	1					6																6
Total	13	9	2	3	1	6	7	2			1				1	2	12	3	3	1			22

WHOOPIING COUGH (Without Municipalities, 1914)

Vegreville	2	2						4								2	2						4
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MUMPS (Without Municipalities, 1914)

Rocky Mountain	3				3												3						3
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TUBERCULOSIS
(Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE								
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60-69	70-over	Total
Acadia	1	6	1	1					5				1				2	1	2	1		1	1
Beaver River		1											1					1					6
Bow Valley																							1
Calgary	1			1															1				1
Camrose	6			1	3			1	1								2	4					1
Coronation	1			1													1						1
High River	2			1			1										1		1				1
Leduc	1		1																				1
Little Bow	2			1						1							2						2
Ponoka	2	3		2			3													4	1		5
Redcliff	1	1		2																2			2
Ribstone	1				1					1										1			1
Rocky Mountain		1																	1				1
Sedgewick	1						1													1			1
Stony Plain	2	2		4																2	1		4
Sturgeon	2			1					1											1	1		2
Vegreville	1	6		2	1	1	2	1									1	4	2				7
Victoria	7	6		8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	4	3	5			13
Wetaskiwin	5	3	1		1	3		3									1	5	3				8
Whitford	1	2								1									2				3
Total	37	31	2	26	1	3	11	9	10	3	1		1	1			5	21	20	18	4		68

OTHER DISEASES
Without Municipalities, 1914)

DISTRICT	SEX		MONTH												AGE						Total			
	M.	F.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59		60-69	70-over	
Didsbury	1	1	1			1															1		1	
Edmonton South	1	1	1																				1	
High River	1				1																		1	
Medicine Hat	1	1		1													1				2	1		
Ponoka	3				3																		3	
Rocky Mountain	2																2						2	
Vegreville	1				1																		1	
Total	7	3	1	1	2	4				2							3				3	2	2	10

Total Scarlet Fever in the Province for 1914.....	719
Total Typhoid Fever in the Province for 1914.....	347
Total Diphtheria in the Province for 1914.....	322
Total Smallpox in the Province for 1914.....	89
Total Chickenpox in the Province for 1914.....	608
Total Measles in the Province for 1914.....	401
Total Whooping Cough in the Province for 1914.....	451
Total Mumps in the Province for 1914.....	610
Total Tuberculosis in the Province for 1914.....	209
Total Other Diseases in the Province for 1914.....	144

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL SANITARY ENGINEER.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineering section of the Provincial Board of Health.

This section of the department administers those clauses of The Public Health Act and Regulations dealing with the sanitary engineering works of the various cities and towns throughout the province.

There have been submitted to the Provincial Board of Health sixteen sets of plans and specifications for waterworks, sewerage and sewage disposal works, for which certificates have been issued, and many sets of plans and specifications preliminary to these, also plans and specifications of various proposed works.

The following is a detailed list of the works for which certificates have been issued by the Board:

WATERWORKS AND WATER PURIFICATION

Taber

Certificate No. 85.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	\$13,497.00

Camrose

Certificate No. 86.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	6,275.00

Redcliff

Certificate No. 88.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	75,000.00

Edmonton

Certificate No. 88A—Water filtration plant.	
Estimated cost	130,000.00

Stettler

Certificate No. 89.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	8,000.00

Wetaskiwin

Certificate No. 90.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	7,000.00

Calgary

Certificate No. 91.—Extension to waterworks	
Estimated cost	138,247.00
Certificate No. 97.—Extension to waterworks	
Estimated cost	70,000.00

Bassano

Certificate No. 100.—Extension to waterworks.	
Estimated cost	2,133.20

Hanna

Certificate No. 102.—System of waterworks	
Estimated cost	30,747.00

TOTAL estimated cost for waterworks including water purification \$480,899.20

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Cardston

Certificate No. 84—System of storm sewers	
Estimated cost	\$ 1,492.15

Camrose

Certificate No. 87—Extension to sewerage.	
Estimated cost	6,000.00

Wetaskiwin

Certificate No. 92—Extension to sewerage	
Estimated cost	6,799.00

Lethbridge

Certificate No. 93—Extension to sanitary sewerage	
Estimated cost	14,523.00
Certificate No. 94.—Extension to storm sewerage	
Estimated cost	8,500.00

Edmonton

Certificate No. 95.—Sewage Disposal Plant.	
Estimated cost	53,000.00

Calgary

Certificate No. 96—Extension to sewerage.	
Estimated cost	63,866.00
Certificate No. 98.—Ogden sewerage system.	
Estimated cost	60,800.00

Bassano

Certificate No. 101—Extensions to the sewerage system.	
Estimated cost	1,981.44

TOTAL estimated cost for sewerage and sewage disposal works, \$216,961.44

The City of Edmonton has made application for a certificate for sewerage. The application is being held over until plans are submitted for sewage disposal in connection with their sewerage system.

Estimated cost	\$2,120,033.00
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A few cities and towns have temporarily withdrawn their application for certificates until monetary conditions improve.

The town of Redcliff has made application for a general approval of a system of sanitary sewerage and a system of storm sewerage at estimated costs respectively of \$570,000.00 and \$345,000.00, the estimated cost of the first year work being \$190,000.00. This work is still under consideration.

The plans for a complete system of sewage disposal are being prepared by the city of Calgary. The Provincial Board interviewed the city authorities on the subject and were shown sufficient evidence to warrant their belief that Calgary will very shortly have a system of disposal.

The Provincial Board interviewed the Commission Board of the City of Edmonton, with regard to the treatment of the sewage of the city. The Commission Board decided that works should be undertaken just as soon as a suitable site can be obtained and plans prepared. In view of probable changes in the administration of the city of Edmonton affairs, the Commission Board, in order to preserve the continuity of this policy, appointed a commission consisting of the city engineer and the writer to deal with the whole matter of the disposal of the sewage of the

city; this commission to have the use of such of the city staff as it may require while making its investigations. This commission has pointed out to the authorities where and how they should dispose of the city sewage.

In the case of *F. C. Clare vs. the City of Edmonton*, Judge Scott, in January 1914, gave a decision restraining the city from further polluting the river, and two years were given for the city in which to erect a sewage disposal plant. The city has respected this decision, and has not added further polluting matter to the river, and, as will be seen on reference to the foregoing list of works, has obtained a certificate for a small works on the Saskatchewan Avenue outfall sewer. It is, as already mentioned, preparing plans for the installation of a large plant in connection with the main outfall sewer.

Early this season, the Provincial Board determined that they would not grant a certificate to any applicant for sewerage that did not show on his plans, which should include a sewage disposal plant in connection therewith. However, since the advent of the war, and consequent exceedingly stringent financial conditions, the Board have somewhat modified this attitude and are now granting certificates to applicants on receiving an assurance in writing from them that just as soon as financial conditions allow, they will submit plans for the treatment of the sewage and will instal the plant immediately on the certificate for the plant being issued; and furthermore, that they will allow no other local improvement whatsoever to take precedence to this one in order of construction, when again they are undertaking municipal works.

In addition to the examination of plans and specifications for water supply and purification, sewerage and sewage disposal, etc., and the investigations required by these works, this section of the Board has been constantly engaged in the examination of public water supplies and with the question of the pollution of streams throughout the province. This section of the Board is frequently called upon to give advice in regard to the operation and maintenance of water purification works, sewerage systems and sewage disposal works.

In considering questions relating to water supplies and stream pollution throughout the province, it has been the endeavor of the Board to take up in a broad way the conditions of the various watersheds in the province with a view of learning the conditions in certain districts. A preliminary survey of some of the watersheds was commenced this season. Next season the Board hope to be able to continue this preliminary work, and if possible, thereafter to so extend the scope of their investigations as to obtain a complete survey of the various watersheds of the province in the not far distant future.

This section of the Board prepared one division of the lectures on Rural Hygiene for the Agricultural Schools of the Province and delivered such to the pupils in attendance at the Vermilion school.

The present standing of the various cities and towns is briefly outlined in the following synopsis of their annual report:

EDMONTON

Edmonton had a population of 73,000 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer and staff, consisting of department for drainage, roads, bridges, and miscellaneous constructions. The water supply is municipally owned and is obtained from the Saskatchewan River. The

source is capable of affording an ample supply. The method of production is by means of pumps.

There are two intakes consisting of steel pipes provided with screens and protected by cribbing of special design. There are 128.6 miles of water mains, 9,275 house services, 5,738 houses without services. Five million gallons of water are supplied per day. There are 1,447 stop valves, 648 hydrants and 14 fountains. Sixteen watermen deliver water in wagons. The city has a modern mechanical filtration plant of the Roberts type. Use is made of the provincial laboratory for the testing of water, testing being done every alternate day.

The sewerage system is on the partly combined and partly separate plan. There are 117 miles of sewers, which are ventilated at the man-holes and vertical soil stacks. There are 9,275 house services. At the present time, there are eight gravity sewage outfalls. It is proposed to collect these into about three. A portion of the sewage is treated by sedimentation. The city employs a plumbing inspector and staff. There is a Heenan and Froud refuse destructor on the south side and a DeCarey on the north side. The first town down stream is Ft. Saskatchewan, 20 miles distance by river.

CALGARY

Calgary had an estimated population of 80,000 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer with staff.

The water supply is municipally owned and operated. There are two sources of supply, the Bow and Elbow rivers, which afford an ample supply. The water from both sources is chlorinated. The catchment area of the Elbow river is inspected occasionally. The land in the area of this river is principally grazing. The supply from this source is obtained by gravity and the supply from the Bow river by pumping.

There are two intakes. The intake on the Bow river is a compound flume of reinforced concrete leading to pumps 600 feet distant. On the Elbow river, the intake is of timber at the river bank. There are 184 miles of water mains, 12,000 house services and about 400 houses supplied from standpipes. A total of eleven and three-quarter million imperial gallons of water are supplied daily. There are 1,002 hydrants and 50 standpipes. There is a municipal laboratory where the water is regularly analyzed chemically.

The sewerage system is a partly combined and partly separate one. There are 188 miles of sewers, ventilated at every house service. There are 7,940 house services and 1,010 catch basin connections, the latter are untrapped for gas. There are at present seven outfall sewers into the Bow and Elbow rivers to the east of the city. These are being reduced to one main outfall by intercepting sewers built and being built. The outfalls are by gravity. Packing plants and other trades deliver their waste into the sewers without any preliminary treatment. There is no treatment of sewage at present, but plans are now being prepared for a treatment system. There is a plumbing inspector in the employ of the city.

There are two refuse destructors, one in the east and one in the west end. The destructors are of the Heenan and Froud pattern. There is no complaint of smell or smoke in the neighborhood. There are 54 miles of sanitary permanent pavements.

The municipal gas supply is natural and is obtained from Bow Island.

MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat has a population of 10,000. It has a municipal engineer and staff, consisting of an assistant engineer, resident engineer of water, sewers, and other public works; also draughtsmen, rodmen, etc.

The water supply is municipally owned. Its source is the South Saskatchewan river, which affords an ample supply. The method of production of water is by means of low lift pumps to filters and high lift pumps to reservoir and standpipe. The reservoir has a capacity of two and three-quarter million gallons, and the standpipe of half a million gallons. From these the water gravitates to the city.

There is an intake from the river consisting of 30 inch cast iron pipe with a concrete pier in the river and a 20 foot diameter well on the river bank, in which is located low lift pump suction. There are 35 miles of water mains and 2,580 house services. Two and a quarter million gallons of water are supplied per day, the industrial consumption being large. There are 518 stop valves, 195 hydrants and six fountains. There is a modern mechanical filtration plant of the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co.'s type. The medical health officer has a bacterial and chemical laboratory.

The sewerage system is on a separate plan. There are 25 miles of sanitary sewers and eight miles of storm sewers. The former are ventilated through manhole covers and vertical soil stacks. The manholes are approximately 83 yards apart. There are approximately 1990 house services. There are 250 catch basin connections with the storm. The three sewage outfalls discharge into the South Saskatchewan River. Each outfall has a pumping station, for the purpose of discharging the sewage during high water. Actual gauging shows that slightly over one million gallons are being discharged per day. At present, the sewage is not being treated. The first town down stream from Medicine Hat is Saskatoon, situated at an estimated distance of 600 miles by river.

The town employs a plumbing inspector. The gas supply is municipally owned. There are 48 miles of high and low pressure gas mains and 2465 house services. The gas is natural and the analysis shows: Methane, 99.49; Hydrogen .51; Oxygen, a trace; moisture, none; B. T. U's, 1050.

LETHBRIDGE

Lethbridge had a population of 11,000 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer and staff. The water supply is municipally owned and its source is the Lethbridge river, which affords an ample supply. The method of production is by means of pumps. There are 38 miles of water mains, 2,000 house services and 120 houses without service. The daily supply is approximately one and a half million gallons. There is one contractor delivering water in wagons. The first town up-stream is Macleod, 30 miles distant. The water is not filtered.

The sewerage system is on the separate plan. There is a storm sewer with 100 catch basin connections to it. There are two sewage outfalls by gravity. The sewage is treated in sedimentation tanks and filters. The first town down stream from the city is Diamond City, six miles distant. The city employs a plumbing inspector.

There are two miles of permanent sanitary paving. The city is supplied with natural gas by a private company. The source of supply is Bow Island.

MACLEOD

Macleod had a population of 2,500 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer and staff giving their whole time to the work of the town. The water supply is municipally owned and operated, the source is the Old Man River which affords an ample supply, and the method of production is by means of steam pumps. There are two intakes from the river, one 16 inch wood pipe 700 feet long and one 20 inch wood pipe, 2,300 feet long. There are 8.5 miles of water mains and 425 house services. The number of imperial gallons supplied per day is 450,000. There are 152 stop valves and 55 hydrants. The town has a Modern Rapid Sand Mechanical Filtration plant.

The sewerage system is on the combined plan; there are six miles of sewers with manholes 100 yards apart, approximately. There are 225 house services and the catch basins are trapped. The sewerage system has one gravity outfall into the Old Man River; a disposal works will shortly be constructed. The town has a plumbing inspector.

WETASKIWIN

Wetaskiwin had a population of 3,500 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer in the employ of the town.

The water supply is municipally owned and operated, and it is obtained from three wells each about 240 feet in depth. The supply is ample. The method of production is by means of pumping by compressed air to an underground concrete reservoir, thence to an elevated water tower, the capacity of which is 277,000 gallons.

There is a domestic pressure of 65 pounds per square inch, and a fire pressure of 90 to 100 pounds per square inch. There are six and one quarter miles of water mains and 268 house services. There are about 300 houses without service. 100,000 imperial gallons are supplied per day. There are 65 stop valves and 51 hydrants.

The sewerage system is on the combined plan. There are 6.4 miles of city sewers and 3.5 miles of outfall sewer. The sewers are ventilated at the manholes and the tops of the house service stacks. There are 267 house services and 17 catch basin connections. There is one gravity outfall three and one-half miles from the city. One hundred and twenty thousand imperial gallons of sewerage are discharged per day. The sewage is treated at the outfall on live earth beds and the effluent disinfected.

There is no permanent paving, the streets being well graded and level.

The city has a natural gas supply municipally owned. The gas is used mainly for the purpose of the city power house.

The analysis is as follows: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), 0.00; Oxygen, .14; Methane (CH₄) 98.55; Nitrogen, 1.41; B. T. U. 975.

RED DEER

Red Deer has a population of 3,000. The municipal engineering is done by a local civil engineer.

The city has a public water supply obtained from the Red Deer River and the supply is ample. The production is by means of pumps. There is one intake consisting of an 18 inch gravity flow pipe to two wells 18 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. The intake pipe is run to the centre of the deepest part of the river and is protected with cribs.

REDCLIFF.

Redcliff has a population of 2000. There is a municipal engineer and staff. The water supply is municipally owned and is obtained from the South Saskatchewan River. The supply is ample and the method of production is by means of pumps. There are fifteen and one-half miles of water mains, 350 house services and 50 houses without service. Sixty-two thousand gallons are supplied per day. There are 106 stop valves and 48 hydrants. There is one man delivering water in a wagon. The water is strained by means of natural filtration. The town is supplied with natural gas from a private company. There are 16 miles of gas and 430 house services.

CAMROSE.

Camrose has a population of 2100. There is a municipal engineer giving his whole time to the work of the town. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. The source is three wells 130 feet deep and they afford ample supply. The method of production is by means of pumping by compressed air into a reservoir, thence by centrifugal pumps to a water tower. There are three and one-half miles of water mains and 120 house services. Fifty thousand gallons of water are supplied per day. There are twenty-eight stop valves and 35 hydrants. There is one water wagon in use.

The sewerage system is on the separate plan. There are four and a half miles of sewers and one hundred and twenty house services. There is one gravity sewage outfall. Forty-five thousand gallons of sewage are discharged per day. The sewage is treated in live earth beds and the effluent is disinfected by means of bleaching powder. The plant is situated on the town limits and the discharge is into Stony Creek.

ATHABASCA.

Athabasca had a population of 2000 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer in the employ of the town. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. The source of supply is that of the Athabasca river and the method of production is by means of pumping.

There is one intake from the river consisting of two 8 inch lines of steel pipe to a suction well, four miles of water mains, no house service, the system being used wholly for fire protection at present. There are 22 stop valves and 24 hydrants. There is one water wagon in use. The first town up-stream is Fort Cornwall, seventy-five miles distant.

BASSANO.

Bassano has a population of 1600. There is a municipal engineer in the employ of the town. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. Its source is the Bow river and the supply is ample. Production is by means of pumping to a standpipe. There is one tunnel intake through which the water gravitates to a deep well from which it is pumped to a standpipe. There are five and one-half miles of water mains, 75 house services and 300 houses without service. Sixty-seven thousand imperial gallons are supplied per day to the residents and to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first town up-stream from the intake is Calgary, 85 miles distant. The water is taken from the Canadian Pacific irrigation dam, which acts as a very large sedimentation basin.

The sewerage system is on the combined plan. There are four and three-quarter miles of sewers, 75 house services and 16 catch basin connections. There is one gravity sewage outfall discharging into a disposal works, two and one-quarter miles from town. The first town downstream from the outfall sewer is Medicine Hat, 97 miles distant. There is a plumbing inspector in the employ of the town. An incinerator is situated in the north west portion of the town.

CLARESHOLM.

Claresholm has a population of 900. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. It is taken from Willow Creek and the supply is ample. The water percolates through a filter into a gallery from which it gravitates to the town and is there pumped to a standpipe. There are about four miles of water mains. Fifty thousand gallons are supplied per day, one water wagon is used to deliver water to those having no service connections. There is no town up-stream from the intake. There are forty stop-valves, 27 hydrants and one fountain. There is one water wagon in use.

The town is supplied with natural gas by a private company.

HIGH RIVER.

High River had a population of 1500 in 1913. The water supply is municipally owned and operated; the supply is from the Highwood river and is ample. The production is by means of pumping. The water infiltrates to a cemented well, the rate of capacity is 600 gallons per minute. There are one and one-half miles of water mains, 43 house services and 34 hydrants.

The installation of the sewerage system was begun in 1913. The sewage will be discharged by means of pumping. Carmangay is the first town down stream from the proposed sewage outfall. It is 40 miles distant.

BLAIRMORE.

Blairmore had a population of 2200 in 1913. The water supply is municipally owned. The source is York Creek and the supply is ample. The water gravitates from a dam situated in the valley of York Creek. The dam is situated at a height sufficient to give a domestic pressure.

There are four and one-half miles of water mains and 200 house services, eight stop valves and 38 hydrants.

GLEICHEN.

Gleichen had a population of 800 in 1913. There is a municipal engineer in the employ of the town. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. The source of the supply is a deep well. The production is by means of pumping. There are one and one-half miles of water mains, 6200 gallons are supplied per day. There are 22 stop valves and six hydrants.

The sewerage system is on the combined plan. There are one and one-half miles of sewers ventilated at the manholes. The outfall is by gravity. About 5000 gallons are discharged per day. There is a temporary sedimentation basin for treatment of the sewage.

LACOMBE.

Lacombe has a population of 1500. The water supply is obtained from a deep well, which is municipally owned and operated. The water is pumped into a 12,000 gallon tank and is then conveyed around the town in a wagon tank and sold to the citizens by the barrel. There are two water-men delivering water in wagons.

The town has a storm drain used for surface water only.

A large number of the residents have private wells, power pump and septic tanks.

CORONATION.

Coronation has a population of 1200. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. Its source is a deep well. The water is pumped to an elevated tank and then distributed partly in service mains and partly by wagon to the consumers.

There is a half-mile of water mains and 25 house services. Ten thousand gallons are supplied per day. There are 12 hydrants. One man delivers water in a wagon.

COLEMAN.

Coleman has a population of 2000. The water supply is privately owned. It is taken from a stream. There are two miles of water mains and five hydrants. There are 70 houses without a direct service from the mains.

RAYMOND.

Raymond has a population of 1600. The water supply is municipally owned. The source is that of a spring and one well. Production is by means of pumping. There are nine miles of water mains, 300 house services and 100 without service. There are 75 stop valves, 4 hydrants and one fountain.

Sewage disposal works in connection with the various government institutions built or extended during the year have been installed.

Cities and towns requiring personal attention have been visited.

The usual advisory together with other routine work in connection with the Provincial Board of Health and the various cities, towns, etc., has been attended to throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. OWENS, B.A., B.E.,

Provincial Sanitary Engineer.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Provincial Laboratory for the year 1914.

The Provincial Laboratory carries out most of the technical work of the Government in public health, medico-legal investigations, diseases of animals, and miscellaneous examinations.

Public health investigations relate to the diagnosis of some communicable diseases, the examination of water samples and the analysis of food, including milk.

During 1914 examinations were made for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever and pulmonary tuberculosis as shown in the following table:

SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	No. of Specimens	Results		Spec. sent from		Month	Number of specimens received each month				Total
		Negative	Positive	No. of Physicians	No. of P.O.'s		Typhoid	Diphtheria	Sputum		
Typhoid Fever	87	69	18	104	59	January	5	33	15	53	
						February	4	26	17	47	
						March	5	55	26	86	
						April	3	63	28	94	
						May	6	51	25	82	
						June	12	39	25	76	
						July	8	127	22	157	
						August	13	40	18	71	
						September	14	38	17	69	
						October	6	71	10	87	
						November	6	82	18	106	
						December	5	112	20	137	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	241	74	167	189	119						
Total	1065	440	625	527	318		87	737	241	1065	

The quality of the water from different supplies was examined by the analysis of samples as follows: chemical examinations only, 125 samples; chemical and bacterial, 32 samples; and bacterial examinations only, 46 samples. Some of these were from public waterworks supply to ascertain the fitness for use, or the effect of treatment of the water; others were from private samples. Five analyses were made for boiler purposes and 11 samples examined for the presence of oil.

Analyses of 53 samples of milk were made. Such examinations of milk by samples have regard chiefly to adulteration and to butterfat content of the milk.

Other foods examined were as follows—chocolate 1, coffee 2, flour 1, meat 1, butters 3, baking powder 1, tomatoes 1, and corn 4.

Medico-legal examinations have been carried on to assist the Department of the Attorney-General in the administration of the criminal law. In 1914, 54 such cases were investigated.

To aid the Detective and Liquor License Branches of the Department of the Attorney-General, analyses were made of 71 liquor samples, 2 of cider, 54 of opium, 3 of morphine and 1 of cocaine.

Early in the year an arrangement was entered into by the Department of Agriculture with the University of Alberta by which the Provincial Laboratory was placed in the Department of Bacteriology of the University. Dr. D. G. Revell, the director of the Laboratory, accepted the position of professor of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. Allan C. Rankin who had been for three years in charge of the public health laboratories of the Siamese Government, became Professor of Bacteriology in the University and Director of the Provincial Laboratory. At the commencement of the war, he volunteered, and his services being accepted he proceeded to England with the First Canadian Contingent. He was later engaged in research work on Cerebrospinal Meningitis. He is now in France.

The equipment of the Laboratory has been added to during the year and a second assistant engaged.

Dr. Lehmann, Professor of Chemistry, has had charge during the latter part of the year of the chemical work of the Laboratory.

On the departure of Dr. Rankin for the front Dr. Heber C. Jameison became Acting Director.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HEBER C. JAMEISON, M.B.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—

I beg to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for the year 1914-15.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, at 8 o'clock, April 20th, 1915.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Minutes of the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, April 20, President George Lane in the chair.

Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted on motion of A. McKillop, seconded by I. G. Ruttle.

President Lane's annual report was read.

Moved by A. McKillop, seconded by G. E. Goddard, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the president for his able report. Carried with applause.

The secretary read his annual report and financial statement.

Moved by I. G. Ruttle, seconded by C. R. de la Vergne that the annual and financial reports be adopted. Carried.

Managing-Director Richardson referred to the splendid assistance rendered the association by the Federal and Provincial Governments, which had enabled the association to increase the prize list.

Moved by F. S. Jacobs, seconded by A. McKillop, that this association place on record its appreciation and gratitude to the Federal and Provincial Governments for their assistance and that the secretary draft a suitable resolution to be conveyed to them. Carried.

President Lane called on Dr. J. G. Rutherford to address the meeting.

Dr. Rutherford said he did not propose to make any set address, but would give an informal talk which might lead to discussion on matters which had been mentioned or might be referred to later on. His address, summarized, follows:

He agreed to the opinions expressed by President Lane in his address regarding the prosperity of the horse industry. He had a keen recollection of the time in 1886 when Colonel Ravenhill and Captain Matthews went through Canada to estimate the number of remounts available for the British army. Old-timers would remember Colonel Ravenhill's report: They went all over and examined thousands; later they looked over hundreds—and, finally, bought 93. The people of Canada were enthused, especially the people of Alberta, regarding the necessity of breeding remounts and many went into the business. The Quorn ranch brought out their fine mares, which later he saw drawing plows. Good Quebec and Ontario mares were brought out, and the fine sires, Eagle Plume, Silk Gown, and Acrostic were imported. Useful cavalry horses were bred, but there was no demand for them. The Mounted Police took a few, the French and Belgians bought some, and the Dutch bought two car loads. The British bought none, and the breeders were discouraged.

But the efforts of the old breeders were not thrown away. The results were shown in the racing stock. He liked a good race horse, and only by racing could the quality be kept up.

Look at the Alberta horses of to-day. One could see in the heavy draft animals a quality and strength, a density of bone, which was absent in the stock bred in the country 20 or 30 years ago. No better horses were ever seen in feet and legs than those bred in the foothills—they were unsurpassed in the world. This was partly due to the blood, and also to the conditions of breeding and raising. The breeders were taking better care of their horses. He remembered horses which were sent down to Manitoba some years ago, they were by their appearance stunted in their youth. They looked as though they had not had enough care in the winter. It has been said that the second six months of an animal's life makes or mars the animal. This was shown by the fact that some Alberta horses of six years when fed started to grow in every way, and he had seen them grow two inches. This was wrong, the growth should take place at the proper time of life.

Years ago he had advised growing oats, but he had been told "Oats would not grow south of Calgary." There had been a most wonderful change and the speaker caused some amusement by his reference to the statement regarding growing oats. However, oats could be grown now, and he could not emphasize the feeding of the colt too strongly. Feed when young, look after them carefully, their feet, their hides, their insides, and the little attention would increase the profits of the breeder.

There could be no two opinions on the outlook of the horse industry and he could not emphasize too strongly the points brought out in the reports of President Lane and Managing-Director Richardson.

Referring to the war he said it was an ill wind that was blowing good to the horse breeders. They would probably have had higher prices if the British and French buyers had been allowed to buy in Canada, but after all the number of military horses in Canada was limited. Our own men should be mounted on Canadian horses, and there should be Canadian horses for the guns. We would not like it to be said that we could not supply them. Those who have their horses now will obtain as much as if they had sold earlier in the game. Horses will look better, and be in much better shape by June, so the drawback may prove a blessing in disguise. The supply in the world was not inexhaustible and the demand was enormous. The rise in values started last fall in cavalry and artillery horses. This increases the value of every useful horse in the world. Big and little they were worth more than if the others had not been bought.

There was no doubt about the devastation among the Belgian horses and among the Percheron horses in France. He prophesied a keen demand for horses of pure blood after the war. President Lane has the largest herd of Percherons in the world, and all these animals would be in demand for years to come. There would not be the same destruction in the British breeds of horses, but there would be a keen demand for a good class of work horses, even if we did not export pure-breds.

To come nearer home: It has been said westerners were "the darnedest people to make mistakes," but if they were they were also "the darnedest people to correct them." Tractors were getting into disfavor. Once they used to be like the sewing machine and the parlor organ—no one was happy until he got one—and they were not much happier now. They were standing out on the open prairie a witness to the folly of the buyer or the pertinacity of the salesman. The proper "tractor" is one that can be manufactured on the farm. It was better to raise one than to mortgage one's soul for gasoline.

A step in advance by the live-stock branch of the Department of Agriculture was the encouragement of stallion clubs, and the idea was a very good one. No one who looks into it can have any objections. The only difficulty was in getting the farmers to co-operate. Canadian farmers would not co-operate. Others were co-operating; in Ireland, they were even making the Irish co-operate, and if it was possible to get them together, surely it was possible to get the Canadian farmers. This particularly applied to the stockman who was the hope of the live-stock industry, with the brains and the enterprise, they were the best of the farmers. The stallion clubs should be taken up as the scheme appealed to every good horseman. It had been a success in Scotland, and it was on their system that the Canadian one was based. It would pay the stallion owners, the owners of mares, and the country at large.

Referring to pure-bred sires he said he was the first man to bring in a horse breeders' act in Canada, when the subject was brought before the Manitoba legislature twenty-five years ago, when he was an M.L.A. There had been some opposition to it as class legislation, but when one man hit the table with his fist and said he would as soon have a blizzard strike his farm as a scrub stallion, the bill carried and now there was one in every western province. In Ontario it had been shown that where the grade stallions predominate, prices were low and that where the pure-bred prevails prices were high. This shows where the money comes back where pure sires are used. We cannot appreciate too highly the efforts of the government to assist the horse industry by supplying pure-breds, particularly in such a good horse country as this. The man who keeps a thoroughbred stallion deserves sympathy. He knew, because he kept one for many years. There was not any politics in it, but he felt that the efforts of the present government were worthy of appreciation and thanks.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered Dr. Rutherford for his address.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

Patrons: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta; His Worship the Mayor of Edmonton; His Worship the Mayor of Lethbridge; His Worship the Mayor of Medicine Hat; His Worship the Mayor of Wetaskiwin; His Worship the Mayor of Calgary; E. J. Dewey, President Calgary Industrial Exhibition.

Honorary President—Hon. A. L. Sifton.

President—George Lane.

First Vice-President—Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

Second Vice-President—George Hoadley, M.P.P.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BREED DIRECTORS

Clydesdales	D. Thorburn	Davisburg
Percherons	C. R. de la Vergne	Calgary
Shires	A. C. Shakerley	Pekisko
Belgians	W. W. Hunter	Olds
Suffolk Punch	Geo. Jaques	Lamerton
Standardbreds	I. C. Ruttle	Calgary
Thoroughbreds	A. Morrison	Calgary
	A. Critchley (Hon.)	Calgary
Hackneys	John Weir	Carbon
Coach Breeds	G. E. Goddard	Cochrane
Heavy Draft	E. D. Adams	Calgary
Agricultural	Thos. McMillan	Okotoks
Cartage	Fred Johnston	Calgary
Delivery	N. J. Christie	Calgary
Roadsters	A. McKillop	Calgary
Carriage Horses	D. P. McDonald	Cochrane
Saddle Horses	F. C. Lowes	Calgary
	Geo. Roels (Hon.)	Calgary
Ponies	C. E. Brown	Calgary
Shetland Ponies	Jas. Fleming	Medicine Hat

GENERAL DIRECTORS

Duncan Clarke	Gleichen
F. S. Jacobs	Calgary
H. Banister	Davisburg
W. Moodie	De Winton
W. B. Thorne	Aldersyde
W. Stuart	Calgary
P. M. Brett	Calgary
A. L. Dollar	High River
R. F. Bevan	Cochrane

HONORARY DIRECTORS

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, Edmonton.
H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.
Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Live Stock Representative, Victoria.
W. T. McDonald, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria.
J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, Regina.
Life Member—A. McKillop, Calgary.

There was some discussion on the new brand ordinance and the following resolutions were passed:

Moved by John Weir, seconded by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, that the secretary write the Provincial Minister of Agriculture asking that the new brand ordinance be suspended until next session of the house. Carried.

Moved by C. R. de la Vergne, seconded by I. G. Ruttle, that George Lane, George Hoadley and G. E. Goddard, with power to add to their number be a committee to co-operate with similar committees from other organizations, to make practical suggestions to the Department of Agriculture regarding the brand ordinance. Carried.

Moved by George McElroy, seconded by D. P. McDonald, that the Horse Breeders' Association place on record its very great appreciation of the services rendered by the Commissioner, the Superintendent and other members of the R. N. W. M. P., the Attorney General's department and others for their services in securing the conviction of horse thieves, and that the appreciation of this meeting be conveyed to the respective parties by the secretary. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1914

GENTLEMEN,—

At no time in the history of the world have the interests fostered by the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association been of such great importance as at the present. Already the world has been called upon to supply millions of horses for the war. It is estimated that the number of horses owned by the allies is forty-eight millions, and by the enemy eight million seven hundred thousand, and that at least a million are engaged in the war. The average life of a horse in active service at the front is estimated at seven days for cavalry and thirty days for artillery horses. If those estimates are approximately correct twelve million horses will be required for army purposes in one year. British army remount officers have already secured a large number of horses in Alberta and the Dominion Government have purchased a considerable number and will no doubt be in the market for more in the near future. The figures published on March 11th, 1915, by Mr. Geo. Hoadley, Remount Commissioner, showing the number of remounts purchased and price paid is as follows:

Troopers, 1,246 purchased at an average price of \$134.92; total \$168,116.50. Gunners, 628 purchased averaging \$154.83; total \$97,237.00. This makes a grand total of 1,874 horses bought of both classes at an average price of \$141.59, or a total paid of \$263,353.50. At this date, April 20th, the number of horses purchased in Alberta by the Dominion Government is over 2,500, for which over \$300,000 was paid.

The horses required for the war will result in an impetus to the horse-breeding industry for many years to come. Those who have horses to sell at the present time, and breeding stock available to continue breeding operations are most fortunate, and will be a valuable asset to the Province of Alberta.

There never have been so many influences working toward the furthering of live-stock production in Western Canada, and in Alberta in particular, as at the present. The results of these influences have become more marked during the past two years, and it is hoped that the high price of grain prevalent during the marketing of the crop of 1914 will not cause stockmen to throw their better judgment to the winds, sacrifice their stock and turn their attention to grain growing exclusively.

As an indication of the growth in the horse breeding industry of Alberta it may be mentioned that 11,660 horses were unloaded at the Calgary stock yards in 1914, against 7,640 in 1913.

On February 11th, while remounts were being purchased by the Dominion Government, in Alberta, a meeting of the directors of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was held. At this meeting the method of purchasing and the prices being paid were discussed. It was pointed out that although the prices of horses, owing to the world-wide demand, were increasing in other countries, the prices offered for the horses being purchased by the Dominion Government in Alberta were less than prices paid in Alberta by British Remount purchasing officers some three or four months before. It was understood that the British and French Governments had been asked to discontinue purchasing in Canada for the present, as a result of which the prices being paid for horses was not regulated by the competition of purchasers for the British and French Governments. The following resolution was passed to be addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robt. Borden:

Whereas, the Government of Canada has closed the horse markets of the Dominion to the British War Office, and to foreign buyers generally in order presumably to ensure the obtaining in Canada of a sufficient number of horses to provide for the needs of Canadian troops in this regard, and

Whereas, the keen demand for horses by the British and foreign governments in the United States and all other countries other than Canada has very materially increased the value of and the prices paid for horses in these countries, and whereas, this action of the Canadian Government has practically closed the world's market to Canadian Horse breeders, the value and price of horses in Canada have remained stationary notwithstanding the present world-wide demand, and whereas, the prices being paid the agents of the Government in Alberta are even lower than those paid for horses of a like class by the agents of the British War Office over four months ago, and previous to the marked advance which has since taken place throughout the world.

Therefore, the Horse Breeders' Association of Alberta, while anxious to loyally support the Government in its desire to provide our Canadian troops with Canadian horses, would respectfully urge that in view of the markets having been closed by its own action, the prices paid for such horses should be at least approximately on a parity with those being paid elsewhere, these being from 25% to 50% higher for horses of a similar class.

In order to ensure this and to further allay the rapidly-growing dissatisfaction with the present methods of buying, it is respectfully suggested that the agents of the

Government be instructed to advertise more clearly and definitely the various classes of horses required, and to carry out at each point their undertakings in this regard, as also to announce beforehand the price which they are prepared to pay for approved animals of each class.

In preferring this request the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association would call the attention of the Government to the anomalous state of affairs now existing whereby Canadian horse breeders are being forced to take smaller prices than American and other foreign breeders in spite of the fact that Canadian producers and manufacturers of goods of practically every other kind are benefitting largely from the high prices due to the war.

The following reply was received:

"Telegram received. The Government are desirous of giving to the Province of Alberta utmost consideration in the purchase of horses that the public interest will permit. Upon enquiry of the officers of Department of Militia I find that they do not concur in your statements as to prices and in some other important respects. Your suggestion as to methods of purchase and otherwise will receive our best consideration."

The horse show, held April 14th to 18th, 1914, proved to be the best ever held by the Association. The entries numbered fourteen hundred and twenty, an increase of nearly two hundred over the previous year. The following statement shows the growth of the Horse Show held by this Association, and which we believe is unequalled:

HORSE SHOW ENTRIES						
1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
90	615	925	960	1050	1247	1420

During the progress of the show, exhibitors and visitors were continually making references to the general improvement in the quality of the animals shown, and particularly the Alberta-bred entries.

The following judges and officials officiated at the show:

Judges:

Commandant Feline, Trochu, Alta., Thoroughbred, Saddle and Hunters.

Jas. McKirdy, Napinka, Man., Clydes and Shires.

Robt. Graham, Toronto. Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch.

Dr. F. S. Tolmie, Standard-breds and Roadsters.

A. Galbraith, Brandon, Man., Hackneys, Coach, Pure-bred classes and Carriage horses.

Live-stock Superintendent, Thos. Bellow, Calgary.

Superintendent of Victoria Park, Robt. Spencer, Calgary.

Ring Master, W. J. Clements, Vancouver.

In addition to the regular classes of the show, two special features were arranged for.

Through the consent of Commissioner A. B. Perry, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a mounted police drill, including 20 horses and men formed a most interesting part of each evening programme. This feature was an important factor in the success of the show from the spectator's point of view, as the men and horses were wonderfully trained, and as most of the horses were Alberta-bred there was an added interest on this account.

While entries were being received for the show, an offer was made of the entry of the string of hunters and jumpers, the property of the Hon. Clifford Sifton and Capt. Sifton. This string was being brought west through the efforts of Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, but could only be shown under a certain guarantee of prizes. The directors took the stand that they would not make any guarantee to an individual exhibitor unless all could be put on the same basis. A departure from the principal would undoubtedly react against the further development of the show. All horse-men, however, were anxious to have the pleasure of seeing this magnificent string of horses at the show, and through the generosity of the following, special prizes were offered, which were open to all:

List of donors to special prizes:

Murray Hendrie	\$ 50.00
Wm. Stuart	50.00
Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.	100.00
Geo. Lane	50.00
N. J. Christie	250.00
W. J. Stokes	50.00
Frank Collicutt.....	50.00
Fred Johnston.....	100.00
P. Burns	100.00

These special prizes were a very great feature, and were all the greater success because of the wonderful performance of two locally-owned horses in competition with the Sifton horses. "Smokey" owned by D. P. McDonald, of Cochrane, made a new record of 7 ft., and "Blenheim," owned by F. C. Lowes, of Calgary, jumped 7 ft. 4 in., at which height the competition closed at 3 a. m. with at least two thousand of the thirty-five hundred people present during the evening. It is doubtful if there ever was a more enthusiastic crowd at a horse show. When "Smokey" succeeded in clearing 7 ft., dishes and silk hats were thrown into the ring, and the cheering reached the limit. When "Blenheim" tied the highest jump of the Sifton horses, the crowd could scarcely find a way to express their pleasure. In the absence of any special wording in the prize list regarding the method of arriving at a decision in the event of a tie, the judge decided to make the awards on a basis of points, and "The Wasp," owned by Capt. J. W. Sifton, was placed first, with "Blenheim," owned by F. C. Lowes, and "Skyscraper," owned by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, tied for second place, although all made the same jump.

With the record crowd and record performance, the most successful horse show ever held by the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association concluded.

After carefully considering the advisability of continuing the show in 1915 on the same basis as previously, the directors of the Association at a meeting held the latter part of November, decided that it could not hope to make a success of an evening show in 1915, and that it would be a mistake to endeavor to hold a show which would not compare favorably with the show of 1914. On the other hand, there has never been a time when the efforts of the Association should be exerted in every way to help those engaged in horse breeding. It was therefore decided that a show of breeding stock only should be held on April 21st to 23rd, 1915, and that the harness, saddle and jumper classes should be discontinued for the present.

The list of prize winners of the 1915 show will be attached to this report.

At the meeting of the directors held in November, the question of unsound horses and of stallions not proving to be breeders, being imported into Canada, was discussed, and the following resolution passed:

"That whereas a very considerable number of registered horses and mares are annually imported into Canada, and, whereas, it is prejudicial to the horse breeding industry of Canada to have pure-bred horses of either sex afflicted with hereditary unsoundness brought into Canada for breeding purposes, be it resolved that this Association respectfully ask the Dominion Department of Agriculture not to allow any pure-bred stallion or mare afflicted with hereditary unsoundness to be brought into Canada for breeding purposes. Also that where stallions over three years old are imported for breeding purposes, satisfactory evidence must be produced as to the virility of the stallions before being allowed into Canada."

This resolution was transmitted to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and also to all Provincial Horse Breeders' Associations in Canada, asking for their consideration of the matter in order that united action could be taken at the next meeting of the National Live Stock Association.

We deeply regret the death during the year of two of our directors, Mr. Murray Hendrie, of High River, who was accidentally killed last November, and Mr. J. C. Drewry, of Cowley, who died in December. We shall miss them both at our meetings and shows, and in their death Alberta has lost two successful horsemen who were doing a great deal for the horse industry of the province.

The financial report for the past year which has been duly audited by your auditor, Mr. Jas. B. Sutherland, Manager for Messrs. Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co., is attached hereto.

We again take pleasure in expressing appreciation of the financial and other assistance to the Association by the Departments of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Alberta to the work of the Association.

Among the directors of our Association who are either serving at the front in the present war, or who have enlisted, and are in training at the time this report was written, are Geo. Roels, serving with the Belgian army in Belgium, A. C. Shakerley, Pekisko, O. A. Critchley, of Cochrane, and in addition to the above directors, a considerable number of the members of the Association have enlisted.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Managing-Director.

The following is a list of prize winners at the Horse Show, 1915:

THOROUGHBREDS

Mare, 3 years.

- 1st Vesper Bell D. T. Lowes, Calgary.

STANDARD BREDS

Stallion, 4 years or over.

- 1st W. H. S. G. T. Haag, Calgary
 2nd Klean Ream A. E. Hunter, Claresholm.
 3rd Tilden Boy Hewson & Son, Red Deer.
 4th James Faris James Faris, Jr., Calgary.
 5th M. S. McCarthy Geo. T. Haag, Calgary.

Stallion, 3 years

- 1st Expay H. B. Somerville, Calgary.
 2nd Tipton D. Hewson & Sons, Red Deer.

Mare, 4 years or over.

- 1st Katie Todd D. T. Lowes, Calgary.
 2nd Lamona Geo. Ruttle, Calgary.
 3rd Alba McGregor T. H. McLean, Calgary.

Mare, not necessarily bred in Canada, and two of her progeny bred in Canada.

- 1st Chestermere Princess Calgary Townsite & Development Co.

Three, pure-bred or grade, any age or sex, bred in Canada, progeny of one registered sire.

- 1st Hewson & Sons, Red Deer.

Best Stallion, any age.

- W. H. S. Geo. T. Haag, Calgary.
 Res. Expay H. B. Somerville, Calgary.

Best Female, any age.

- Katy Todd D. T. Lowes, Calgary.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

- 1st Woodland Sensation R. Ness, De Winton.
 2nd Scotsman P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
 3rd Locks Vigorous A. Brooks, Calgary.

Stallion, 2 years.

- 1st Lord Aberdeen Geo. Spence, Cremona.

Mare, 4 years or over.

- 1st Lady Tuck F. C. Lowes, Calgary.
 2nd Minerva Wm. Storey, Calgary.

Mare, 3 years.

- 1st Bay Dora Geo. Spence, Cremona.

Mare, 2 years.

1st Wild Daisy Geo. Spence, Cremona.

Filly, foaled last year.

1st Balgreggan Gay Duchess P. M. Bredt, Calgary.

Three (pure-bred or grade, any age or sex) bred in Canada, progeny of one registered sire.

1st George Spence, Cremona.

Best Stallion, any age.

Woodland's Sensation R. Ness, De Winton.

Res. Lord Aberdeen Geo. Spence.

Best Female, any age.

Lady Tuck F. C. Lowes, Calgary.

Res. Wild Daisy Geo. Spence, Cremona.

COACH.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Bolivar G. E. Goddard, Cochrane.

2nd Meteor John E. Weldon, Airdrie.

3rd Gideon John E. Weldon, Airdrie.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Mimi G. E. Goddard, Cochrane

Mare, 2 years.

1st Clementine W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde.

Best Stallion, any age.

Bolivar G. E. Goddard, Cochrane.

Best Female, any age.

Mimi G. E. Goodard, Cochrane.

Res. Gaily W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Boro Forester Countess S. M. Bubna, Mitford, Alta..

2nd Ossington Boss Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail.

3rd Hapton Royal Friar Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail.

4th Lambton Fashion John Graham, Carberry.

5th Tandridge Nonsuch Countess S. M. Bubna, Mitford.

Stallion, 3 years.

1st Lorryman F. Schroeder & Son, Midnapore.

2nd Curliou Dray Lad Guy Shackle, Midnapore.

Stallion, 2 years.

1st Windridge Lad W. W. Hunter, Olds.

2nd Tuttle Brook Prince M. G. Bredt, Calgary.

3rd Hulme Laddie A. C. Shakerley, Pekisko.

Stallion, foaled last year.

1st High River Strathearn Estate of Murray Hendrie, High River

Mare, 4 years or over.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st | Queen Carlton | Geo. Lee Warner, Innisfail. |
| 2nd | Barnsheath Primrose | Countess S. M. Bubna, Mitford. |
| 3rd | Gay Lass | Geo. Lee Warner, Innisfail. |
| 4th | High River Myrtis | Mrs. Murray Hendrie, High River. |
| 5th | Brunslade Vinia | Countess Bebna, Mitford. |

Mare, 3 years.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st | High River Mary | Mrs. Murray Hendrie, High River. |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|

Filly, foaled last year.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1st | Coulee Conqueress | G. Lee Warner, Innisfail. |
| 2nd | Merino Forest Queen | Countess Bubna, Mitford. |

Best Stallion, any age.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Boro Forester | Countess Bubna, Mitford. |
| Res. | Lorryman | F. Schroeder & Son, Midnapore. |

Best Female, any age.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Queen Carleton | Geo. Lee Warner, Innisfail. |
| Res. | High River Mary | Mrs. Mary Hendrie, High River. |

BELGIANS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|
| 1st | Dessert | W. W. Hunter, Olds. |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|

SUFFOLK PUNCH.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st | Ashmoor Cupbearer | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |
| 2nd | Morston Goldmaker | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |
| 3rd | Morston Freeman | Archie Jaques, Castor. |
| 4th | Rendlesham Commander | Archie Jaques, Castor. |
| 5th | Rendlesham Boxer | Archie Jaques, Castor. |

Stallion, foaled last year.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st | Brookside Marquis | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |
| 2nd | Brookside Goldmaker | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |

Filly, foaled last year.

- | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------------------|
| 1st | Bess | J. Barker & Sons, Calgary. |
|-----|------------|----------------------------|

Best Stallion, any age.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cup Bearer | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |
| Res. | Brookside Marquis | F. J. Hartell, Cheadle. |

Best Standardbred Trotter, either sex or age.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------------|
| 1st | Katie Todd | D. T. Lowes, Calgary. |
| 2nd | W. H. S. | Geo. T. Haag, Calgary. |

Best Standardbred, either sex, any age.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1st | M. S. McCarthy | Geo. T. Haag, Calgary. |
| 2nd | Lamona | Geo. Ruttle, Calgary. |

Best Registered Shire Stallion.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | Boro Forester | Countess Bubna, Mitford. |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|

Best Registered Shire Mare.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Queen Carleton | Geo. Lee Warner, Innisfail. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|

LIGHT GRADE FOALS.

Light Grade Foals of either sex foaled last year.

1st Lady Baron	W. Stuart, Calgary.
2nd Baron	Calgary Chertermere Townsite & Development Co.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 5 years or over.

1st Scotland's Gallant	A. L. Dollar, High River.
2nd Darby Crown	M. G. Bredt, Calgary.
3rd Dictator	John Graham, Carberry, Man.
4th Prince of Traprain	J. & J. Mack, Calgary.
5th Gay Douglas	A. L. Dollar, High River.

Stallion, 4 years.

1st Royal Trustee	P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
2nd Scotland's Ideal	A. L. Dollar, High River.
3rd Cyclops	F. Schroeder & Son, Midnapore.
4th Scotland's Gain	A. L. Dollar, High River.
5th Baron McLaws	John McConechy, Livingstone.

Stallion, 3 years.

1st Scotland's Freeman	W. J. Dodd, Innisfail.
2nd Woodside Soencer	R. Ness, De Winton
3rd Baron Vea	Jos. Robinson, Springbank.
4th Astrophat	F. Schroeder & Sons, Midnapore.
5th Golden West Baron	M. G. Bredt, Calgary.

Stallion, 2 years.

1st Highwood	A. L. Dollar, High River.
2nd Baron Fraser	Jas. Scarlett, Innisfail.
3rd Lord Selbourne	Dr. McEachren, Livingstone.
4th Western Hero	P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
5th Royal Prince Rupert	A. E. Shuttleworth & Sons, Blackie.

Stallion, foaled last year.

1st Baron Bold 2nd	John McConechy, Livingstone.
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Stallion, 2 years or under, bred in Canada.

1st Patrick Marquis	W. S. McKinnon, Olds.
2nd Highwood	A. L. Dollar, High River.
3rd Baron Fraser	Jas. Scarlett, Innisfail.
4th Lord Selborne	Dr. McEachren, Livingstone.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Jess of Craigwillie	A. Webster, Airdrie.
2nd Maggie Fleming	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.
3rd Jennie Littleson	John McConechy, Livingstone.
4th Rosie Gilchrist	John McConechy, Livingstone.
5th Sweet Barlae	A. Ingram, Calgary.

Mare, 3 years.

1st Elcho's Daisy	Thorburn & Riddle, Davisburg.
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Filly, foaled last year.

1st Balgreggan Queen	P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
2nd Delaware Queen	Robert Brown, Calgary.
3rd Lady Alva	A. E. Shuttleworth & Sons.

Three (pure-bred or grade, any age or sex), bred in Canada, the progeny of one registered sire.

1st	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.
2nd	A. E. Shuttleworth & Sons.
3rd	D. Thorburn.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, 5 years or over.

1st Docteur	W. W. Hunter, Olds.
2nd Famous	W. H. De Vine, Calgary.
3rd Illico.....	W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde.

Stallion, 4 years.

1st Trump	W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde.
2nd Coronation	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.

Stallion, 3 years.

1st King George 5th	Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Pekisko.
2nd Futurity	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.
3rd Elradzi	J. C. Drewry Estate, Cowley.
4th Match	W. H. De Vine, Calgary
5th Martelet	W. H. De Vine, Calgary.

Stallion, 2 years.

1st Imperial.....	J. C. Drewry Estate, Cowley.
2nd Lucifer	Geo. Lane & Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Pekisko.
3rd Liberty	Geo. Lane & Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Pekisko.
4th Historibus	J. C. Drewry Estate, Cowley.
5th Rector.....	W. W. Hunter, Olds.

Stallion, 2 years or under, bred in Canada.

1st Lucifer	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
2nd Liberty	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Rosine	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.
2nd Pearl	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.

Mare, 3 years.

1st Gypsey	W. Jones & Son, Calgary.
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Filly, 2 years.

1st Lena	Geo. Lane & Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Pekisko.
2nd Lucinda	Geo. Lane & Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Pekisko.
3rd Sprightly	Geo. Lane & Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Pekisko.

Mare not necessarily bred in Canada, and 2 of her progeny bred in Canada

1st Futurity	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.
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Three (pure-bred or grade, any age or sex), bred in Canada.

1st	W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde.
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SPECIALS BY THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Best Clydesdale Stallion, any age.

Scotland's Gallant.....	A. L. Dollar, High River.
Res. Scotland's Freeman	W. J. Dodd, Innisfail.

Best Clydesdale Female, any age.

Jess of Craigwillie	A. Webster, Airdrie.
Res. Maggie Fleming	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

SPECIALS BY THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF CANADA.

Best Stallion.

Scotland's Gallant.....	A. L. Dollar, High River.
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Best Female.

Jess of Craigwillie	A. Webster, Airdrie.
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Best Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion.

Patrick Marquis	W. S. McKinnon, Olds.
Res. Woodside Spencer.....	Rowland Ness, De Winton.

Best Canadian-bred Clydesdale Female.

Balgreggan Queen	P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
Res. Rosie Elcho.....	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Best Team in Harness only, sired by Clyde.

1st Maggie Fleming and Bob	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.
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Best Mare or Gelding sired by Clyde

Jess of Craigwillie	A. Webster, Airdrie.
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SPECIALS BY THE CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Champion Percheron Stallion.

1st King George 5th	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
2nd Docteur	W. W. Hunter, Olds.
3rd Elradzi	J. C. Drewry Estate, Cowley.

Champion Percheron Mare, open class.

1st Rosine	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.
2nd Lena	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
3rd Pearl	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.

Champion Canadian-bred Percheron Stallion.

1st King George 5th	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
2nd Lucifer	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
3rd Futurity	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.

Best Canadian Percheron Mare, any age.

1st Lena	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.
2nd Gipsy	W. Jones & Son, Calgary.
3rd Lucinda	Geo. Lane, Pekisko.

Best Percheron Mare with foal at side.

1st Evelyn	W. E. & R. C. Upper, Calgary.
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HEAVY GRADE FOALS.

Grade Foals of either sex, foaled last year.

1st Belle	D. Thorburn, Davisburg.
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HEAVY DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL.

*(Open to pure-breds or grades)**Four-horse Team, mare or gelding, each horse to weigh over 1,400 lbs.*

1st D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Four-horse Team, mares or geldings, each to horse weigh over 1,400 lbs.

1st P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

2nd Alex. Ingram, Calgary.

Team, mares or geldings in harness only, each horse to weigh under 1,500 lbs. but not less than 1,300 lbs.

1st P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

2nd A. Ingram, Calgary

3rd D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

4th A. Ingram, Calgary.

Team, mares or geldings in harness only, each horse to weigh 1,500 lbs. or over.

1st P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

2nd D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

3rd D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

4th P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

Mare or gelding, under 1,500 lbs., but not less than 1,300 lbs.

1st A. Ingram, Calgary

2nd P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

3rd A. Ingram, Calgary.

4th D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

5th D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Mare or gelding, 1,500 lbs. or over.

1st Jesse of Craigwillie A. Webster, Airdrie.

2nd Barnsheath Primrose Countess S. M. Bubna, Mitford.

3rd Diamond P. Burns & Co., Calgary.

4th Rosie Gilchrist John McConechy, Livingstone.

5th Jennie Littleson John McConechy, Livingstone.

SPECIALS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

*Saddle Pony, 14.2 hands or under, but over 13.2*1st Frank Brown, Calgary; M. E. McDonald
Cochrane.

3rd P. Welch, Jr., Calgary.

4th Myron Lambert, Calgary

5th Hilda Rawstron, Calgary.

6th Ella Dippner, Calgary

Saddle Pony, 13.2 or under.

1st John Welch, Jr., Calgary.

2nd Rees Taprell, Calgary.

3rd Jack Crandell, Calgary.

4th C. Manarey, Calgary.

5th Willie Nicholson, Calgary.

Best Girl Rider.

1st M. E. McDonald, Cochrane.

2nd Hilda Rawston, Calgary.

Best Boy Rider.

1st	Frank Brown, Calgary.
2nd	T. Williams, Calgary.
3rd	John Welch, Jr., Calgary.
4th	Angus McDonald, Calgary.
5th	R. Dippner, Calgary.

SHETLAND OR WELSH PONIES.

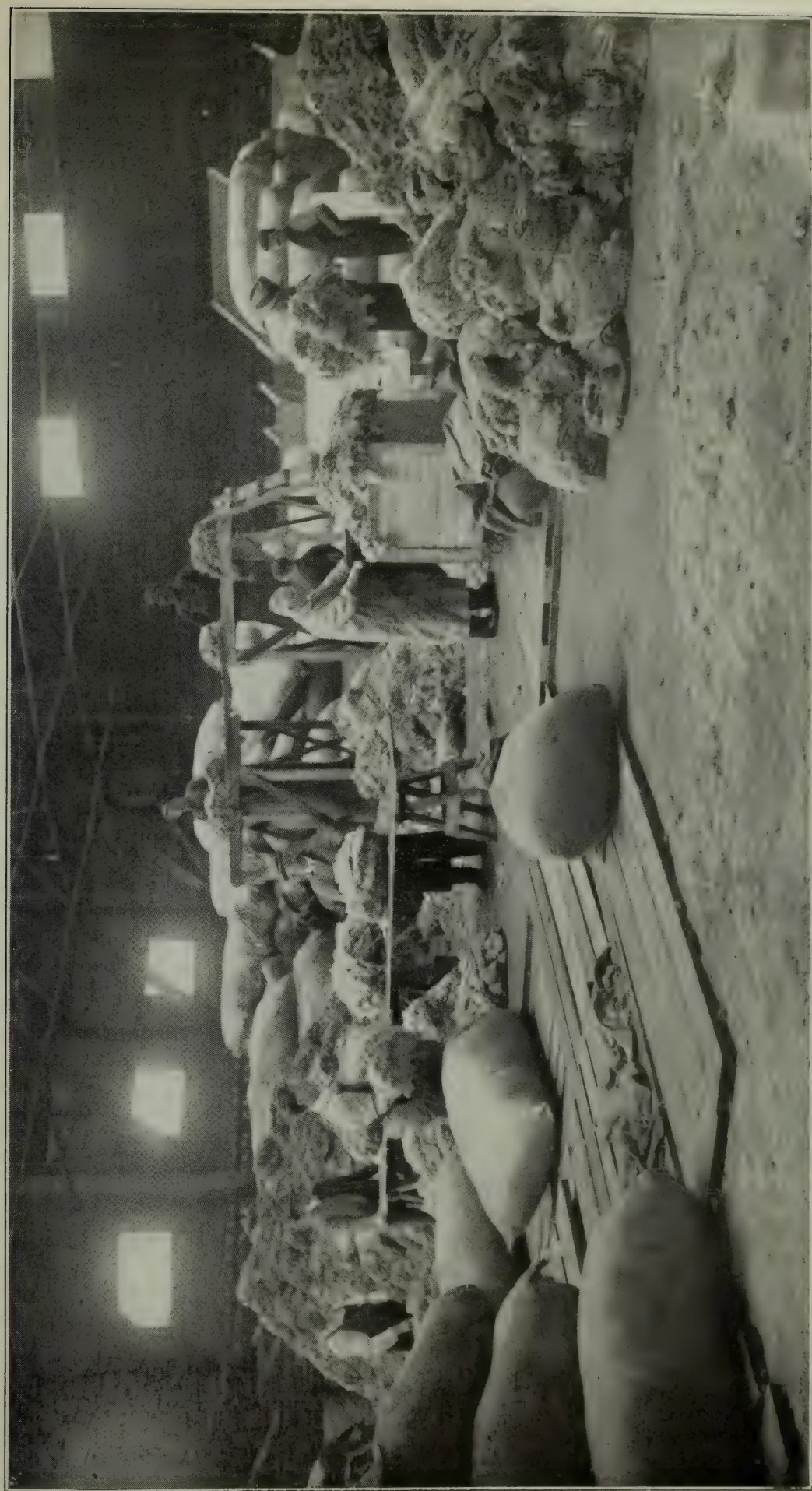
Female, any age.

1st Forest Mona's Beauty	P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
2nd Lily White	E. H. Thomas, Calgary.
3rd Wall's Rose	E. H. Thomas, Calgary.

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914

Receipts	
Provincial Department of Agriculture Grant	\$ 1,500.00
Dominion Department of Agriculture Grant	325.00
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada	200.00
Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society (for 1913).....	50.00
Hunters' Improvement Association	145.00
Donations to Citizens' Specials	825.00
Other Cash Donations	130.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,175.00
Gate Receipts	9,474.73
Show Entry Fees	1,575.00
Sale Entry Fees	475.00
	<hr/>
	2,050.00
Membership Fees	229.00
Advertising	89.65
Commissions on Sale.....	183.99
Sundry	22.10
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$15,224.47
Deficit for 1914	565.51
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,789.98
Disbursements	
Prizes	\$ 7,054.50
R. N. W. M. P. Musical Ride	1,076.88
SHOW EXPENSE—	
Wages	\$ 1,905.95
Teaming	269.07
Lumber	212.33
Ring Master and Judges	298.25
Straw	280.80
Paint and Hardware	168.55
Electric Lighting and Electricians' Account	233.35
Other Items.....	275.36
	<hr/>
	\$ 3 643.66
Music	570.00
OFFICE EXPENSE—	
Secretary, Clerk Hire, Postage, Ribbons, Travelling Expenses, Heating, Telegraph and Telephones, Auditor, Office Supplies	2,241.48
Printing and Advertising.....	1,057.06
Auctioneer.....	146.40
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$ 15,789.98
Summary	
Cash on Hand Dec. 31st, 1913	\$ 1,260.23
Deficit for 1914	\$565.51
Less Catalogue Privilege (Since Paid)	200.00
	<hr/>
	365.51
Net Surplus	894.72
Sale Account	
DR.	
Total Sale	\$ 7,320.00
Cr.	
Cheques in Payment	\$ 6,724.88
Less Overpayment Refunded.....	13.37
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,711.51
Entry Fees, Owing and Deducted	190.00
Discounts as per Published Conditions.....	234.50
Sale Commissions	183.99
	<hr/>
	\$7,320.00
(Sgd.) GEO. LANE,	(Sgd.) E. L. RICHARDSON,
President.	Secretary and Managing Director.
Calgary, 9th March, 1915, audited and found correct.	
	(Sgd) JAMES B. SUTHERLAND,
	Chartered Accountant, Auditor.



Sorting and Grading Wool at Horse Show Building, Calgary, under the direction of the Alberta Sheep Breeders Association.
Graders furnished by Dominion Department of Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN:—

In placing before you my report as President of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, I believe that the present unprecedented conditions call for some special comment from me.

Never in the history of horse breeding on this continent has the industry been favored with such a promising future as at this time. Many of you present will no doubt remember the beautiful mares which were imported into this country from Ireland and Great Britain and from lower Canada, and also the Thoroughbred stallions which at the same time were brought in from the United States and Great Britain also, and I have no doubt but that those of you who saw magnificent herds of horses thought as I did "What a splendid foundation for any country to build up its horse industry." No new country ever had better. But what happened? Just when these great herds began to produce, the people did not find the market they had expected, and the inevitable happened,—the herds were soon destroyed. A parallel might be drawn from the man who with great care planted and tended his orchard until the trees began to bear, but who then called his men with their axes and cut down the trees. I am citing this to show you that the position of the heavy draft horse is exactly the same. You are producing just as good as can be produced in any country of the heavy draft type of horse, but are not giving them the care that you should and I am very sorry to see so many men going out of the breeding business, and I think it a very great mistake for I do not know any country in the world to-day where horses can be raised cheaper and better than here in the Province of Alberta if we give them the same care and attention the other countries give them.

The breeding of this horse never before offered producers the opportunity which is theirs to-day. This war has destroyed and is destroying immense numbers of horses so much so that it seems to me to be impossible for horses to get very cheap for the next twenty years. Have we any conception of the enormous destruction of horses that is going on in Europe? I am told on the very best authority that practically all the horses of Belgium have been destroyed. In Holland and England they were never known to have been so high in price as they are to-day, and so serious is the situation in France I am told that the French Government has by legislative authority prohibited the exportation of mares during the war, and for five years afterwards. I understand that France has taken a great many horses from the United States. On excellent authority I am told that she has taken more than 100,000 from there and further that they have a standing order for from 25,000 to 30,000 a month. I am advised that Great Britain has taken about the same number monthly, and I believe that I am quite conservative in my estimate when I say that the warring nations have taken from the States upwards of 200,000 horses since war broke out, and that the price during the same period has advanced 25 to 40 per cent.

I was in the States recently and saw the British Government's representative in Chicago receiving their horses and they were getting a splendid lot. They were taking artillery horses from 1,150 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., and were paying \$210.00 per head, and when I was in St. Louis I saw them receiving there, and there they were also getting splendid animals. I went to one of their depots 35 miles outside of St. Louis and saw in the neighborhood of 2,000 horses and they were a fine lot, and I think they would average 1,400 lbs. in weight. I do not think that in this 2,000 horses there were 50 cull horses. I tried to find out the proportion of mares taken and I checked up the percentage and found that in the case of both French and British purchases they would run about 5 per cent. Upon enquiry of the dealers as to how long the United States could keep on supplying horses at this great rate, I was assured that they had been coming just the same for two or three months.

Now, in regard to the French, I found that they were buying a lighter horse and were paying \$190.00. I was told some of their horses were contracted for to be delivered in France at \$300.00 per head, which would net the farmer about \$190.00. As far as numbers go I found that the French were purchasing about as many as the British, perhaps a few more, but there was not very much difference. Since I have returned home, I have been in communication by letter and understand that the horses have not been coming nearly as plentifully as when I was there last February, and some of them were expecting the prices to advance, neither has the quality been so good.

Now, these are the conditions as they exist, and it seems to be the unanimous opinion among horsemen both in Canada and the United States that as soon as the war is over we will be able to export to Great Britain and France, in fact, it looks as if there will be a big foreign demand for horses generally. This opinion is held by such men as Ogilvie and Colonel Cooper, of Chicago, Dr. Reid, of St. Louis, who are as you know among the leading heavy draft horsemen of America, besides by the men who are buying horses for the various Governments, and also by the best posted horsemen in Canada.

This war has completely reversed conditions. Prior to the war the United States were importing from these countries to which they are now exporting in such enormous quantities. I have not got the particulars of the exports from Canada, but the following statement of exports from the United States will show you very clearly the tendency of the times, and I would think very little difference between the two countries imports would be noticeable, except as to numbers.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES 1914.		
Month.	No. of Head.	Amount.
August	804	96,706
September	7,146	999,276
October.....	18,091	1,918,433
November	28,071	5,034,353
December	30,687	7,390,845
January, 1915	34,645	7,779,395
	<hr/> 113,442	<hr/> 23,218,999

The number of pure-bred draft horses imported into the United States for the three years ending 1913 aggregated 9,103, or an average of 3,034, at a cost of one and a half million dollars annually. Of these 315 were Clydesdales, 713 Shires, 2,860 Belgians and 5,103 Percherons.

I think it is very clear to each one of us that the horse breeding industry in this country is better than it has ever been before, but if we are going to let our best horses get away from us as I saw a beautiful imported Shire stallion go from High River to the United States, I thought of the condition in the early days, and felt that it was a great loss to the country.

(Sgd.) GEO. LANE,
President.

APPENDIX B.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture,

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Fifteenth Annual report of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association for the year 1914-15.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, at 8 o'clock, April 21st, 1915.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

President, J. L. Walters in the chair.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

President Walters said he would not give any address, as the report of the secretary covered very completely the work of the Association, and he called upon the secretary to read the reports.

The annual and financial reports were then read and on motion of E. Richards, seconded by Wm. Sharpe, were adopted.

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, was then called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. Stevens had for his subject: "Suggestions re administration of Dominion lands non-operative for farm purposes." He prefaced the reading of his paper by some very interesting remarks, and utilized a colored map to show the small area of available land in the province which was being utilized for crop production and grazing. In his introduction, Mr. Stevens said anyone who travels through the province sees one outstanding fact—the amount of grass going to waste was worth many times the crop being raised twenty miles or more distant from railways. Copies of his paper were then distributed and after discussion is was

Moved by Mr. Fream, seconded by E. Richards:

THAT the thanks of the meeting be tendered Mr. Stevens and that the proposals contained in his paper be referred to the incoming board of directors to act as they see fit. Carried.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, President of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, was called upon to speak.

He said there were points which had been brought before the cattlemen which he would emphasize: In every province of the Dominion there had been a decrease in the number of cattle on hand, except in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and of these two Alberta showed most favourably, showing an increase in four years of from 673,000 to 812,000. In the United States there was a decrease of five million head in five years. This was occurring at a time when there was a constantly increasing demand and a constantly decreasing supply. In dairying also there was a great increase, the profits being greater than at any time in the history of the industry during the past forty years, and the prices one-half higher. The Saskatchewan Government had granted assistance to creameries, and had also taken charge of the sales. This was an important point in their success; they had found a market. At the winter fair at Regina the question of finding a market for farm produce was taken up by the Grain Growers' Association. There were, however, 20,000 grain growers affiliated, while there were 100,000 farmers in their province, therefore a wider arrangement was necessary, and it might be possible to arrange to market the products of all the western provinces. Saskatchewan had small market associations, but they sometimes found that there was no demand and they had to accept what they could get, and now it was proposed that larger associations should handle the products until a market was secured. He felt that the live-stock associations might handle their products in the same way.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, who arrived at the meeting late, explained that the delay was due to the heavy storm around Olds. He said there was no question of the fact that the most important end of the stock business was selling at good prices. He blamed the packing houses, who, he said could

encourage the hog industry by paying a premium for good hogs. The Provincial Department of Agriculture was prepared to co-operate with the Province of Saskatchewan or any of the live stock associations, and was prepared to discuss with any of the officials or any one interested, the question of marketing. The breeders were now growing a larger number of live stock than ever before and were forced to part with their stock at less than they were worth. He complimented the stockmen who had bulls in the sale, that they were as well fitted, particularly in a year like this, when many of them had to buy dear grain. It was to the credit of the stability and future of the live stock industry, and there was no question of the fact that a man who stayed with it was bound to win out. During the period of rehabilitation after the war, prices might be low, but when conditions come back there will be a demand for breeding stock which will bring it back to a profitable basis. The man who moves carefully now will be the man who will reap the results of one line of endeavor. Regarding the improvement in stock he cited the case of a Clydesdale stallion which was placed second at the Aberdeen show, in Scotland, and first at Toronto and Guelph, which was now owned at Peace River, which showed the enterprise of the men in the live stock business in Alberta. The effects of this improvement was shown at the recent Edmonton show, where a Canadian Clydesdale won the grand championship and beat the best imported horses. Calgary and Edmonton shows got large grants from the Provincial and Federal Governments, and there was a large measure of credit due to Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture in the Federal Government, for the assistance now being given to exhibitions. Through the Government assistance larger prizes could now be offered than in the past. This Government assistance he considered would do great good. One of the best examples was that of the Belgian Government, through whose efforts in prizes and premiums for breeding horses, there had been more improvement in the Belgians than any other draft horse. The assistance given was on a basis that practically forced the horses winning important premiums remaining in Belgium.

The following directors were then elected:

J. L. Walters, Clive.
 Jos. Laycock, Okotoks.
 R. Ness, De Winton.
 Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel.
 S. M. Mace, Pekisko.
 Frank Collicutt, Calgary.
 P. M. Bredt, Calgary.
 Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe.
 A. W. Latimer, Bowden.
 A. E. Shuttleworth, Blackie.
 Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe.
 P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake.
 H. Wright, Claresholm.
 C. F. Lyall, Strome.
 Geo. Lane, Calgary.

There was a discussion on raising the upset prices of bulls to \$75, but the vote showed the meeting was against any change being made.

Moved by Wm. Sharpe, seconded by Jos. Laycock,
 THAT James B. Sutherland be reappointed auditor. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Elliot, seconded by Mr. Lew Hutchinson,
 THAT the meeting adjourn. Carried.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1914

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in submitting the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association covering the year 1914.

The sale held on April 15th at Calgary may be regarded as the most successful ever held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association when both numbers sold and average obtained is considered. 203 bulls were sold for \$37,890 being an average of \$186.65. Mr. Fletcher of Mound, had the honor of selling the highest priced bull, a Hereford, for \$565.00. This sale was considerably larger than the sale of the previous year when 67 were sold for an average of \$202.61. The sale held on June 2nd at Lacombe made a record

for the Lacombe sales, 51 bulls being sold for \$8,031.00, an average of \$157.47. The highest priced animal was a Shorthorn, sold for \$250.00 by Mr. P. M. Bredt of Calgary. The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association has now sold 2559 bulls to the value of \$273,487.00. The following statement shows the averages obtained at the Association sales for the past five years. A statement is also given below of the highest price obtained for the past five years at the various sales. The awards at the Calgary show were placed by Mr. Mark Gardhouse, and at the Lacombe show by Mr. Thos. Laycock.

	Year	Total Number	Average Price	Total Receipts
Calgary	1910	104	\$96.48	\$10,035.00
Lacombe	1910	57	90.46	5,156.50
Calgary	1911	85	98.39	8,362.00
Lacombe	1911	55	99.50	5,521.00
Calgary	1912	97	113.11	10,972.00
Lacombe	1912	37	140.00	5,181.00
Calgary	1913	67	202.61	13,575.00
Lacombe	1913	79	156.52	12,365.00
Calgary	1914	203	186.65	37,890.00
Lacombe	1914	51	157.47	8,031.00

Shorthorns			Herefords		Galloways	
Year	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average
1910	68	\$91.98	20	\$110.50	2	\$70.00
1910	38	97.08	5	111.00		
1911	50	103.24	22	87.04	1	95.00
1911	42	105.14	9	78.33		
1912	58	122.95	24	112.08	1	115.00
1912	25	143.44	6	140.83		
1913	49	199.38	12	232.91	2	115.00
1913	79	175.42	15	143.33	1	100.00
1914	104	168.70	78	222.33	1	285.00
1914	38	158.71	4	197.50		

Ayrshires			Aberdeen Angus		Holsteins		
Year	No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	Average	
1910			14	\$102.14			Lacombe
1910	4	\$85.00	5	75.00			Calgary
1911	4	52.50	9	108.88			Calgary
1911	1	75.00	3	108.33			Lacombe
1912			9	78.80	5	\$65.00	Calgary
1912			4	152.50	2	140.00	Lacombe
1913			4	195.00			Calgary
1913	3	58.33	13	130.38			Lacombe
1914	2	60.00	14	156.79	4	78.75	Calgary
1914	2	62.50	6	169.00	1	80.00	Lacombe

Three of the animals sold at the last sale at Calgary have proven unsatisfactory. Hereford bull No. 187 sold by Mr. P. F. Huntley to Messrs. McMilland & Neilson for \$310.00, and an Aberdeen Angus bull No. 210 sold by Mr. Wm. Flint to Mr. R. E. Reardon of High River for \$200, have proven useless as breeders. Your president and the undersigned visited the premises of Messrs. McMillan & Neilson and inspected the bull sold by Mr. Huntley, and obtained a veterinary certificate regarding the bull sold by Mr. Flint. After being convinced that these bulls were not satisfactory breeders, the bull sold by Mr. Huntley was disposed of for beef, and Mr. Huntley refunded the difference between what the bull brought for beef and what he sold for. Mr. Flint settled the matter with Mr. Reardon by giving him a satisfactory a refund. The other bull which proved unsatisfactory was a Shorthorn sold by Mr. A. S. Fowler of Mazeppa, to the Indian Agent at Gleichen for

\$125.00. This bull was found to have deformed hocks which practically made him a cripple, and tumors which made him unfit for breeding purposes. The seller advised that the lumps were the result of his being hooked, but Mr. Fowler agreed to refund the Department the cost of the bull. I regret to have to report that during the shipment of six bulls to Mr. Henry Koster of Ashcroft, B. C., while the bulls were being driven from the station to the ranch, they stampeded down a steep incline towards the river to get water, and not being accustomed to mountain range, fell over a precipice of 40 to 60 feet; three were badly injured and two were killed, at about 11 o'clock in the morning. The animals were insured up to 12 o'clock that day, and the insurance company have since settled the matter with the owner, Mr. D. H. Tweedale of Spruce Grove, was also unfortunate in losing his bull after a bad cold contracted on his way home. These losses total a larger number than all other losses that I can recall during the fifteen years the Association has been in operation.

As the claim for insurance on Mr. Koster's cattle placed through Messrs. Honnibrook, Whittemore & Allen of Calgary, in the Yorkshire Insurance Co., was handled so honorably, I take pleasure in reading a letter on the matter from Mr. Koster.

"With regard to insurance on bulls that were killed at Ashcroft last May and covered by the Yorkshire Insurance Company, wish to say that insurance money has been received from the company for the five bulls killed, including two that had to be killed after the accident, and after the insurance expired.

The Company have acted most fairly throughout the affair. The only doubt or misunderstanding at first was—I was under the impression the animals were fully covered for the full ten days; as it has turned out they were only fully covered from point of shipment to point of unloading, i.e. Calgary to Ashcroft. After removal from Ashcroft the Insurance was automatically reduced one-third. Again the policy read "payment for death" or words to that effect. Two of the animals were badly smashed up but not killed outright. The Company made a compromise payment on the two. Any points that were in doubt at first were caused by me not having properly read the Policy. The Insurance Company at no time made any attempt to sidestep their responsibilities or quibble on any points against themselves."

We have had some British Columbia buyers present at past sales who have had to take the risk of having animals tested for tuberculosis after purchase and before they can be shipped to British Columbia. At the suggestion of your president, arrangements were this year made with the Veterinary Inspector-General's department to have bulls entered for the sale tested in lots of not less than ten so that those who wished to have their bulls tested could do so. Quite a number have taken advantage of this opportunity. The effect of this arrangement this year can be watched and can possibly be further improved upon next year if considered advisable.

Owing to the season of 1914 being so dry in the south easterly portion of the province, resulting in feed being scarce, the Association undertook to bring residents in that part of the province in touch with those residing in the central and northern parts where feed was fairly plentiful, with the hope that it might prevent stock being sacrificed on account of lack of feed. We received 409 replies, but were surprised to find that only about 10 per cent. of them had anything to sell or exchange. The others were all anxious to obtain more stock. This condition of affairs is of course most satisfactory, although we were unable to be of as much service in this matter as we had hoped to be on account of our inability to locate a sufficient number of persons wishing to sell.

I attach hereto the financial statement for the year ending December 30th, 1914, which has been duly audited by the official auditor, Mr. Jas. B. Sutherland, C. A., of Messrs. Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co.

I wish to thank the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the assistance given to the Association during the year.

Respectfully submitted

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1914

INCOME

Government Grant (Alberta)	\$ 1,500.00
Membership Fees	177.00
Entry Fees	524.00
Transportation Fees	1,347.97
Commission on Sales	926.00
Advertising Receipts	35.00
Loading Charges	32.84
Feeding and Dipping	83.15
Sundry Receipts	127.50
Total Income, 1914	\$ 4,703.46

EXPENDITURE

Freight and Delivery Charges Paid	\$ 1,410.25
Prizes	256.00
Office Expense—	
Secretary, Office Help, Postage, Travelling Expenses, Telegraphs and Phones, Heating, Auditor, Office Supplies,	1,088.75
Auctioneer	350.00
Printing and Advertising	525.67
Grounds Expense—	
Wages and Team	\$ 592.41
Straw, Feed, etc.	173.35
Expenses at Lacombe	55.95
Hardware, Lumber, Glass, Disinfectant and Veterinary	101.72
Live Stock Supt., Judges' Expenses, Ribbons.....	65.30
	<u>988.73</u>
Total Expenditure, 1914	\$ 4,619.40

SUMMARY

Income, 1914	\$ 4,703.46
Expenditure, 1914	4,619.40
Surplus for year	84.06
On Hand, 31st December, 1913	445.50
Balance on hand	\$ 529.56

SALES ACCOUNT 1914

DR.—

Proceeds of Sale at Calgary	\$ 37,940.00
Proceeds of Sale at Lacombe	8,031.00
	<u>\$ 45,971.00</u>

CR.—

Paid on Account Calgary Sale	\$ 36,972.05
Add Commission and Charges	967.95
	<u>\$37,940.00</u>
Paid on Account of Lacombe Sale	\$ 7,847.20
Add Commission and Charges	183.80
	<u>\$ 8,031.00</u>
	<u>\$ 45,971.00</u>

(Signed), J. L. WALTERS,
President

(Signed), E. L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Managing Director.

Calgary, 9th March, 1915, audited and found correct.

(Signed) JAMES B. SUTHERLAND,
Chartered Accountant, Auditor

APPENDIX C.

ALBERTA SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting herewith the eleventh annual report of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association for the year 1914.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association was held in the offices of the Association, Calgary, Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Minutes of annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, held at Victoria Park, at 4 p. m., Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.

Present: Mr. Lew Hutchinson, the president, in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as read.

The secretary presented the annual report and financial statement for the last financial year.

Moved by W. F. Stevens, seconded by H. A. Malcolm, that the reports be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by J. Maurer, seconded by S. C. Swift, that the funds of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, and that all cheques drawn against same on behalf of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and Managing-Director. All accounts for which the said official shall be authorized to pay on behalf of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, shall be examined and initialed by the president or a vice-president of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Gilbert, seconded by R. Ness, that the appreciation of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association be tendered to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for their assistance in the way of supplying double-deck cars for the shipment of hogs. Carried.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the loss as a result of bruising of hogs, and it was pointed out that if proper unloading chutes were provided at all stock yards and assembling yards, it would be a great help in preventing loss by bruising.

It was moved by S. C. Swift, seconded by H. A. Malcolm, that the loss resulting from bruising of hogs be brought to the attention of the railway companies, and that in the opinion of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association a considerable portion of the loss sustained is due to the lack of proper unloading chutes at various stock yards and assembling yards, and that the Association respectfully urges on railway companies and the packing houses the use of assembling yards and installing proper chutes. Carried.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President—Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel.

1st Vice-President—Oscar Miller, Strathmore.

2nd Vice-President—H. S. Currie, Ingleton.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Ex-Officio Directors—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Directors—W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; John Maurer, Clive; S. C. Swift, Viking; Rowland Ness, De Winton; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; W. E. Tees, Lacombe; J. L. Walters, Clive; E. J. C. Boake, Acme; H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde.

Hon. Directors—W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary.

Auditor—Jas. B. Sutherland, C. A., Calgary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALBERTA SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

GENTLEMEN:—

I present herewith the eleventh annual report of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, being for the year 1913-14. I also attach statement for the last financial year ending December 31st, 1913, which statement has been duly audited by your official auditor, Mr. Jas. B. Sutherland, C.A.

It is pleasing to note that the hog industry in the Province of Alberta during the past year has been of greater benefit to the Province than during any previous year. The shipment of hogs through the Calgary stock yards alone totalled 155,744 in the first ten months of 1914, and 19,627 in the same period of 1913. This is a marvellous increase, and the increase in revenue to the producers would be even greater than the proportionate increase in the number of animals shipped owing to the most satisfactory prices obtained during the greater part of 1914. A very large number of Alberta hogs this year were purchased for the Seattle market, and for some time prices ranged around \$8.00 a hundred; some lots being sold for as high as \$8.80. The prices, however, at the time of writing, Nov. 26th, are down to \$6.75 on the Calgary market. The revenue derived from the sale of hogs in Alberta during the past year, particularly the latter part of the year as a result of war conditions, have become worse.

The Association during the past year continued its policy of endeavoring to assist members in making sales, and took advantage of every opportunity to bring purchasers and sellers together.

The President, Mr. Lew Hutchinson, represented the Association at the annual meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union, held in Winnipeg on the 30th of October, 1914, which was attended by representatives of the various live stock associations of the four Western provinces, and dealt with many problems affecting Western Canadian live stock breeders. The securing of equitable representation on Boards of Canadian Breed Societies is still being dealt with by the Union.

The Fat Stock Show, which was held on November 15th to 28th, 1913, was officially opened by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and was the largest show yet held by the Alberta Live Stock Associations. The entries numbered 159 in the swine classes, with 8 carload entries, the awards being placed by Mr. Geo. Sangster, of Victoria, B. C., who also judged the dressed carcasses which were again sold to Messrs. P. Burns & Co. on the following basis: Champion dressed hogs, 20c.; 1st prize, 18c.; 2nd prize, 15c., and the balance, 12c.

I attached to the annual report presented during the previous show report of the prize winners at that show, and a similar list of the prize winners of the show now in progress will be attached to this report.

The Association had the pleasure of entertaining the students of the Schools of Agriculture of Olds and Claresholm during the last show. The Hon. Duncan Marshall kindly made arrangements for their transportation, and the undersigned, with the help of the manager of the Hudson's Bay, Mr. D. E. Black and Messrs. P. Burns & Co., provided for their meals and entertainment while in Calgary. The day was both enjoyable and profitable for the students, and it was most encouraging to see the interest the students displayed in the judging of the stock.

I wish to express on behalf of the Association our appreciation of the assistance given by the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture to the work of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary-Treasurer and Managing-Director.

SWINE AWARDS.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, born previous to calendar year.

1st	S. C. Swift.....	Viking
2nd	Wm. Gilbert.....	Minburn
3rd	Lew Hutchinson	Duhamel

Boar of calendar year.

1st	R. Ness	De Winton
2nd	Wm. Gilbert.....	Minburn
3rd	Lew Hutchinson	Duhamel

Barrow or Sow, 6 months or under 12.

1st	Lew Hutchinson	Duhamel
2nd	S. C. Swift	Viking
3rd	Lew Hutchingson	Duhamel.

Barrow or Sow, under six months.

1st and 2nd	S. C. Swift	Viking
3rd	Wm. Gilbert	Minburn
Champion	S. C. Swift	Viking

TAMWORTHS.

Boar born previous to calendar year.

1st and 2nd	E. J. C. Boake	Acme
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Boar of calendar year.

1st and 2nd	E. J. C. Boake	Acme
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Barrow or Sow, 6 months or under 12.

1st and 2nd	E. J. C. Boake	Acme
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YORKSHIRES.

Boar, born previous to calendar year.

1st	Hill Bros.	Lloydminster
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Boar of calendar year.

1st	Hill Bros.	Lloydminster
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Barrow or Sow, 6 months and under 12.

1st	W. E. Tees.....	Lacombe
2nd	Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

Barrow or Sow under 6 months.

1st	W. E. Tees.....	Lacombe
2nd	Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

Champion Yorkshire.

	W. E. Tees.....	Lacombe
Res.	Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

HAMPSHIRE

Boar, born previous to calendar year.

1st	W. J. Hoover & Sons	Bittern Lake
2nd	John Haering	Ogden

Boar of calendar year.

1st and 2nd	W. J. Hoover & Sons	Bittern Lake
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Barrow or Sow, 6 months and under 12.

1st and 2nd	W. J. Hoover & Sons	Bittern Lake
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Barrow or Sow under 6 months.

1st, 2nd and 3rd	W. J. Hoover	Bittern Lake
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Champion Hampshire

W. J. Hoover & Sons.	Bittern Lake
Res. W. J. Hoover & Sons.	Bittern Lake

Medium, Thick Grade Barrow or Sow, 6 months and under 12.

1st and 2nd E. J. C. Boake	Acme
3rd S. C. Swift	Viking

Medium, Thick Grade Barrow or Sow, under 6 months.

1st Wm. Gilbert	Minburn
2nd Hill Bros.	Lloydminster
3rd W. Gilbert	Minburn

Bacon Type, Grade Barrow or Sow, 6 months and under 12.

1st Thos. Laycock	Calgary
2nd E. J. C. Boake	Acme
3rd Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

Bacon Type Grade Barrow or Sow, under 6 months.

1st S. C. Swift	Viking
2nd Wm. Gilbert	Minburn
3rd Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

Carload of not less than 20 head.

1st E. E. Swift	Viking
2nd E. J. C. Boake	Acme

Grand Champion Hog, any age, pure-bred or grade.

Thos. Laycock	Calgary
Res. W. E. Tees	Lacombe

Best Pen of Three Bacon Hogs.

1st Jos. Laycock	Okotoks
2nd E. J. C. Boake	Acme
3rd Hill Bros.	Lloydminster

Dressed Carcasses.

1st and 2nd E. J. C. Boake	Acme
3rd Lew Hutchinson	Duhamel

Pure-bred or Grade Bacon Type.

1st S. C. Swift	Viking
2nd Wm. Gilbert	Minburn
3rd C. Vader	Midnapore

Grand Champion Bacon Hog, any age, pure-bred or grade.

Thos. Laycock	Calgary
Res. W. E. Tees	Lacombe

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
1913*Receipts*

Alberta Government Grant	\$200.00
Membership Fees	316.00
Registration Fees	298.35
Balance at Dec. 31st, 1912	388.47
	<hr/>
	\$1,202.82

Expenditures

Freight charges Fat Stock Show	\$294.43
Medals	20.00
Secretary's Salary	100.00
Travelling Expenses	62.42
Office Expense	129.25
Transferred to Fat Stock Show	500.00
Balance on Hand	96.72
	<hr/>
	\$1,202.82

Audited and found correct,

(Sgd.) JAMES B. SUTHERLAND,

Chartered Accountant, Auditor.

24th Feb., 1914.

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary,

Alberta Swine Breeders' Association.

APPENDIX D.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting herewith the eleventh annual report of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association for the year 1914.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the offices of the association, Calgary, Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Minutes of the annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association held at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, December 9th, 1914:

The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as read.

The secretary presented the annual report and financial statement for the year ending 31st of December, 1913.

It was moved by Mr. Hugh Hill, seconded by Mr. Fred Downie, That the reports be adopted as presented.

It was moved by Mr. W. F. Stevens, seconded by Mr. P. M. Bredt, That the appreciation of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association be conveyed to the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner for the co-operation and assistance given by the sheep division of the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch in the way of grading and assistance in the sale of wool, and that it is the opinion that the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association can be of greater assistance in the future in this capacity than during the past year in the event of it being possible to advise sheep men early in the year of the intention of the association to assist in marketing wool, and that we urgently request the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to extend the same assistance in the coming year in the way of supplying experts to grade the wool, and that we urge the Sheep Breeders' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to co-operate in asking for this assistance. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. H. A. Malcolm, seconded by Mr. Hugh Hill, That the funds of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, and that all cheques drawn against same on behalf of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Director. All accounts for which the said official shall be authorized to pay on behalf of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, shall be examined and initialed by the President or a Vice-President of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Peterson, seconded by Mr. O. E. Brown, That the financial year of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association shall end on the 30th of September each year. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Hugh Hill, That a resolution be prepared and forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion and the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, urging the adoption of some system of identification of imported frozen mutton which would make it easy for consumers to tell whether they were purchasing home grown or imported mutton. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. W. F. Stevens, and seconded by Mr. Fred Downie, That this association expresses its appreciation to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their decision to supply double decked cars which will undoubtedly prove of encouragement to the sheep industry of the west. Carried.

The question of the high price of fencing as a cause for delaying development of the sheep industry, was discussed at length, it being finally moved by Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Malcolm that a resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Customs asking for the removal of the duty on woven wire fencing being imported into Canada, and that it should be pointed out in the resolution that the cost of woven wire fencing was one of the chief obstacles in the way of development of the sheep industry. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President—R. Knights, Calgary.

First Vice-President—P. M. Bredt, Calgary.

Second Vice-President—H. P. Jaques, Castor.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Ex-Officio Directors—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton; John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Directors—Hugh Hill, Lloydminster; Fred Downie, Carstairs; D. Howell, Irricana; H. W. Watkin, Olds; E. Parlbby, Alix; J. W. Renton, Calgary; Thos. Stewart, Priddis; Angus McIntosh, De Winton; H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; E. E. Swift, Viking.

Hon. Directors—W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Bryce Wright, Victoria, B. C.

Auditor—Jas. B. Sutherland, C.A., Calgary.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1913-14.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association being for the year 1913-1914. I also attach hereto copy of the financial statement of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association for the last financial year ending 31st December, 1913, which has been duly audited by your official auditor, Mr. Jas. B. Sutherland.

The association this year undertook the sale of wool for its members. This was made possible through the co-operation of the sheep division of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's Branch which provided expert assistance in the way of grading and co-operation in making sales. The decision to sell wool was made rather late in the year, and as a result only a small number of the members of the association took advantage of the opportunity to sell through the association this year. The results, however, were so satisfactory that no doubt the service will be considerably enlarged if it is continued for another year. The unfortunate European war broke out just as an endeavor was being made to sell the wool, and for a short time it was almost impossible to get a satisfactory price, but the wool was eventually sold to C. S. Hyman & Co. of London, Ont., through their representative, Mr. Jackson of Calgary, the price received being 19c for the wool and 9½c for tags. We have received some very nice letters from members who contributed wool, expressing their satisfaction at the price received, and the manner in which the sale was conducted. I give below a list of the contributors of wool with the grades, amounts, etc.

The association has continued its work of endeavouring to bring buyers and sellers of sheep together and assist in making sales.

The last fat stock show held November 25th to 28th, was the most successful show held by the association. The show was officially opened by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who expressed his pleasure at seeing the show make satisfactory strides in development from year to year. A most pleasing feature of the show was his official welcome to the students of the agricultural colleges of Olds and Claresholm as guests of the fat stock show. The Minister of Agriculture kindly provided transportation for the students from each of these schools to the show, and the secretary through the co-operation of the manager of the Hudsons Bay Co., Mr. D. E. Black and Messrs. P. Burns & Co., had provided for the entertainment of the students during their attendance at the show. The meals were served to the students in the magnificent dining room of the Hudsons Bay Co., Calgary. Street car accommodation was provided. The students took a keen interest in the judging, and the teaching staff of the schools of agriculture gave several short lectures, using the specimens at the show as illustrations. The students enjoyed the day thoroughly, and those responsible for the outing had the satisfaction of feeling that they had made the show of practical value to the students apart from the pleasant outing.

Entries in the sheep classes numbered 132 with 9 carload entries. Mr. W. T. McDonald, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B. C., placed the awards in these classes. A list of the prize winners and of winners in the dressed carcass competition was attached to the annual report presented during the last show, and has been published with the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1913, and I will attach to this report after the show, which is now in progress, a list of the winners in the sheep classes at the 1914 show.

The carcasses were again sold to Messrs. P. Burns & Co. on the following basis: Dressed lambs, champion 25c; 1st prize, 20c; 2nd prize, 18c; balance, 15c; Dressed mutton—champion, 20c; 1st prize, 18c; 2nd prize 15c; and balance 12c.

An effort was made to obtain the best possible prices for the members on woven wire fencing through Mr. E. J. Fream, vice-president of the Grain Growers Grain Co., Calgary. It was necessary, however, to be able to order in carload lots, and it was not thought advisable to order in such quantities and hold same in stock pending receipt of orders from the various members. Any member requiring this quantity, however, can have same shipped to his nearest station through Mr. E. J. Fream. A circular quoting prices was mailed to each of the members, copy of which may be had on application to the undersigned.

Your president and the undersigned represented the Association at the annual meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union held at Winnipeg on October 30th. This Union representing the Live Stock Associations' interests of the four western provinces, is looking after the live stock interests of Western Canada, and its influence will no doubt become stronger.

I wish to express our thanks to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and to the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's Branch for their kind co-operation in the work during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary-Treasurer and Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1913.

Receipts.

Alberta Government Grant	\$400.00
Membership Fees	38.00
Registration Fees	43.90
Balance from 1912	370.30
	<hr/>
	\$857.20

Expenditure.

Freight charges, Fat Stock Show	\$184.55
Medals	40.00
Secretary's Salary	100.00
Travelling expenses	81.52
Office expenses	129.28
Transferred to Fat Stock Show	300.00
Cash on hand	21.85
	<hr/>
	\$857.20

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) JAS. B. SUTHERLAND,

Chartered Accountant, Auditor.

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary, Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association.

APPENDIX E.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture,

SIR,—I have pleasure in attaching hereto the financial statement of the Fat Stock Show for the calendar year of 1914.

The show was held in the Horse Show Building, Calgary, December 8th to 11th, and while not as large in some classes as the previous year, was most satisfactory in view of the general conditions at the time.

A report of the various classes are given in the annual reports of the Alberta Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW, 1914.

Receipts.

Alberta Government Grant	\$2,000.00
Dominion Government Grant	325.00
C. P. R. Grant, (1913 show)	405.00
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	200.00
Swift Canadian Company	25.00
Thos. Laycock	20.00
Entry Fees	230.50
Transportation Fees	184.46
Sundries	7.01
Overdraft, 31st December, 1914	1,126.55
	<hr/>
	\$4,523.52

Expenditure.

Prizes	\$1,518.00
Freight	213.38
Grounds Expense	265.90
Office Expense	243.08
Printing and advertising	179.67
Other expenses	17.10
	<hr/>
Total expenses	2,437.13
Overdraft, 31st December, 1913	1,073.04
Note and interest	1,013.35
	<hr/>
	\$4,523.52

Calgary, 9th March, 1915. Audited and found correct.

(Signed) JAMES B. SUTHERLAND, C.A.

Auditor.

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary, Alberta Fat Stock Show.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE ALBERTA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

TO THE HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the ninth annual report of the Alberta Natural History Society for the year 1914.

The annual meeting of the society was held in the council chamber, Red Deer, Wednesday, November 25th, 1914, the president, Mr. R. E. Fiske, Hillsdown, in the chair.

The president reported the result of the competition for the prizes offered by the society at the local fairs as follows: Brown & Schaefer's book on Rocky Mountain Flowers, was offered as a prize for the best collection of wild flowers, competitors to be children in any school of the Red Deer Inspectorate. This was won by Everett Hill of Blackfalds. Folsom's Book on Insects—for the best collection of insects. This was won by Josie Gudmundson of Red Deer. Similar prizes were offered at the Stettler District fair and a prize was awarded to Joe Gray of Stettler, for an excellent collection of insects.

Grants have been made to the various branch societies as follows: to the Red Deer Branch, \$25.00; to the Innisfail Branch, \$10.00; and to the Stettler Branch, \$10.00.

A grant of \$40 was also made to the Red Deer Public Library for the purchase of books on natural history subjects. The secretary's report appended shows a balance on hand of \$166.04 and was adopted on the motion of Mrs. George and seconded by Mrs. Cottingham.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers for 1915 resulted as follows:

Hon. President: Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: E. Michener, Red Deer.
Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton.

President: R. E. Fiske, Hillsdown.

Vice-Presidents: F. C. Whitehouse, Red Deer, and Presidents of Branches, ex officio.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. George, Red Deer.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Dunbar, Red Deer.

Committee: Mesdames Cottingham, George, Panely, Tallman and
Mr. E. Wilton, Red Deer.
Mrs. Morton, Erskine.
Mr. Sanson, Banff.
Mrs. Geary, Innisfail.
Rev. J. S. Shortt, Innisfail.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

The following notes on natural history for 1914 in the Red Deer District were communicated by members. The beavers in Waskasoo Park, Red Deer, which were mentioned in last year's report, are said to be increasing in numbers, several of their young having been seen. They are under the protection of the city authorities. Dr. George reported that the pheasants and Hungarian partridge imported into the south of the province some two or three years ago are becoming more numerous and appear to have become acclimatized. Dr. George hopes they may come further north. Among the birds, magpies are becoming very plentiful. The Canadian jay or "Whisky Jack" is now very scarce. This bird seems to recede from civilization. It was at one time very common in the district. Moose and deer are plentiful this year, especially in the foothills and in the neighborhood of Rocky Mountain House. The northern hare or snowshoe

rabbit abounds in thousands. Disease is, however, making its appearance amongst the rabbits. Mr. Wilton reported the presence of the Prairie Marmot, or Woodchuck, it having been noted in two varieties, the black and the roan. In the mountains the wood rat, commonly known as the Mountain or Bush-tailed rat, is found in large numbers in the deserted log shanties left by construction camps. The common European rat, which is such a pest in Winnipeg, is not yet reported to have made its appearance in Alberta. The search for fossilized remains of pre-historic animals in the Red Deer Valley has been prosecuted this year by the Geological Department of Ottawa, as well as by Professor Brown of New York. The professor also reports having observed good oil indications at this point. The president stated on the authority of Mr. Frank Farley of Camrose, that at a lake near Camrose the double crested Cormorant, the blue heron and the American white pelican breed in considerable numbers.

REPORT OF THE RED DEER BRANCH

To the President:

I beg to submit the following report of the Red Deer Branch:

Interest in the work of the society has been well maintained throughout the year. Much individual search has been carried on by the members of this branch, though no field days have been held. Arrangements were made with the proprietor of one of the moving picture halls in the city to exhibit natural history films. This was done on two occasions and prizes were offered for essays by the school children upon the subjects illustrated on the screen. This proved to be quite a success. Some very good papers were submitted by the children in the competition. In conjunction with one of the exhibitions a very instructive discourse was given by Dr. Sisely, upon the commercial value of nature study. Since the outbreak of the war little work has been attempted, as the leisure time of the members has been largely taken up by patriotic occupations.

MEETINGS

At two of the meetings in the earlier part of the year, papers were read by members of this branch. Mr. Whitehouse gave an interesting paper on Entomology, dealing particularly with the order Lepidoptera. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Whitehouse, thus giving those present the pleasure of seeing his beautiful collection, which was highly appreciated.

The City Hall was secured for hearing a paper given by Mr. Boyce, School Inspector, who chose for his subject the Fossiliferous Deposits in the Valley of the Red Deer River. The subject was presented in an able manner, Mr. Boyce having recently paid a visit to the place where these interesting specimens are being obtained.

Appended is a separate report by Mr. F. C. Whitehouse, which is of special interest to lovers of trees.

The present membership of this branch is twenty-one and its funds amount to \$54.55.

Respectfully submitted,

S. PANELY, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF RED DEER BRANCH

Red Deer, November 24th, 1914.

As a member of the local branch of the Natural History Society of Alberta and one who devotes attention to the Entomological department, I append memoranda concerning several matters of special interest.

Malacosoma Disstria, Forest Tent Caterpillar.—In a paper which I prepared for the local society in February last I stated that this destructive pest was in evidence in the Red Deer district in 1913 and that I anticipated an increase in their number for 1914. In this I was not mistaken. I destroyed two large webs in my own garden this summer and south west of Penhold a considerable white poplar bluff was entirely denuded of leaves. I am of the opinion that in this section of Alberta a parasite, the Tachnid fly, is holding the pest in tolerable check at the present time. In order

that my theories might be accurately checked I supplied the Dominion Entomologist at Ottawa this summer with a considerable number both of larvae and pupae. Concerning the full result of the investigation I have not as yet been advised.

It is not my intention to report upon the commoner Lepidoptera, either Rhopelocera or Heterocera, taken or observed during the year, as the compilation of an Alberta list is in the hands of competent authorities and is being duly recorded. Of the latter sub-order, however, two entirely new records for Alberta have fallen to my lot, and since the identification of these has now been authenticated, I do not hesitate to report upon these.

NEW INSECTS RECORDED

Catacala Pura, the Pure Underwing.—“This moth is recorded by Mr. J. B. Smith, as occurring in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico in October.”—Professor Chas. J. S. Bethune, Guelph. “Habitat-region of the Rocky Mountains,”—Dr. W. J. Holland, Moth Book.

That it has never before been taken in Alberta I have upon the authority of Mr. F. H. Wooley-Dod, of Midnapore, who has devoted over twenty years to the lepidoptera of this province. Whether or not it has been taken in any other province of Canada I have not as yet definitely ascertained. It was taken at light about September 1st.

Asteroscopus Borealis (Smith)—This moth is even rarer than the preceding species. The type was taken by Mr. Firmstone Heath of Cartwright, Manitoba, 1899. The Cartwright insect referred to is in the United States National Museum, Washington. Until my enquiries concerning the moth have been brought to a conclusion, I regret that I cannot state whether or not subsequent specimens have been taken. One recognized authority states that in his opinion mine is “only the second specimen so far known.” He admits, however, that he may be mistaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. C. WHITEHOUSE.

REPORT OF THE ERSKINE BRANCH

President: Mrs. S. S. Judd.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. C. B. Morton.

Number of members—six. Number of meetings—ten.

Number of books in library—six.

Amount in hands of Treasurer—\$23.80.

Owing to the small number of members, each decided to do individual work, taking up the study of flowers and geology. A great number of beautiful butterflies were noted in this district this summer. An excellent entry of insects was made at the Stettler Fair, Joe Gray of Stettler, winning the prize. This boy is quite a naturalist, having in his house a number of fine specimens. An endeavour will be made to place this work in the public schools next year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. C. B. MORTON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

DR.—		DR.	CR.
Aug. 21	To Balance to hand	\$169.69	
July	To Government Grant	100.00	
CR.—			
Aug.	By expenses on cheque .....		.40
Sept. 10	By Stationery		1.00
Sept. 10	" Donation to Red Deer Public Library		40.00
Sept. 10	" Expenses, President		1.50
Sept. 10	" Expenses, Judge at Fair		5.00
Sept. 10	" Expenses, Rev. J. S. Shortt		2.00
Sept. 10	" Grant to Red Deer Branch		25.00
Sept. 10	" Grant to Innisfail Branch		10.00
Sept. 10	" Grant to Erskine Branch		10.00
Oct. 5	" Postage ... ..		.50
Oct. 21	" Book, Mrs. Judd		2.50
Oct. 21	" Printing, Westland		1.75
Oct. 21	" Audit, Mr. Dixon		1.00
Oct. 21	" Expenses, Rev. J. S. Shortt, delegate.....		2.00
Nov. 16	" Postage		1.00
Nov. 30	" Balance on hand		166.04
		<u>\$269.69</u>	<u>\$269.69</u>

(Sgd.) B. M. GEORGE,
Secretary-Treasurer, December, 1914.

Audited and found correct.

(Sgd.) S. PANELY,
November 23rd, 1914.

INDEX.

	Page
Agricultural Societies, Financial Statement	119
Secretaries	110
Alberta Horse Breeders' Association (Appendix A)	258
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association (Appendix B)	275
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association (Appendix C)	280
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association (Appendix D)	285
Alberta Provincial Fat Stock Show, Report of Secretary	290
Annual Report of Alberta Natural History Society	291
Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory, Report of Director	255
Brand Recorder's Report	187
Cheese Production	62
Contagious and Infectious Diseases	231
Crops	161
Monthly Weather Review	144
Summary of Average and Yields of leading grains during last twelve years	175
Dairy Commissioner's Report	61
Marketing of Dairy Products	61
Creamery Butter Production	62
Cheese Factories and Creameries	63
Deputy Minister's Report	7
Estray Animals, Sale of	88
Entire Animals, Sale of	96
Enrollment of Stallions	84
Game and Fire Guardian's Report	191
Big Game	191
Game Guardians	202
Herd Districts	97
Live Stock Commissioner's Report	74
Horses	74
Cattle	75
Swine	75
Sheep	76
Enrollment of Stallions	84
Brand Readers	85
Sales of Estray Animals	88
Sales of Entire Animals	96
Herd Districts	96
Sales of Animals under Pound Districts Ordinance	99
Stock Inspection	100
Monthly Weather Review	144
Poultry Superintendent's Report	180
Markets	180
Educational Work	181
Provincial Medical Officer of Health's Report	221
Contagious and Infectious Diseases	231
Protection of Game	191
Pound Districts	98
Publicity Bureau, Report of	178
Report of Chief Game and Fire Guardian	191
Report of Dairy Commissioner	61
Report of Deputy Minister	7

	Page
Report of Director of Provincial Laboratory	255
Report of Live Stock Commissioner	74
Report of Poultry Superintendent	180
Report of Provincial Medical Health Officer	221
Report of Recorder of Brands	187
Report of Provincial Sanitary Engineer	246
Report of Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes	106
Report of Superintendent Seed and Weed Branch	131
Stallion Enrollments	84
Stock Inspection	101
Vital Statistics	13
Births, Marriages and Deaths	13
Appendix A.	
Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, Report of Secretary	258
Appendix B.	
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Report of Secretary	275
Appendix C.	
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, Report of Secretary	280
Appendix D.	
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Report of Secretary	285
Appendix E.	
Provincial Fat Stock Show, Report of Secretary	290
Appendix F.	
Annual Report of Natural History Society	291

